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International Eurasian Conference on
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Granada, Spain

Nov. 30 - Dec. 3, 2023



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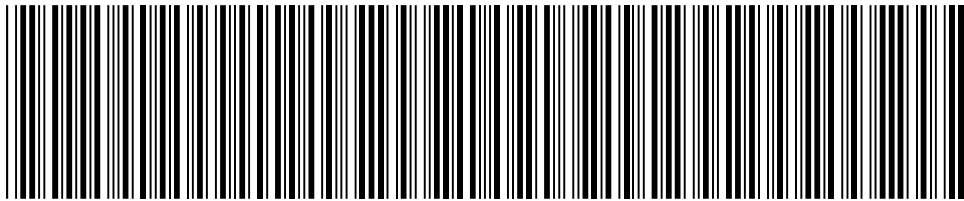
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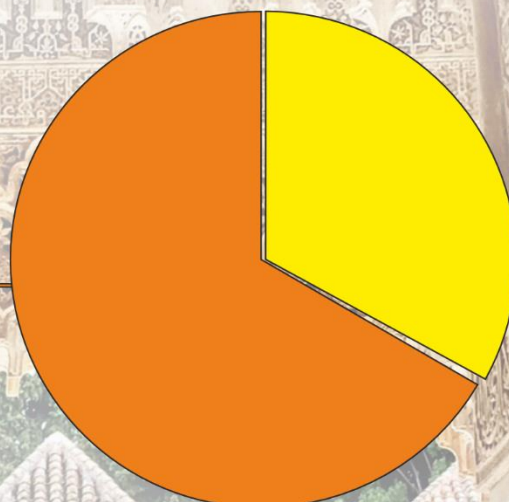
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The 3rd edition of **International Eurasian Conference on Educational and Social Studies (IECESS2023)**, hosted by University of Granada ,Spain, November 30 – December 3, 2023, was a great, fruitful and exciting experience with all our distinguished guests, participants and listeners. There were 105 papers presented during the plenary sessions (36 from Turkey, 69 from International participants; **34,28 % Turkish, 65,72% International participants**).

We had research papers and studies presented by participants from 14 countries, displayed in the graph below.

Hope to meet you again in our upcoming conferences!

Thank you for your support and collaboration.

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Romania	1
Spain	13
Tunisia	1
Türkiye	34
Total	103
14 Countries	

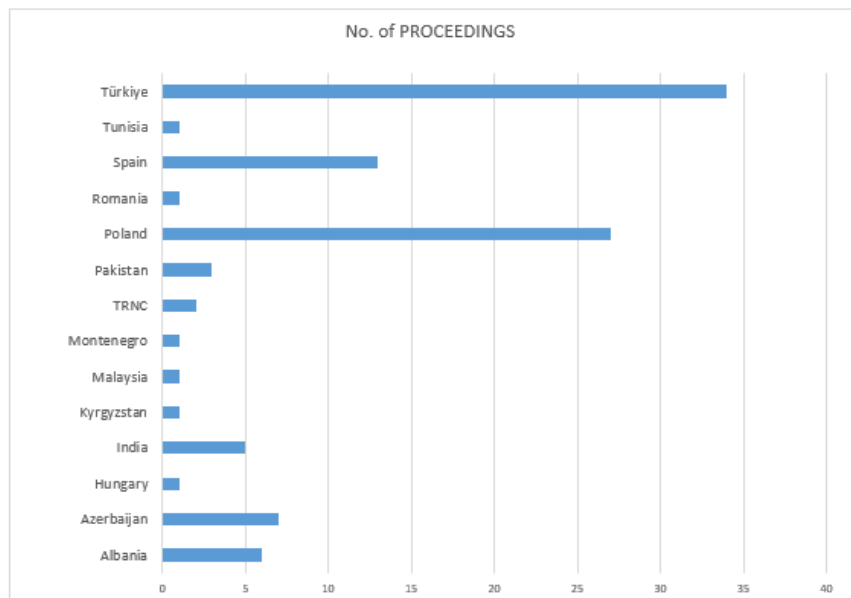


Fig. 1. Countries and numbers of proceedings presented

	No. of Proceedings	Percentage
Türkiye	34	33,01
International	69	66,99
Türkiye	33,01	
International	66,99	

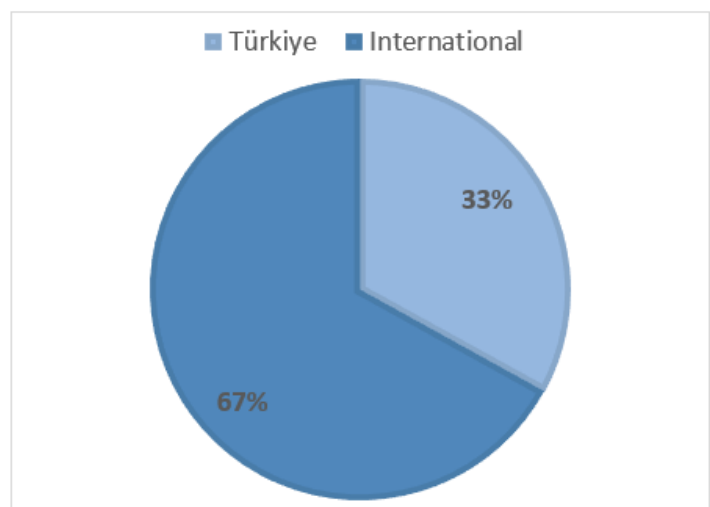


Fig. 2. The distribution of participants by country

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ABSTRACT BOOK

BİLDİRİ ÖZETLERİ KİTABI





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Mediterranean diet and physical activity

José Joaquín MUROS

University of Granada, SPAIN

Abstract

Childhood can be a period of crucial importance for health and future well-being due to the large number of changes that take place at the cognitive, physical and psychological level. Physical inactivity and the establishment of healthy eating habits are the main modifiable factors that determine both physical and mental illnesses. A better understanding of the mechanisms through which physical activity and adherence to the Mediterranean diet can improve self-esteem and quality of life would facilitate the development of school interventions in an effective way.



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Parenting Styles in Albania (Case Study)

Prof.Asoc.Dr Tomi TRESKA

Ani TRESKA Msc

European University of Tirana, ALBANIA

Abstract

Parenting has already become not only a need and condition for the well-being of the younger generation, but it is also apparent in science, in theory and has begun to be included in the curricula of the Faculties of Education. Concerns about the current way of parenting have long been felt in Albania.

The purpose of this research is to evaluate the parenting style in Albania in the primary and secondary education cycle, (children of ages 6-16 years old).

Research question: What is the prevailing parenting style of parents of primary and secondary education cycle children, ages 6-16 years old?

Raised hypothesis: The parenting style that currently prevails among parents of primary and secondary education cycle children (ages 6-16), is "The Laisses- Faire Parent".

The methodology of this study is the quantitative methodology. A certified Questionnaire was used for quantitative data collection.

The population of this study includes the parents of the lower and secondary education cycle, attending Master Study Programs on Teaching in Primary and of Higher Schools.

Sampling of the population (parents) is defined as 100% of the entire respective population.

Short bio of Prof.Assoc.Dr. Tomi Treska

With a long experience in teaching at university level, enriched experience for several national and international agencies, about cases concerning teachers 'and principals' trainings, with the partnerships at school- family, "good" governing, surveys and analysis, reports, etc. Has published several scientific articles in famous scientific journals in Albania and abroad. From 2005 up to now is the author of the History textbooks for secondary education and 9-year education. Has worked for 8 years in international organizations and agencies.



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Short bio of MSc. Ani Treska

A young researcher graduated with high results from a master's degree in Poland regarding "Innovation management". With management bases from her bachelor's degree, she has a passion for consumer behavior and neuroeconomics. Currently working on different research for a stealth company.



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Saf Şiirin Uzağında Bir Şiir Arayışı: Cahit Sıtkı Tarancı'nın Sosyal İçerikli Kalem Ürünleri

Search For A Poem Far From Pure Poetry: Cahit Sıtkı Tarancı's Social Content Pen Products

Cafer GARİPER

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Öz

Cahit Sıtkı Tarancı, saf/öz şiir anlayışına bağlı kalmaya çalışan ve estetik dünyasını ferdî benî etrafında kurma gayreti içinde olan bir şairdir. Buna rağmen zaman zaman sanatını sınırlı bir şekilde *sosyal temalara* açar. Böylece ferdî beninin dar çemberinde bunalan şair, ilhamına başka kaynaklar ararken alışık olmadığı bir atmosferi teneffüs eder. Bunda yaşadığı dönemin sosyal ve siyasi problemlerinin rol oynadığı söylenebilir. Diğer yandan kendi kuşağından çok sayıda şairin sosyal konulara yönelmiş olması da onun üzerinde etkili olur. Bu bildiride Cahit Sıtkı Tarancı'nın estetik anlayışıyla pek bağdaşmayan sosyal, siyasi ve millî temalara şiirini açmasının sebepleri üzerinde durulacaktır. Ayrıca bağlı olduğu öz şiir anlayışından ve poetik görüşünden ne ölçüde uzaklaşıp uzaklaşmadığı tartışmaya açılacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Cahit Sıtkı Tarancı, saf/öz şiir, sosyal, siyasi, millî temalar.

Abstract

Cahit Sıtkı Tarancı is a poet who tries to adhere to the pure/genuine understanding of poetry and strives to build his aesthetic world around his individual self. Despite this, from time to time he opens his art to *social themes* in a limited way. Thus, the poet, who is overwhelmed in the narrow circle of his individual ego, breathes an atmosphere he is not accustomed to while searching for other sources of inspiration. It can be said that the social and political problems of the period he lived in played a role in this situation. On the other hand, the fact that many poets of his generation focused on social issues also had an impact on him. This paper will focus on the reasons why Cahit Sıtkı Tarancı opens his poetry to social, political and national themes that are not compatible with



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his aesthetic understanding. In addition, it will be discussed to what extent he has moved away or not from pure understanding of poetry and poetic view that he adheres to.

Keywords: Cahit Sıtkı Tarancı, pure/genuine poetry, social, political, national themes.



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Using the capabilities of Denver-2 and Bailey tests in the study of acceleration processes in preschool children

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Abstract

The article shows that currently, the use of Denver-2 and Bailey tests aimed at studying the developmental characteristics of preschool children is one-sided. Although these tests are intended for the study of psychomotor development, they are traditionally only aimed at detecting developmental defects. Thus, the true nature of the tests is distorted and their negative character is emphasized.

The study was conducted considering the use of Denver-2 and Bailey tests in the study of acceleration processes in the 5-6 age group. A representative group consisting of 100 children aged 5-6 years was taken from preschool educational institutions of Sumgait city (Republic of Azerbaijan) as the subject of the research.

Tests were conducted for accelerated processes, i.e. small motor skills, communication skills, gross motor skills, speech development (all the characteristics studied by the tests). The obtained results confirmed that there is a range of psychomotor characteristics (especially with emphasis on the starting point).



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focuses on the limits of the initial manifestation of psychomotor behavior (for example, in the Denver-2 test, this limit is 0-25%). The fact that this limit is included in the characteristics of the age group before that age group is considered as evidence that the subject in that age group exceeds the limits of normal development, that is, as the acceleration process takes place.

Keywords: preschool age, developmental diagnosis, developmental tests, Denver-2 test, psychomotor characteristics, variability.



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An application of phenomena occurring in the electric field in the classification of large-scale economic data

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Abstract

In recent years, there has been an increase of interest in biology as a source of inspiration to tackle many computational problems in the scope of data processing, artificial intelligence and optimization. This interest has been and is motivated by the willingness to select mechanisms that are used by natural systems and the attempt to adjust them to efficient problem solving in the aforementioned areas. An example of an effective application of natural mechanisms could currently be artificial neural networks, genetic algorithms, evolutionary algorithms which are being widely used in many fields of interest nowadays. The attempts to use elementary physical phenomena in data processing can be an alternative way of searching for natural computational models in relation to biology. This article presents a data processing mechanism that uses the phenomena occurring during movements of particles in the electric field. The aforementioned occurrences have already been widely used in construction of Braun's cathode ray tube. In the first part of the article physical rights will be presented which have been used in data processing by a processing element called Braun's cathode ray machine or Braun's machine. In the second part of the article we will discuss the elements of the aforementioned processing element and its functioning mechanism will be presented. In the second part of this article we will also present Braun's cathode machine training algorithm and an algorithm which computes a response. The third part of this article presents the results of the computations carried out with the use of this model. In this article we have presented a model used for a classification of multidimensional data in a broader sense, called Braun's cathode machine. The internal structure of the machine presented on this paper has been based on the architecture of a cathode-ray tube – Braun's tube. For a machine model described this way a machine training algorithm has been proposed as well as response computing algorithms. In the final chapter we have presented the results of the machine tests for the notions connected with the classification and self-organization of multidimensional data.

Keywords: Braun's cathode machine, Data mining, Computational intelligence



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Lise Öğrencilerinin Kimya Konularını Anlamak İçin Tercih Ettikleri Okul Dışı Öğrenme Ortamları

Out-of-School Learning Environments Preferred by High School Students to Understand Chemistry Subjects

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Öz

Bu araştırma, lise öğrencilerinin kimya öğrenimine yönelik okul dışı öğrenme ortamları tercihlerini incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Trabzon ilindeki bir lisede öğrenim gören 65 on ikinci sınıf öğrencisi araştırma örneklemini oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada tarama yöntemi tercih edilmiştir. Bu yöntemle birlikte, öğrencilerin kimya konularını günlük hayatla ilişkilendirmek amacıyla hangi okul dışı öğrenme ortamlarını tercih ettikleri ve bu tercihlerinin nedenleri üzerine odaklanılmıştır. Araştırma sonuçları, öğrencilerin kimya öğrenimi için farklı öğrenme ortamlarına olan ilgilerini yansıtmaktadır. Elde edilen bulgular değerlendirildiğinde, ortam tercihlerinin başında dokuzuncu sınıf kimya konuları için üniversite laboratuvarları, onuncu sınıf kimya konuları için market ve endüstriyel kuruluşlar ile on birinci sınıf kimya konuları için de bilim ve araştırma merkezlerinin geldiği görülmüştür. Öğrenciler, laboratuvar ortamlarında kimyasal tepkimeleri gözlemleyerek ve deneyler yaparak konuları daha iyi anladıklarını ifade etmişlerdir. Aynı zamanda, öğrenciler bilim ve araştırma merkezlerinde kimya öğrenimi için

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kimyayı günlük yaşamla ilişkilendirmek, kimyacıların çalışma alanlarını öğrenmek ve kimyanın gerçek dünyada nasıl uygulandığını keşfetmek unsurlarında gözlem yapabildiklerine değinmişlerdir. Kimya konularını (Örneğin; Simyadan Kimyaya, Kimyanın Sembolik Dili) müzeler aracılığıyla öğrenmek, müzelerde sergilenen kimya ile ilgili eserler ve tarihsel gelişim, öğrencilerin konuları daha çekici ve akılda kalıcı bir şekilde öğrenmelerine yardımcı olacaktır. Öğrenciler, doğal sit alanlarını ziyaret ederek kimyanın doğayla nasıl ilişkilendirilebileceğini görmek istemektedirler. Bu ortamlarda özellikle tuz oluşumu ve suyun fiziksel halleri gibi konulara dikkat çekilmektedir. Günlük yaşamda sıklıkla kullandığımız marketler, öğrencilere kimyanın her yerde olduğunu göstermekte; özellikle gıda etiketlerini okuyarak ve ürünlerin içeriğini anlamaya çalışarak kimya öğrenme deneyimini zenginleştirebilmektedir. Sonuç olarak, bu araştırma, lise öğrencilerinin kimya öğrenimine yönelik ilgi ve tercihlerini anlamamıza yardımcı olmaktadır. Bu kapsamda, kimya eğitiminde okul dışı öğrenme ortamlarının daha fazla kullanılması ve öğrencilerin bu ortamlarda bilgiyi keşfetmeleri teşvik edilmelidir. Öğretmenler ve eğitim kurumları, öğrencilerin bu tür deneyimlere daha fazla erişimini sağlamak ve kimya öğrenimini daha ilgi çekici hale getirmek için bu ortamları daha etkili bir şekilde kullanmayı düşünmelidirler. Bu şekilde, öğrencilerin kimya konularına olan ilgisi artabilir ve derinlemesine öğrenmeleri teşvik edilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Lise öğrencileri, kimya öğretimi, okul dışı öğrenme, okul dışı öğrenme ortamları

Abstract

This study aims to examine high school students' preferences for out-of-school learning environments for chemistry learning. The research sample consists of 65 twelfth grade students studying in a high school in Trabzon province. Survey method was preferred in the study. With this method, the focus was on which out-of-school learning environments students prefer to associate chemistry topics with daily life and the reasons for these preferences. The results of the study reflect students' interest in different learning environments for chemistry learning. When the findings were evaluated, it was seen that university laboratories for ninth grade chemistry topics, markets and industrial establishments for tenth grade chemistry topics, and science and research centers for eleventh grade chemistry topics were at the top of the environment preferences. Students stated that they understood the subjects better by observing chemical reactions and conducting experiments in laboratory environments. At the same time, students mentioned that they were able to make observations in science and research centers for learning chemistry in order to associate chemistry with daily life, to learn about the working areas of chemists, and to discover how chemistry is applied in the real world. Learning chemistry topics (e.g. From Alchemy to Chemistry, The Symbolic Language of Chemistry) through museums, chemistry-related artifacts and historical development exhibited in museums will help students learn the topics in a more attractive and memorable way. Students want to see how chemistry can be related to nature by visiting natural protected areas. In these environments, attention is drawn to topics such as salt formation and the physical states of water. Grocery stores, which we frequently use in daily life, show students that chemistry is everywhere



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and can enrich the chemistry learning experience, especially by reading food labels and trying to understand the content of the products. In conclusion, this research helps us to understand the interests and preferences of high school students towards chemistry learning. In this context, out-of-school learning environments should be used more in chemistry education and students should be encouraged to explore knowledge in these environments. Teachers and educational institutions should consider using these environments more effectively to provide students with greater access to such experiences and to make chemistry learning more engaging. In this way, students' interest in chemistry topics can be increased and in-depth learning can be encouraged.

Keywords: High school students, chemistry teaching, out-of-school learning, out-of-school learning environments



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Process automation in aviation

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Abstract

The article describes the automation processes taking place in aviation. Automation of processes, functions and systems is present in every major growing industry in the world. In particular, it is highly visible in air transport. More and more air transport functions are being carried out by automated processes that replace and perform the tasks of the aircraft crew, ensuring a high level of safety and efficiency of air navigation and proper management at airports.

In aviation, issues related to the safety and efficiency of air navigation management are extremely important. All activities carried out on the aircraft, on the aerodrome and in the airspace are automated and performed automatically beyond the knowledge of pilots, air traffic management personnel and those involved in aircraft operations.

Despite this high level of technological sophistication, automated processes, tools and functions cannot be fully performed automatically and autonomously without human intervention.

Keywords: process automation, air transport, aircraft operation, safety systems.



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Mirza Hasan Rüşdiyye'nin Çocuk Eserlerinin Aydınlanma Düşüncesinin Arka Planına Karşı Analizi

**Analysis of Mirza Hasan Rushdiyya's children's works against the
background of enlightened thought**

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Öz

19. yüzyılın sonlarında Güney Azerbaycan'da ortaya çıkan aydınlanma hareketi içerisinde oluşan milli ideoloji edebiyat düşüncesine de yansımıştır. Ulusal öz farkındalık bu aşamayı belirleyen temel faktörlerden biriydi. Bu dönemde ulusal kimlik bilincinin çocuk edebiyatı alanında öne çıkan ifadesi, yeni tip okulların açılması, ders kitaplarının ve ders kitaplarının derlenmesi, çocuklara yönelik edebi örneklerin oluşturulmasıyla gerçekleşmiştir. Ana dilde eğitim, yeni okulların ana mekanizmasıydı. Halkın ahlaki değer sisteminin, zihinsel özelliklerinin, ahlaki ve davranışsal normlarının ana propagandacısı haline gelen bu tür eğitim kurumlarının kurucularından biri, seçkin bir eğitimci ve çocuk yazarı olan Mirza Hasan Rüşdiyye idi.

M. H. Rüşdiyye'ye göre gençlerin eğitimi milli bilincin oluşmasından önce geliyordu. Adib'e göre milli düşüncenin oluşmasında okul en büyük etkendi.

19. yüzyılın sonlarında onun Güney Azerbaycan'da açtığı "Medreseye-Rüşdiyye" ve "Rüşdiyye-ye muzaffariyye" adlı yeni tip okullar, Safevi döneminden sonra Güney'de ana dilde faaliyet gösteren ilk Azerbaycan okulları olmuştur. Kariyeri boyunca eğitimci olarak görev yapan M.H.Rushdiyya, modern okulların faydalarını çok takdir etmiş ve çağdaşlarını bu alanda özellikle aktif olmaya çağırmıştır.

Açılan okullarda eğitimin ana dilde yapılması kaçınılmaz olarak ders kitaplarının ve testlerin ana dilde hazırlanması zorunluluğunu doğurmuştur. Böyle bir durumda eğitimcilere düşen en önemli görevlerden biri, öğrencilerin eğitim-öğretim sürecinde ana dili ders kitabı ihtiyacını tamamlamak, aynı zamanda



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onların yaş özelliklerine, dünya görüşlerine ve ilgi alanlarına göre özgün eserler ortaya çıkarmaktı. Dolayısıyla bölgede çocuk edebiyatının gelişiminin kaderi yeni tür okullarla doğrudan bağlantılıydı. M. H. Rüşdiyye bu akımın ilk öncülerindendir. Onun "Ana dil", "Ana dil", "Bidayatut-telim", "Kifayatut-telim", "Nahayatut-telim", "Nashihatul-telim", "Takmilus-sert", "Tahsili-hesab", "Usuli-aqaid veya ittihadi-beşer", "Alfabe-metinsel", "Alfabe-Rüşdiyye", "Tarihi-sözlü", "Coğrafi-sözlü", "Şariat-ilköğretim" ders kitapları, 19. yüzyılın sonlarında Güney Azerbaycan'ın ana dilinde ders kitaplarının ve öğretim materyallerinin derlenmesine yönelik ilk adımlar arasındaydı.

Söz konusu ders kitaplarında yer alan M.H.Rüşdiyye'nin kısa öyküleri, bu aşamada bölgede oluşturulan çocuk nesirlerinin ilk didaktik örnekleri olarak değerlendirilmektedir. Önde gelen bir edebiyatçıydı ve kısa öykülerine bu ders kitaplarında okuma malzemesi olarak yer verdi. "Aslan ve İki Boğa", "Kaplumbağa ve Tavşan", "Geyik Boynuzları ve Boynuzları", "Köpekler ve Tilki", "İki Horoz", "Köpek ve Kurt", "Köpek ve Tarla Kuşu", "Adam ve Aslan", "Aslan ve Fare", "Hoşgörüsüz Aslan" ve diğerleri tarzında yazdığı masallar, özgün kompozisyonu, görüntü ve sanatsal anlatım araçlarının eserin fikir-estetik zevkine uygun olarak kullanılabilmesi nedeniyle mükemmel bir sanat örneği olarak değerlendirilebilir. zaman. Bu hikayeler, yazarın aydınlanmış akıl yürütmesini görsel olarak haklı çıkarmaya hizmet eden öğretici örneklerdir.

Makalede M. H. Rüşdiyye'nin edebî yaratıcılığının fikir-estetik özelliklerine etkisi ve 19. yüzyılın sonlarında oluşan Azerbaycan çocuk nesirinin gelişimi, genel olarak çocuk edebiyatı tarihinde yeni bir aşamanın oluşması gibi konular somut materyaller esas alınarak incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: çocuk, nesir, hikâye, Rüşdi, edebiyat, eğitim, okul, ulusal ideoloji.

Abstract

At the end of the 19th century, the national ideology formed in the enlightenment movement that emerged in South Azerbaijan was also reflected in the literary thought. National self-awareness was one of the main factors determining this stage. In this period, the prominent expression of the consciousness of national identity in the field of children's literature was realized in the opening of new-type schools, the compilation of textbooks and textbooks, and the creation of literary examples for children. Teaching in the mother tongue was the main mechanism of new schools. One of the founders of such educational institutions, which became the main propagandist of the people's moral value system, mental characteristics, moral and behavioral norms, was Mirza Hasan Rushdiyya, an outstanding educator and children's writer.

For M. H. Rushdiyya, the education of young people came before the formation of national consciousness. For scholar, school was the biggest factor in the formation of national thinking.

At the end of the 19th century, the new-type schools named "Madrasaya-Rushdiyya" and "Rushdiyye-ye muzaffariyya" opened by him in South Azerbaijan were the first Azerbaijani schools operating in the



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mother tongue in the South after the Safavid era. M.H.Rushdiyya, who acted as an educator throughout his career, highly appreciated the benefits of modern schools and urged his contemporaries to be especially active in this field.

Conducting training in the mother tongue in the schools that were opened inevitably led to the need for the preparation of textbooks and tests in the native language. In such a case, one of the most important tasks facing educators was to complete the students' need for native language textbooks in the educational process, as well as to create original works according to their age characteristics, worldviews, and interests. Thus, the fate of the development of children's literature in the region was directly connected with the new type of schools. M. H. Rushdiyya was one of the first initiators of this movement. His "Native language", "Mother language", "Bidayatut-telim", "Kifayatut-telim", "Nahayatut-telim", "Nashihatut-telim", "Takmilus-sert", "Tahsili-hesab", "Usuli-aqaid or ittihadi-bashar", "Alphabet-textual", "Alphabet-Rushdiyya", "Historical-oral", "Geographical-oral", "Sharia-primary" textbooks were among the first steps towards the compilation of textbooks and teaching materials in the native language of South Azerbaijan at the end of the 19th century.

M.H.Rushdiyya's short stories included in the mentioned textbooks are considered to be the first didactic examples of children's prose created in the region at this stage. He was a prominent literary figure and included his short stories as recitation materials in these textbooks. His fairy tales written in the form of prose "The Lion and the Two Bulls", "The Tortoise and the Hare", "The Antlers and the Horns of the Deer", "The Dogs and the Fox", "The Two Roosters", "The Dog and the Wolf", "The Dog and the Lark", "The Man and the Lion", "The Lion and mouse", "The Insufferable Lion" and others can be evaluated as a perfect example of art due to the original composition, the possibilities of using the image and artistic representation tools in accordance with the idea-aesthetic taste of the time. These stories are instructive examples that serve to visually justify the enlightened reasoning of the author.

In the article, issues such as the influence of M. H. Rushdiyya's literary creativity on the idea-aesthetic features and development of Azerbaijani children's prose, which was formed at the end of the 19th century, and the fact that it constitutes a new stage in the history of children's literature in general, were studied on the basis of concrete materials.

Keywords: child, prose, story, Rushdie, literature, education, school, national ideology.



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Psikolojik İyi Olma Halinin İnanç Tarzları ve Kontrol Odağı Açısından İncelenmesi

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Öz

Din psikolojisinde birçok değişkenle incelenen psikolojik iyi olma hali pozitif psikoloji akımı ile gündeme gelen popüler bir kavramdır. Bu çalışmada psikolojik iyi olma halinin, Fowler'ın inanç gelişim kuramına dayanarak geliştirilen inanç tarzları ile J. Rotter'ın ileri sürdüğü içsel-dışsal kontrol odağı açısından incelenmesi ele alınacaktır. Burada inanç tarzları hakkında çeşitli bilgiler verildiği gibi içsel ve dışsal kontrol (denetim) odağının ne olduğu hakkında da kısaca açıklamalar sunulmuştur. Ayrıca diğer değişkenler ile psikolojik iyi olma hali incelenmiştir. Buna göre inanç tarzlarından “kesin” inanç tarzı dışında tüm inanç tarzları ve dini tutum ve davranışlar anlamlı düzeyde psikolojik iyi olma halini yordamaktadır. “İçsel kontrol” odaklılar ise “dışsal kontrol” odaklılardan anlamlı olarak daha yüksek düzeyde psikolojik iyi olma haline sahiptir. Cinsiyet değişkeni açısından ise psikolojik iyi olma hali arasında anlamlı fark çıkmamıştır. Sonuç olarak, psikolojik iyi olma hali aslında sağlık kavramı ile yakından ilgili olduğundan inanç tarzları ve kontrol odakları arasındaki ilişki bireyin algılama ve yaşam tarzlarına göre şekillenmektedir. Buna dair çeşitli örnekler verilmiştir. Mesela, yoğun bir şekilde dönüşen inanç tarzını yaşayan dışsal kontrol (denetim) odaklı bir bireyin psikolojik iyi olma hali ile yoğun bir şekilde kesin inanç tarzını içsel kontrol (denetim) odaklı bireyin psikolojik iyi olma halinin aynı olması beklenmeyebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Psikolojik İyi Olma Hali, Dini tutum, İnanç Tarzları, İçsel ve Dışsal Kontrol (Denetim) Odağı, Cinsiyet.

Abstract

Psychological well-being, which is examined with many variables the psychology of religion is a popular concept that comes up with positive psychology. In this study, psychological well-being will be examined in terms of belief styles developed based on Fowler's belief development theory



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and internal-external locus of control proposed by J. Rotter. Here, various of informationa are given about belief styles, as well as brief explanationa about what internal-external locusof control is. Additionally, psychological well-being were examined with other variables. Accordingly, all belief styles and religious attitudes and behaviors, except the “definite” belief styles, significantly predict psychological well-being. Those with “internal control” of focus than those with an “external control” focus have a significantly higher level of psychological well-being. In terms of gender variable, there was no significant difference in psychological-well being. As a result, since psychological well-being is actually closely related to the cocept of health, the relationship between belief styles and locus of control is shaped according to the individual of perception and lifestyle. Various of examples are given about this. Ex. The psychological well-being of an individual with an external control of focus who experiences an intensely ttttrrransforming belief style may not be expectes to be e same as the psychological well-being of an ndividual who hs an intensely certain belief style with an internal control of focus.

Keywords: Pschological Well-Being, Religious Attitude, Styles of Belief, internal-external locus of control, Gender.



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Mediation in Restorative Justice

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Abstract

Albanian society and Albanian tradition have historically known the term of reconciliation and mediation. Since XV Century, these institutes, along with the differences they represent, were already recognized by the Albanian customary acts.

In 2013 the Mediation Law entered into force, by guaranteeing the right to resolve civil, family, commercial, or labor disputes through the mediation agreement. Mediation in the criminal field applies, to disputes that are examined by the court at the request of the accusing victim, or with the complaint of the injured party, according to articles 59 and 284, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as well as in any case where the special law allows it. The Albanian Code of Criminal Justice for Children, which entered into force on 1 January 2018, represent a cornerstone in the role of mediation in the restorative justice. It affirms the right of the child, who is the accused for the criminal offence and the injured party to take part in a mediation process, at all stages of investigation or judgement.

The paper aims to emphasize the role of mediation in the restorative justice process, by underlining the benefits of this process for both the injured and the child. By analyzing the Albanian legal framework, but also by comparing it to other legislations, the study aims to analyze the weaknesses of this process and give recommendations on how they can be improved.

Keywords: Mediation, Restorative Justice, Child Offender, Prosecutor, Mediation Agreement.



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Hacia la Inclusión Escolar: Desarrollo de Competencias en TIC para el Profesorado de Educación Especial

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Resumen

A pesar de que las tecnologías digitales representan un recurso fundamental para promover la inclusión de estudiantes con discapacidad, persiste una notable falta de utilización por parte de los profesores, especialmente en el ámbito de la educación especial. Este estudio propone analizar el nivel de competencia digital del profesorado de educación especial a partir de las percepciones de los directores escolares en la Comunidad Autónoma de Andalucía (España). La metodología cualitativa adoptada en este estudio se fundamentó en la realización de entrevistas en profundidad con un total de 60 participantes, quienes desempeñan roles clave como miembros de los equipos directivos en instituciones educativas. Este enfoque cualitativo se seleccionó con el propósito de explorar a fondo las percepciones, experiencias y perspectivas de los directores escolares respecto al nivel de competencia digital del profesorado de educación especial en la Comunidad Autónoma de Andalucía. Los resultados obtenidos a partir de las entrevistas reflejan que la escasa formación y competencia digital del profesorado de educación especial juegan un papel crucial en la falta de integración efectiva de herramientas digitales en su práctica docente. Este hallazgo sugiere que los docentes se enfrentan a desafíos significativos para aprovechar plenamente las tecnologías en el contexto educativo inclusivo. Eso se debe a la falta o insuficiente desarrollo de actividades formativas refleja la necesidad urgente de abordar las brechas de conocimiento y habilidades en competencia digital. La carencia de oportunidades formativas específicas destinadas a mejorar la capacidad del profesorado para incorporar las TIC de manera efectiva en sus estrategias pedagógicas limita significativamente su capacidad para aprovechar el potencial de estas herramientas en beneficio de los estudiantes con discapacidad. Esta mejora no solo debería centrarse en la adquisición de habilidades técnicas, sino también en la comprensión de cómo integrar de manera efectiva las tecnologías en el proceso de enseñanza-aprendizaje, adaptándolas a las necesidades específicas de los estudiantes. Además, se destaca la importancia de una mayor implicación institucional en este proceso de mejora. La implementación de planes estratégicos específicos, respaldados por las instituciones educativas, se presenta como un componente clave para garantizar una formación integral del profesorado de educación especial en competencias digitales.



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Role of the gut microbiota in the treatment of drug-resistant epilepsy

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Abstract

Introduction and aim: Epilepsy is a chronic, non-infectious disease of the brain. It is one of the most common neurological diseases. Data shows that from 50 to 70 million people in all ages worldwide suffer from it. International league against epilepsy says that one-third of them fail to control disease with anti-epileptic drugs (AED) and continue to have seizures. It has been proven, the gut microbiota has an impact on the course of epilepsy. The gut microbiota then mediates between the gastrointestinal system and the central nervous system (CNS). The aim of work is to analyze how modification of the gut microbiota affects patients with drug-resistant epilepsy.

Material and method: In November 2023, articles found in the Medline (Pubmed) databases were selected by using the following keywords: drug-resistant epilepsy, gut microbiota, gut-brain axis, ketogenic diet, probiotics, fecal microbiota transplantation and selected articles from 2018-2023.

Results: The intestinal microbiota in drug resistance epilepsy (DRE) patients differs from intestinal microbiota healthy people or even drug sensitive epilepsy (DSE) patients. Knowing the existence of the gut-brain axis and its influence on the CNS and therefore on the bioelectrical activity of the brain, we can



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see the modification of the flora as a therapeutic option for the DRE patients. The ways of microbiota changes that have been confirmed by research include: ketogenic diet, antibiotics, probiotics and fecal microbiota transplantation (FMT).

Conclusions: Modifying the gut microbiota through diet, antibiotics, probiotics or fecal microbiota transplantation (FMT) are all promising methods for treating drug-resistant epilepsy and improving quality of live by reducing the number of epileptic seizures.

Keywords: drug-resistant epilepsy, gut microbiota, gut-brain axis, ketogenic diet, probiotics, fecal microbiota transplantation



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20. Yüzyilin Başında Demanilerin Azerbaycanlılara Karşı İşlediği Soykırımın Anma Literatüründe

In the Memorial Literature of the Genocide Committed by the Demanis Against Azerbaijanis at the Beginning of the 20th Century

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Öz

20.yüzyılın başlarında Çarlık Rusyası'nın işgali altındaki Kuzey Azerbaycan'da hanlıklar kaldırılmış, ülkede yeni bir yönetim yöntemi uygulanmaya başlanmıştır. İdari bir bölgesel bölüm oluşturuldu, idari bölümlerin merkezleri Gence, Bakü ve Erivan şehirleriydi ve bunlara Gence Valiliği, Bakü Valiliği ve Erivan Valiliği adı verildi.

Naghi Bey Şeyhzamanlı'nın "İstiklal Mücadelesi Anıları" ve İsmayıl Saryal'ın "Bakü Rüzgarı" adlı kitaplarında Çar Putin'in köleleştirdiği Kuzey Azerbaycan'da yaşanan ulusal, toplumsal ve siyasi olaylar geniş bir şekilde ele alınıyor. Her iki yazar da tarihte bilinen bir ailede Gence şehrinde doğmuş ve ilk eğitimlerini bu şehirde almıştır.

"Hatıra edebiyatında olaylar belgeleme esasına dayalı olarak yazılır. Bu edebiyatta temel koşul, yazarın katıldığı ve tanık olduğu olayları anlatmasıdır. Tarihsel konular üzerine yazılan edebi eserlerin doğruluğu ve tarihi gerçeklerin beklentisi temel özellikleridir. , hatıra şiirinin yanı sıra Naghi Bey Şeyhzamanlı'nın "İstiklal Mücadelesi Hatıraları" İsmail Saryal'ın "Bakü Rüzgarı" kitapları hatıra edebiyatının en değerli eserleri arasında yer alır. Bu kitaplar 1900-1920 yılları arasında Kuzey Azerbaycan'ın sosyal ve siyasi manzarasını yansıtmaktadır.

1905-1906 yıllarında Çarlık Rusya'sındaki isyanları fırsat bilen Ermeniler, Bakü, Erivan, Nahçıvan, Gence, Karabağ, Zengezur, Gazah ve Tiflis'te barışçıl Azerilere karşı katliamlar gerçekleştirdiler. Ermenilerin güçlenmesiyle ilgili olarak Ahmet Bey Ağaoğlu'nun kurduğu "Difai" partisinin Ermeni vahşetinin önlenmesinde büyük önemi olduğundan bahseden yazar, bu partinin Gence vilayetindeki en aktif üyelerinden biriydi. Terör ve etnik temizlik gibi Ermeni suçlarının önlenmesi anıtların ana temalarından biridir.



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Ermeni terörünün önlenmesinde tarih yazan aydınlar Ermenilerle birlikte: Ahmed Bey Ağaoğlu, Ayber Bey Rafibeyli, İsmayıl Han ve Adil Han Ziyadkhanov kardeşler, Hamid Bey ve Nasib Bey Yusifbeyli kardeşler, Mirza Muhammed Akhundzade ve milli kahraman Deli Ali'nin milli dava uğruna birleşerek ülkemizi katliamdan kurtardığı, kendilerine destek veren Rusları korkutmaları anıların etkili ve düşündürücü bir yanıdır.

APC tarafından Avrupa'ya yüksek öğrenim için gönderilen 100 öğrenciden biri olan (1918-1918-1917) İ.Saryal'ın "Bakü Rüzgârı" adlı kitabında 1917-1920 yıllarında yaşanan sosyal ve siyasi olaylar hakkında detaylı bilgi almak mümkündür. Doğunun ilk demokratik devleti olarak bilinen 1920), Rusya'da anarşi ve güçsüzlüğün hüküm sürdüğü 2011 burjuva devriminden sonra Ermeniler, fırsatı değerlendirerek Gence şehrinde tren istasyonunu ele geçirip Türkleri yerinde vurmuşlardır.

Anahtar kelimeler: 20. yüzyıl, başlangıç, milli, Ermeni soykırımı, anma edebiyatı

Abstract

At the beginning of the 20th century, the khanates were abolished in Northern Azerbaijan under the occupation of Tsarist Russia. A new management method was implemented in the country. An administrative territorial division was created. The centers of the administrative divisions were the cities of Ganja, Baku and Iravan, and they were named Ganja Governorate, Baku Governorate and Iravan Governorate.

In the books "Memories of the Independence Struggle" by Naghi Bey Sheykhzamanli and "Baku Ruzgari" by Ismail Saryal, the national, social and political events that took place in Northern Azerbaijan, which was enslaved by Tsar Putin, are extensively discussed. Both authors were born in a family known in history in the city of Ganja, and received their first education in this city.

"Events in commemorative literature are written on the basis of documentation. The main condition in this literature is that the author describes the events that he participated in and witnessed. Accuracy and expectation of historical truths are the main features of literary works written on historical topics, along with memorial poetry. "Memories of the Independence Struggle" by Naghi Bey Sheykhzamanli. Ismayil Saryal's "Baku Ruzgarı" books are among the most valuable works of memorial literature. These books reflect the social and political landscape of Northern Azerbaijan in 1900-1920.

Using the riots in Tsarist Russia in 1905-1906 as an opportunity, the Armenians committed massacres against peaceful Azerbaijanis in Baku, Yerevan, Nakhchivan, Ganja, Karabakh, Zangezur, Gazakh, and Tbilisi. Seeing that the aggressiveness of the "Dashnaksutun" party created by the Armenians is getting stronger, the author who talks about the great importance of the "Difai" party created by Ahmet Bey Agaoglu in preventing Armenian brutality, was one of the most active members of this party in Ganja province. Prevention of Armenian crimes such as terrorism and ethnic cleansing is one of the main themes of the memorials.



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It is with the Armenians that the intellectuals who wrote history in the prevention of Armenian terrorism: Ahmad Bey Aghaoglu, Aikbar Bey Rafibeyli, Ismayil Khan and Adil Khan Ziyadkhanov brothers, Hamid Bey and Nasib Bey Yusifbeyli brothers, Mirza Muhammad Akhundzade, and national hero Deli Ali united for the national cause and saved our country from the massacre. the fact that they scared the Russians who supported them is an effective and thought-provoking part of the memories.

It is possible to get detailed information about the social and political events that took place in 1917-1920 in the book "Baku Wind" by I.Saryal, who was one of the 100 students sent to Europe for higher education by APC (1918-1920), known as the first democratic state in the East. After the bourgeois revolution of 2011, when anarchy and powerlessness prevailed in Russia, Armenians took the opportunity to seize the railway station in Ganja city and shoot the Turks on the spot.

Keywords: 20th century, beginning, national, Armenian genocide, memorial literature



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The impact and the consequences of a narcissist parent on the child's development and mental health

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Abstract

Parents have a great influence on their children. They not only pass on genetic traits, but help shape the way their children perceive and navigate the world from early childhood to adulthood. Because no parent is perfect, all children grow up with parents who make mistakes—and some of those mistakes have a lasting impact. Children of narcissistic parents, however, grow up with parents whose personality traits can leave mental and emotional scars that negatively affect their children. Narcissistic parenting, more than a clinical diagnosis, is considered a descriptive form of parenting style, leaving room for discussion and different subjective views. Very few researches directly address the question of how parent's narcissistic traits affect their children's development in adulthood. The purpose of this study is precisely to explore the life experiences of having a narcissistic parent and expose a phenomenon that installs various consequences on the child's mental and emotional development. For this study, the qualitative method was used as a way of analyzing and interpreting the experiences of the cases taken in the study. Through this study, it is explained how the narcissistic parent affects the creation of the child's personality, the experience of emotions, intellectual formation and psycho-social development. Future researches should identify the factors that mediate the effects of parental narcissism on child development in order to provide the most effective interventions.

Keywords: *child development, narcissistic parent, well-being, mental health*



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Ortaçağcılık: Ortaçağ'ın Sinemayla Yeniden Yazımı ve İki Jeanne D'arc Temsili

Medievalism: Re-Writing of the Middle Ages by Cinema and Two Representations of Joan of Arc

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Öz

Tarih yazımı bir kurgu olarak değerlendirilebilir mi? Tarihsel verilerin kullanıldığı ve tarih eseri sayılmayan bir başka eser tarih yazımı içerisinde değerlendirilebilir mi? Bu iki soru popüler kültürde Ortaçağcılık çıktılarını nasıl değerlendirebileceğimize ilişkin önemli sorulardır. Tarih eserini bir kurgu kabul ettiğimiz ölçüde tarihsel verilerin kullanıldığı başka eserler de tarih yazımının bir parçası olarak kabul edilebilir. Geçmiş algılayış biçimimiz günümüzün gerçekliğinin bir parçasıdır. Bu nedenle geçmiş algımızın ürünleri sayılabilecek olan filmler hem tarih yazımının bir parçası olarak hem de kurgusunun altında yatan algı nedeniyle bilimsel yazının odaklarından biri olarak değerlendirilmelidir. Böylelikle tarih yazımının tarihçesi daha ayrıntılı ele alınabilir, çabuk tüketildiği için değer görmeyen popüler kültürün içinde algılarımıza yönelik izler bulabilir, yine popüler kültürün algımızı nasıl biçimlendirdiği tartışılarak popüler kültür tüketicisinin daha bilinçli olması sağlanabilir ve bunların da ötesinde popüler kültür çıktıları ile bilimsel veriler karşılaştırılarak lise, lisans ve lisansüstü düzeyde araştırma temelli eğitim verilebilir. Bu sistem her çağ için uygulanabilir olsa da popüler kültürün bilimsel amaçla incelenip araştırılmasının ilk adımları sistematik olarak Ortaçağ alanında atılmıştır. Bu adımlar daha sonra Ortaçağcılık kavramını ve Ortaçağcılık Araştırmaları alanını ortaya çıkarmıştır.

Bu çalışmada da Ortaçağcılık kavramından ve Ortaçağcılık Araştırmaları alanından yola çıkarak Ortaçağ'ın moderniteyi etkisi altına almış anlatılarından Jeanne D'Arc'ı işleyen iki yapım tarihsel gerçeklik odağında tartışılmaktadır. Öncelikle Jeanne D'Arc'ın tarihsel veriler ışığındaki anlatısı aktarılacak, daha sonra 1948 yılında Fleming'in yönetmenliği üstlendiği *Joan of Arc* filmi ile 1994 yılında Rivette'in yönetmenliğini yürüttüğü *Jeanne la Pucelle* filmi tarihsel gerçeklik bağlamında karşılaştırmalı olarak analiz edilecektir. Tarihsel gerçekliğin popüler kültür için gerekliliği üzerinden popüler kültür ile geçmişe dair algımız arasındaki bağ irdelenecek ve nihayetinde Ortaçağcılık Araştırmaları'nın yararları ortaya konulacaktır.

Anahtar sözcükler: Ortaçağcılık, Ortaçağcılık Araştırmaları, Popüler Kültür, Sinemada Ortaçağ, Tarihsel Gerçeklik, Tarih Yazımı, Jeanne D'Arc.



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Mûnis-i Cân: Mesnevî'den Seçme Beyitler Tercümesi

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Öz

Mevlânâ Celâleddin-i Rumî, Türk kültür ve edebiyatını derinden etkileyen isimlerdendir. Gerek şahs-ı manevisi gerekse eserleri İslam coğrafyasında büyük bir etki sahası oluşturmuştur. Mevlânâ'nın hayatı, felsefesi ve eserleri hakkında birçok araştırma yapılmış ve bununla ilgili büyük bir literatür vücuda getirilmiştir. Özellikle *Mesnevî-i Manevî*'nin Türkçe tercüme ve şerhlerinin Klasik Türk edebiyatında önemli bir yeri vardır. Mevlânâ ve eserleri, içerdiği evrensel mesajlar sayesinde günümüzde de hâlâ ilgi görmekte ve araştırmacılar tarafından çalışılmaktadır.

Çalışmamıza konu olan *Mûnis-i Cân* adlı eser, Mevlânâ'nın *Mesnevî*'sinden seçilen kırk yedi beytin tercümesini ihtiva etmektedir. Eserin mütercimi, tercümenin zamanı ve yeri hakkında maalesef bilgimiz yoktur. Nesir olarak kaleme alınmış olmakla birlikte aralarda kısa manzumelere de yer verilmiştir. Bu çalışmada *Mûnis-i Cân*, tespit edilebilen tek nüshasından hareketle içerik ve şekil yönünden incelenmiş, metin Lâtin harflerine aktararak tanıtılmaya çalışılmıştır.



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Selçuklu İmparatorluğu'ndan Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'ne Türk Ordularında Savunma Lojistiğinin Gelişimi

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Öz

Ulusal savunma, bir ülkenin stratejik nitelikteki misyonlarından birisi olup, milletin ve devletin bekasına tesir eden en önemli bileşenlerinden biridir. Savunma lojistiği ise ülkelerin milli ordularının veya milli ordunun desteklediği ikincil unsurların rekabet ve caydırıcılık gücünü besleyen başat bir faktördür. Tarihi örnekler ülkelerin milli ordularının başarısının, güçlü bir lojistik altyapıya ve sürekli lojistik desteğe dayandığını gösteren bir literatürü belletmektedir.

Bu çalışmanın odak ilgisini tarih boyunca varlık gösteren Türk ordularının seçimli bir kesiti olan Selçuklu İmparatorluğu'ndan itibaren Cumhuriyet Türkiye'sine kadar olan savunma lojistiği, girişim ve uygulamalarının gelişimsel süreci oluşturmaktadır. Nitel araştırma deseninin kullanıldığı bu çalışmada seçimli tarihsel periyot içerisinde “*ne idi?*” sorusunun cevabı aydınlatılmaya çalışılmıştır. İçerik analizi yöntemi ile ağırlıklı olarak ikincil verilerden hareketle derlenen bu çalışma, Türk harp tarihi ve seçimli savaşlar alan yazınından savunma lojistiği literatürünün rafine edilmesiyle elde edilen bulgulara dayanmaktadır.

Araştırmanın başlıca bulguları, Selçuklu İmparatorluğu döneminde, savunma lojistiği ile yapılan desteğin harp güzergahlarına göre planlandığını, Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nda ordunun teknik ve insan kaynağı bileşenleri ve genişleyen coğrafyaya göre savunma lojistiğinin daha sistematik ve yerleşik bir yapıya kavuşturulduğu, lojistik organizasyonların ortaya bir dönemi işaret etmektedir. Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin kuruluşuyla birlikte, modern ordu oluşturma faaliyetleri kapsamında kuvvet özellik ve ihtiyaçlarına göre lojistik planlamalar yapıldığı kurulan bazı organizasyonların bazılarının gelişerek işlevselliğini sürdürdüğü bazılarının ise belirli saiklerle gelişimini sürdüremediğini göstermektedir. Özellikle 80'li yıllardan itibaren rehabilite edilen harp sanayii girişimleri içerisinde askeri kontratçı firmaların performansa dayalı lojistik usullerini benimsedikleri ve firmalar içerisinde global düzeyde başarılı firmaların ortaya çıktığı anlaşılmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Lojistik, Savunma Lojistiği, Askeri Lojistik, Selçuklu, Türk Ordusu



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Consenting through affirmative actions and specific features of data subjects' opting-in consent to personal data processing

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Abstract

The paper approaches the problematics of consenting through affirmative actions in consent-based data collecting operations under the provisions of Article 6, 1st para., let. a) of General Regulation (EU) 2016/679, while analyzing the specific features of data subjects' opting-in consent to personal data processing. Firstly, the paper focuses on affirmative opt-in methods of consent collecting which might include signing a consent statement, verbal confirmation, a binary choice presented with equal prominence, or by 'privacy by design/by default' technical settings. Secondly, the study addresses the necessity for a clear affirmative action, implying that, for the data processing operations to be validated based on specific consent, data controllers are expected to ensure, under the exigences of Article 6, 1st para., let. a) and Article 7 of General Regulation (EU) 2016/679 that consumers deliberate and take specific action to opt in or agree to the processing, expressed as an opt-in box. Thirdly, the study discusses the data controllers' obligations to identify a lawful basis for the evolving purposes of data processing; accent is placed on data subject's right to be enabled to exercise legal prerogatives permitting to verify that the data rectification, erasure, or restriction has been adequately carried out by third parties following notification by the initial data controller. The paper emphasizes that, in interpreting the provisions of article 7 of GDPR, data subjects' consent is unbundled from contractual terms, including giving separate granular consent options for sequential types of personal data. Finally, opting-in consent must specifically cover distinctive range of processing activities interconnected to those setting the transparency obligations of data controllers, under the data subject's right to be adequately informed on the purposes of data processing.

Keywords: data collecting, data subjects, opting-in consent, personal data, processing operations, affirmative actions.



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Ortaokul Matematik Öğretmenlerinin Matematiksel Etkinlikleri Seçme, Tasarlama ve Uygulama Kriterlerinin İncelenmesi

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Öz

Bu çalışmada öğretmenlerin yapılandırmacı yaklaşım doğrultusunda ders kitabında verilen matematiksel etkinliklerin kullanımına yönelik kararlarının incelenmesi ve etkinliklere yönelik tasarlama kriterlerinin değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışma deneysel nitelikte olup tek gruplu ön test-son test deneysel desen kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmanın verileri 119K773 nolu TÜBİTAK projesi kapsamında toplanmıştır. Projede etkinlik tasarım ve uygulamalarının niteliğini ortaya koyabilecek, uygulayıcılara geri bildirim verebilecek, kuramsal temeller üzerine inşa edilmiş bir etkinlik değerlendirme ve geri bildirim ölçme aracının geliştirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Katılımcı olarak lisansüstü öğrenim gören 16'sı kadın, 8'i erkek olmak üzere toplamda 24 matematik öğretmeni seçilmiştir. Çalışma kapsamında öğretmenlere 14 hafta boyunca nitelikli matematiksel etkinlik tasarım ve uygulamalarının prensiplerine yönelik eğitimler verilmiştir. Katılımcılardan öntest-sontest uygulaması yoluyla veriler toplanmıştır. Araştırma kapsamında katılımcılara “Ders kitabında verilen bir etkinliği uygulama/uygulamama kararlarınızı etkileyen faktörler nelerdir” ve “Sınıfınızda uygulanmak üzere etkinlik seçme/tasarlama sürecinde kriterleriniz var mı?” soruları yöneltilmiştir. Bu sayede ön test kapsamında elde edilecek



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verilere ulaşılmıştır. 14 haftalık eğitim sonrasında ise aynı katılımcılara aynı sorular tekrar yöneltilerek son test verilerine ulaşılmıştır. Elde edilen verilerin değerlendirilme aşamasında içerik analizi kullanılmıştır. Analiz süresinde verilen cevapların belirli kodlar altında toplanabileceği görülmüş ve bu kodların oluşturulması için içerik analizinden faydalanılmıştır. İçerik analizinde kodlar oluşturulurken bazıları literatürde bulunmakla birlikte bazı kodlar öğretmenlerin yargılarını yansıtacak şekilde oluşturulmuştur. Kodlar oluşturulurken araştırmanın kapsamı dışında olduğu düşünülen veriler de dikkate alınmamıştır. Tüm veriler incelenerek oluşturulan bu kodlar daha sonra tekrar içerik analizine tabi tutularak birbirine yakın bulunan kodlar aynı tema altında toplanmıştır. Katılımcıların ders kitaplarında verilen bir etkinliği uygulama/uygulamama kararlarını etkileyen faktörler nelerdir? sorusuna yönelik cevapların ön test kapsamında yapılan analizlerden öğretmenlerin öğrenci hazırbulmuşluk ve uygulama süresinin kararlarını etkilediği yönünde görüş belirtirken eğitimlerden sonra son test kapsamında ise hazırbulmuşluk uygulama süresinin yanında yönergelerin açık ve anlaşılır olması, amaca uygunluk ve materyal teminini temalarının kararlarını etkileyeceği yönünde görüş bildirmişlerdir. Katılımcıların sınıflarında uygulayacağı etkinliklere yönelik seçme ve tasarlama kriterleriniz nelerdir? sorusuna yönelik cevapların analizi sonucunda öntest kapsamında katılımcıların öğrenci hazırbulmuşluğu ve öğrencide merak uyandırma temalarına vurgu yaptıkları görülmüştür. Son test kapsamında veriler incelendiğinde ise katılımcıların Hazırbulmuşluk, amaca uygunluk, uygulama süresi ve materyal temini temalarını vurguladıkları gözlemlenmiştir. Katılımcı öğretmenlerin süreç sonunda uygulama yapacakları etkinlikleri seçerken kriterlerinin değiştiği ve etkinlikleri seçerken etkinliğin niteliğine önem verdikleri sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Bu tarz eğitimler verilerek öğretmenlerin etkinlik seçme/tasarlama konusunda yaşayabilecekleri zorlukların önüne geçilebilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Öğretmen eğitimi, Matematiksel etkinlik, Etkinlik uygulama



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Review of Studies on New Generation Secondary School Mathematics Questions

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Abstract

Mathematics is one of the primary subjects taught from primary school to higher education. It is seen as a lesson that is difficult to teach and learn. The most important reason for this is that it is an abstract course. In our country, students' placement in schools is always done through exams. The first of these exams is the High School Entrance Exam. This High School Entrance Exam (LGS) is an exam that started to be implemented in the 2017-2018 academic year. Mathematics is one of the most difficult subjects for students in this exam. With this exam, new generation questions started to be asked. The reason why it is called new generation questions is that the questions are long, difficult to understand and based on the power of interpretation. It is seen that especially mathematics questions have become more difficult with the new generation questions. The lesson, which is difficult for students to understand, has become even more difficult. The aim of this study is to examine the research on new generation mathematics questions between 2018 and 2023, along with the changing examination system, and inferences were made as a result of these studies. In this study, 8 articles and 8 master's theses were analyzed by document analysis method. The distribution of the studies examined in the research was examined by classification according to publication type and date, research methods, sample groups, data collection tools and research designs.

Keywords: Mathematics Education, New generation questions, High School Entrance Exam (LGS)



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The Impact of Perceived Parental Support on University Student's Learning Factors from the Lenses of Age and Gender

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Abstract

In 2020, the unforeseen outbreak of a new virus disrupted life around the globe. The quick spread of this virus brought about the necessity for many changes in most sectors, including education. An assortment of e-learning platforms transformed into the main tool for the continuance of education. While studies have shown that there has been an increasing demand in the last decades for existing online courses, the current situation has immensely intensified the drive for such means of learning, prompting developing countries, such as Albania to adapt to these forms of education in both public and private institutions. The aim of this study is to analyze the effect of perceived parental support (PPS) on students' learning motivation and self-regulated learning during the COVID-19 pandemic while controlling for demographics such as age and gender. Next, this study also aimed at exploring whether there are gender differences on student's learning motivation and self-regulated learning. A total of 458 university students participated in this study recruited via Google Forms during the period of April – May 2020. The results showed that a statistically significant difference was found among males and females on learning motivation ($p = .002$) and self-regulated learning ($p < .001$). Next, the multivariate analysis of covariance (MANCOVA) was conducted to assess whether there were differences between the three PPS groups on Student's learning motivation and self-regulated learning while controlling for age and gender. A statistically significant difference was found where both learning motivation and self-regulated learning

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contributed statistically significantly toward discriminating group 2 (moderate level of PPS) from the other two groups among female students. But the findings revealed that only learning motivation contributed statistically significantly toward discriminating group 2 among younger age female students. In conclusion, perceived parental support has an effect on students' learning factors and especially among young female students. Though the findings contribute to the literature supporting the role of parental support on students' learning especially among young females, more research is needed to explore how parental support may impact students' learning factors among male and female respondents of different ages reporting different levels of PPS during unprecedented times.

Keywords: *Parental support, age, gender, learning, COVID-19.*



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Psicomotricidad, Hábitos Saludables y Aprendizaje a Traves de Una Propuesta de Situación de Aprendizaje

Psychomotor Skills, Healthy Habits and Learning through a Learning Situation Proposal

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Resumen

En la etapa de Educación Infantil, la psicomotricidad y la alimentación, son dos elementos de especial importancia para el desarrollo integral de los escolares. La adquisición de hábitos saludables por parte de estos dará lugar a un mejor desarrollo futuro, lo que influirá de igual manera, en el aspecto académico. Para este trabajo, se ha llevado a cabo una propuesta de situación de aprendizaje con el fin de proporcionar una serie de actividades al alumnado del segundo ciclo de Educación Infantil, las cuales están encaminadas a abordar aspectos motrices y de adherencia a la Dieta Mediterránea con el beneficio que ello conlleva, creando actitudes positivas en cuanto a la práctica de hábitos saludables y fomentando y favoreciendo otras áreas como la física, la cognitiva, la social o la emocional.

Palabras Clave: Aprendizaje; Psicomotricidad; Dieta Mediterránea; Educación Infantil

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At the Early Childhood Education stage, psychomotor skills and nutrition are two elements of special importance for the integral development of schoolchildren. The acquisition of healthy habits by them will lead to a better future development, which will also influence the academic aspect. For this work, a proposal for a learning situation has been carried out in order to provide a series of activities for pupils in the second cycle of Early Childhood Education, which are aimed at addressing motor aspects and adherence to the Mediterranean Diet with the benefits that this entails, creating positive attitudes regarding the practice of healthy habits and promoting and favouring other areas such as the physical, cognitive, social and emotional.

Keywords: Learning; Psychomotor skills; Mediterranean diet; Early Childhood Education



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Reasons and Consequences of Male Crime and Violence in Punjab, Pakistan

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Abstract

In Pakistani society, there has long been evidence of a significant decline in institutions such as the family, the workplace, the educational system, and religion. Crime and violence are attributed to social and economic issues. It's likely that violence has always been experienced by humans. Its impacts can be seen globally in a variety of forms, even from an above perspective. While some causes of violence are obvious, others have their origins in the social, cultural, and economic spheres of human existence. When young people approach adulthood or adolescence—a time of rapid advancement, unpredictability, experimentation, and adventure—violence is the response that results from a range of conditions in their life and childhood experiences that cause disasters.

To identify the root causes of youth violence Out of all 100 convicts in Punjab, Pakistan, 100 respondents—convicted felons between the ages of 15 and 29—were chosen at random. Chi-square, gamma, and bivariate analysis were used. The dependent variable, youth violent behaviour, was found to be correlated with the chi-square and gamma values of the following variables: age, education, family size, father income, self-control, self-esteem, life satisfaction, family management, family practises, parents monitoring, community factor, educational attainment, and gang/group membership factors. Strengthening the family system in Pakistani society is advised based on the study's findings. The goal of eliminating teenage violence is futile in the absence of a solid family structure



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Geçmişten günümüze: Batı Azerbaycan ve Nahçıvan

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Öz

Bir toprak parçasının yabancı güçler tarafından işgal edilmesi, o toprakların kaybı anlamına gelmez, ancak zamanla o toprak bizim topraklarımız olduğu hafızamızdan silinirse ve bir daha o topraklara bir daha dönemeyeceğimize dair inancımızı tamamen kaybedersek, o toprak tamamen kaybedilmiş sayılır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Batı Azerbaycan, yer adları, Ermeni saldırganlığı, Zengezur.

Abstract

The occupation of any territory by foreign forces does not mean its loss. Only if that territory is erased from the memories of being our territory with time and we completely lose faith that we will ever return to it, then that land is considered completely lost.

Keywords: West Azerbaijan, toponyms, Armenian aggression, Zangezur.

Tarih harika. Bir yüzyıldaki olaylar sonraki yüzyıllarda değişebilir. Yeter ki bu gerçekleri eserlere yansıtalım. Ancak bu arada neyin mümkün olacağını tarih gösterecek. Bu tarihi toprakların bize ait olduğunu sürekli kanıtlamamız gerekiyor. Bu bizim büyük ölçekte işimiz. Bunun için temel belgeler, temel bilimsel ve popüler eserler oluşturulmalıdır. Halkımızın milli önderi, büyük önder Haydar Aliyev'in bu fikirleri tarih biliminin önüne büyük görevler yüklemektedir.

Herhangi bir bölgenin yabancı güçler tarafından işgal edilmesi, onun kaybı anlamına gelmez. Ancak zamanla o toprakların bizim olduğu hafızalardan silinirse ve bir daha geri döneceğimize olan inancımız tamamen kaybolursa, o toprak tamamen kaybolmuş sayılır. 29 Kasım 1920'de Sovyet Rusya'nın askeri ve siyasi desteğiyle 9.000 kilometrekarelik bir alana sahip Ermenistan Sovyet Sosyalist Cumhuriyeti kuruldu.



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Aynı yılın 1 Aralık'ında Azerbaycan'ın Zengezur bölgesinin büyük bir kısmı - Gafan, Sisyan, Gorus ve Megri - "komşu ve kardeş" Sovyet Ermenistan'ına verildi. Burada yaşayan Azerbaycan Türkleri kaderine terk edildi.

Ne yazık ki 1920 yılına kadar Azerbaycan siyaseti, Azerbaycan bilimi, Azerbaycan kültürü Batı Azerbaycan'ın tüm topraklarına olduğu gibi Zengezur'a da gereken ilgiyi göstermedi. Zengezur'un ne tarihi, ne etnografyası, ne de gelecekteki kaderi kimseyi düşündürmedi, hatta yazdan yaza, zaman zaman dinlenmek için buraya gelen Zengezurlu aydınları bile, zaten Zengezur'un böyle düşünmesini sağlayamadılar. gerektiği kadar.



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Investigation of 2025 Competencies in terms of Mathematics Education

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Abstract

The "Future of Jobs 2020" report from the World Economic Forum (WEF) has identified ten crucial competencies that will be in demand by 2025. Additionally, conventional academic structures, such as regular author and institution formatting, consistent citation, and appropriate footnote styles, will also be adhered to. These competencies consist of analytical thinking, innovation, active learning, critical thinking, leadership, use of technology, and resilience. This article examines how mathematics education can consider these competencies for 2025, using information obtained through a literature review. The article aims to provide clear and concise information with a logical structure, avoid subjective evaluations, and use appropriate language with technical terms. Grammatical accuracy and precise word choice will be ensured throughout the document. When evaluating the ten key competences outlined in the report within the context of mathematics education, analytical thinking comes to the forefront. Due to its inherent nature, mathematics offers an optimal foundation for cultivating analytical thinking processes. In this regard, mathematics courses bolster not only students' fundamental calculation abilities, but also their capacity to resolve intricate problems from an analytical standpoint. Innovation and technology represent key factors highlighted in the report. By enabling students to utilise modern technological tools proficiently, maths education can boost the capacity to generate innovative solutions for real-life challenges. Moreover, granting students the proficiency to appraise and resolve problems critically can advance their analytical and critical thinking skills. This study aims to align mathematics education with 2025 expectations by addressing pertinent issues, such as the linkage between analytical skills and mathematics learning, integration of students' ability to solve complex problems into mathematics education, and incorporation of technology into mathematics teaching. In line with contemporary needs, 2025 competencies furnish crucial directions for mathematics education's evolution. Incorporating competencies such as analytical thinking, innovation, leadership, and technology utilization into the teaching of mathematics will not only heighten students' mathematical knowledge, but also furnish them



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with skills beneficial to their future success. In light of this, math educators should revise course materials and methodologies using novel and progressive techniques that facilitate the development of 2025 competencies.

Keywords: *Mathematics Education, 2025 Competencies, Mathematical Competence, Analytical Thinking*



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Bir Öğretim Program Lideri Olarak Etkili Okul Yöneticisinin Özellikleri

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Öz

Öğretim programı liderleri olarak okul yöneticileri, bir okulun eğitim vizyonunu belirleme ve sürdürülebilir başarıya ulaşma yolunda kılavuzluk etme konusunda hayati bir rol oynamaktadırlar. Eğitim liderliği, öğretim programlarının başarıya ulaşması için kritik bir rol oynar. Bu bağlamda, liderlerin eğitimdeki son gelişmeleri takip ederek, öğretim programlarını etkili bir şekilde planlama ve uygulama becerileri önemlidir. Çalışmada olgu bilim deseni kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubu 2022-2023 öğretim yılında Diyarbakır ilinde görev yapan 6 eğitim yöneticisi ve 5 öğretmenden oluşmuştur. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Öğretmenlere göre etkili okul yöneticisi özelliklerinin “Okula hakimiyet”, “Adalet”, “Profesyonel ilişki”, “İletişime açıklık”, “Disiplin”, “Rol model”, “Hümanist”, “Sabırlı”, ve “Çok yönlü” olduğu görülmektedir. Yöneticilere göre etkili okul yöneticisi özellikleri ise “İletişime açıklık”, “Rol model”, “Adalet”, “Sabırlı”, “Gelişime açıklık”, “Demokrat”, “Çok yönlü”, “Okula hakimiyet”, “Özgüven” ve “Profesyonel ilişki” olarak ortaya çıkmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Program lideri, Etkili okul yöneticisi

Abstract

School administrators, especially as curriculum leaders, play a vital role in determining a school's educational vision and guiding it towards achieving sustainable success. Educational leadership plays a critical role in ensuring the success of instructional programs. In this context, leaders' skills in effectively planning and implementing curriculum by following the latest developments in education are important. A phenomenological design was used in the study. The study group of the research consisted of 6 education administrators and 5 teachers working in Diyarbakır in the 2022-2023 academic year. A semi-structured interview form developed by the researchers was used as a data collection tool in the study. According to teachers, the characteristics of effective school administrators are "Dominance over the school", "Justice", "Professional relationship", "Openness to communication", "Discipline", "Role model", "Humanist", "Patient", and "Versatile". According to the administrators, the characteristics of



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effective school administrators are "Openness to communication", "Role model", "Justice", "Patient", "Openness to development", "Democrat", "Versatile", "Dominance over the school", "Self-confidence" and "Professional relationship".

Keywords: Program leader, Effective school administrator



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Niveles de Inteligencia Emocional y Síndrome de Burnout según el sexo y la procedencia de docentes de Educación Primaria

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Resumen

Actualmente, los indicios de Síndrome de Burnout están patentes en el ámbito docente, el cual parece proceder por las amplias responsabilidades a las que deben de hacer frente, el alto contacto con los múltiples factores implícitos en el contexto educativo y la gran cantidad de burocracia a la que deben dar respuesta. Todo ello generando sentimientos de insatisfacción, y baja realización personal, pudiendo llegar a desembocar en patologías como la ansiedad y la depresión. Por ello, el presente estudio se ha centrado en analizar la relación entre el Síndrome de Burnout e Inteligencia Emocional en docentes de Educación Primaria de Castilla la Mancha y Andalucía. La muestra estuvo formada por un total de 465 docentes, de los cuales el 54,2% pertenecían al género femenino y el 45,8% al género masculino, con edades comprendidas entre los 24 y 67 años ($M = 41,46 \pm 8,92$). Los instrumentos empleados fueron un Ad-Hoc para las variables sociodemográficas (sexo y comunidad autónoma), el Inventario de Burnout de Maslach (IBM) y el Trait Meta-Mood Scale (TMMS-24). El estudio fue de tipo descriptivo y de corte transversal, se empleó un muestreo por conveniencia y la medición fue realizada a un único grupo durante un momento determinado. En cuanto al sexo, se obtuvo que las mujeres presentaron niveles más elevados de inteligencia emocional en general, así como niveles más elevados de agotamiento emocional. Mientras que los varones mostraron un mayor agotamiento emocional. Con respecto a la comunidad autónoma, los datos arrojaron que los docentes de Castilla la Mancha presentaban un mayor agotamiento emocional, mientras que los docentes que ejercían en Andalucía mostraban una mayor Inteligencia Emocional en general.



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The Examination of the Sustainable Development Goals of Türkiye in the Context of Development Plans

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Abstract

In this study, the twelve development plans, including the last development plan covering the years 2024-2028, and the main literature on Turkey's environmental policies are analyzed. In these publications, the main objectives of sustainable development policies have been discussed. "Sustainable development", a development model that can meet the needs of present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs, entered the world agenda towards the end of the 20th century. It has become a global implementation plan with international agreements signed in the 1990s. The understanding of sustainable development determines "sustainability" as the common denominator in the economic and social development goals of countries. This common goal, which also embraces the future, is aimed at enabling everyone to meet their basic needs and expectations for a better life. Implementation of a development strategy that does not well establish the relationship between the environment and socio-economic development may meet current needs, but it may jeopardize the fulfillment of people's basic needs in the future. This is because there is no certain limit beyond which growth will lead to environmental disasters and environmental degradation is often irreversible. Therefore, the basic philosophy of sustainable development is to ensure that present and future generations benefit from the opportunities brought about by development in an equitable manner by evaluating the interaction of economic and social structure and the environment in a holistic manner. Recent economic crises and environmental and economic problems such as climate change have led to the emergence of concepts such as green growth, green economy, low carbon economy, sustainable production, and consumption under the framework of sustainable development. International organizations such as OECD and UNEP define the concept of "green growth" or "green economy" as an understanding that prioritizes the investment and consumption of goods and services that contribute to environmental improvements. With this perspective, it is thought that while contributing to environmental sustainability, economic development, income increase, employment, and poverty reduction will also be contributed. It is also aimed to eliminate the reluctance that may arise especially after the economic crisis by making the benefits to be provided by environmental investments clearer. It has been determined that sustainability has started to be emphasized especially with the Eleventh Development Plan. After all, it can be concluded that Türkiye has an integrated sustainable development policy that includes both private and public sector representatives.

Keywords: Türkiye, Sustainable Development, Green Development, Development plan



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The Use of ChatGPT in University Level Mathematics Education

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Abstract

ChatGPT (Generative Pretrained Transformer) is an example of a Large Language Model (LLM). It is neither a program for obtaining encyclopedic data nor for conducting mathematical calculations, although it is becoming increasingly proficient in both areas. ChatGPT is a type of AI designed for generating texts and conducting conversations. It is equipped with highly advanced mechanisms and trained on a vast amount of data. It can respond to questions and engage in dialogue in a natural way, mimicking human conversation.

ChatGPT can be an effective tool to support teachers' work and can also be very helpful for students. Among the classic ways mathematics teachers use ChatGPT are: preparing lesson plans, developing teaching materials, quizzes, and exams, verifying learning outcomes; and for students: obtaining solutions to problems with explanations. Almost at every stage and in every area of a teacher's activities, AI support can be utilized. However, it is important to remember that the teacher makes the final decision on what the teaching materials, quizzes, exams, etc., will look like. Responses obtained from ChatGPT should be critically assessed due to the possibility of errors. Technology, especially Computer Algebra System programs capable of performing symbolic mathematical calculations, can be used for this purpose. GPT-4 allows the use of plugins, particularly Wolfram Alpha, positively influencing the quality of the responses received. The "Math Mentor" assistant, dedicated to explaining mathematical concepts, can also be utilized.

The main educational potential of ChatGPT lies in the real personalization of the educational process. Its greatest advantage is the ability to conduct conversations and provide immediate, individualized responses. Thanks to such capabilities, ChatGPT can support teachers' activities and be used by students as a virtual assistant. Alongside such an assistant, a student can attain knowledge. B. S. Bloom, in a 1984 article, noted that individuals receiving tutoring achieve significantly better learning outcomes: their average results are two standard deviations higher than the average results of students not receiving tutoring. However, mass tutoring would be very difficult for organizational and financial reasons. How, then, can results comparable to those of tutoring be achieved without it? According to the author, an



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important factor in achieving this goal is the possibility of individualizing education through AI. Students, with proper preparation, can use ChatGPT as a virtual assistant to support their learning. This may constitute an effective way to achieve high learning outcomes.



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Nowoczesne trendy w diagnostyce naczyniowej: rola 4D flow MRI we wczesnym wykrywaniu chorób

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WSTĘP:

4D flow MRI to nowa technika ilościowa umożliwiająca pomiar prędkości przepływu krwi w naczyniach krwionośnych o rozdzielczości submilimetrowej w czasie. Użycie tej metody umożliwia wczesne wykrycie wskaźników pojawiających się w dysfunkcji naczyń. Nowe techniki obrazowania pozwalają na opisanie nowych biomarkerów patofizjologii w układzie sercowo-naczyniowym. W 4D flow MRI obserwujemy wieloaspektowe powiązania fizjologicznego przepływu naczyń a funkcją narządów przez nie zaopatrywanych. Ta nowatorska technika stawia współcześnie wiele wyzwań w ujęciu klinicznym, ale również stwarza nowe możliwości do zastosowania jej w praktyce.

METODYKA:

Przeanalizowano prace z ostatnich 5 lat, które były dostępne w bazie danych PubMed i GoogleScholar wyszukując słowa kluczowe „4D flow MRI”, „4D flow MRI gadolinium”, „cardiac MRI”.

ROZWINIĘCIE:

Analiza danych w postaci 4D flow MRI umożliwia rozszerzenie trójwymiarowej wizualizacji z oceną przepływu, o zaawansowane parametry hemodynamiczne. Dzięki tej technice otrzymujemy wiele danych z obrazowania danej części ciała na pojedynczym skanie, który może być analizowane retrospektywnie poprzez podział skanu na rozpatrywany segment. Do uzyskania dokładniejszych wyników nie jest wymagane stosowanie środków kontrastowych, których użycie można zastosować w diagnostyce drobnych naczyń np. u niemowląt z wadami serca. Zalecanym środkiem kontrastowym jest zazwyczaj gadolin, jednak w jednej z prac poddanej przeglądowi wykazano lepszą wizualizację 4D flow MRI wzmocnionym ferumoksytalem. Ten rodzaj rezonansu wykazuje skuteczność w badaniu czynników związanych z intensywnością pulsacji indukowanych przez serce, sztywnością tętnic, blaszkami miażdżycowymi, krążeniem obocznym, pływami wirowymi czy asymetrycznymi. Obecnie 4D flow MRI



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znalazło zastosowanie do rozległej diagnostyki i planowania leczenia pacjentów z BAV (dwupłatkową zastawką aortalną).

WNIOSKI :

Dzięki 4D flow MRI możemy nakładać porównawczo wyniki badań z różnych przedziałów czasowych, pozwalając na analizę rozwoju chorób. Ta małoinwazyjna metoda daje wysokiej jakości obrazy bez stosowania kontrastu. Jednakże, w celu rozpowszechnienia 4D flow należałoby ustandaryzować otrzymywane wyniki o konkretne programy do analizy hemodynamicznej jak np. MyoMaps. Analiza obrazowania nie jest jeszcze powszechnie stosowana w codziennej praktyce klinicznej, ze względu na zaawansowane procesy skanowania i obliczeniowe do analizy pozyskanych ilości danych, brak oprogramowań gotowych do archiwizacji tak dużych plików, oraz wysokie koszty aparatury.



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The Palestine issue is yesterday, today and tomorrow; why can't the problem be solved?

Filistin meselesi dünü bugünü yarını; Sorun neden çözölemiyor?

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Abstract

Fanatic Jews with a Zionist mentality bought land from Palestine in the 1880s with the aim of establishing a religious state. But Sultan Abdulhamid II sensed the intentions of the Jews and bought these lands from them. Still, those who wanted to establish a Zionist state continued their activities in many aspects and conquered Palestine in the 1940s. They bombed a part of the country and destroyed 5 villages, and 700,000 Palestinian Muslims were forcibly deported. The occupation of Palestine, which started with terrorism, started with the settlement of Jews in those lands and villages, and continued with terrorism and occupation until today. The State of Israel, which was officially established in 1948 with the approval of the United Nations, has been continuously controlled by the United States. With the full and strong support of , it has continued its unlawfulness and oppression for 75 years. It has occupied almost all of the remaining modern-day Gaza and West Bank lands. In the Ramallah region, Hamas has displayed a brutal attitude by using the attack of the Resistance Organization, and the occupation operations are continuing. .Israel does not step back despite the opposition of many countries because it violates international rules and acts against the morality of war in these attacks. Intensive bombardment on Gaza continues, killing women, the elderly and children indiscriminately. In 15 days, 3485 civilians, 1756 of whom were children, were killed. Taking into account the anti-occupation demonstrations in many parts of the world and, more importantly, the meetings and decisions of the countries to find peaceful common solutions on the issue, steps must be taken to end the war in order to ensure world peace in general and for both countries.

Keywords; Palestine, Israel, USA, Zionism, Peace, Gaza, Occupation



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Öz

Siyonizm zihniyetine sahip fanatik Yahudiler 1880 li yıllarda Filistin topraklarında bir din devleti kurma amacı ile oradan toprak almışlardı. Ama Sultan II.Abdulhamit Yahudilerin niyetlerini sezerek onlardan bu arazileri satın aldı. Yine de siyonist devleti kurmak isteyenler faaliyetlerini çok yönlü sürdürüp 1940'li yıllarda Filistin'in bir bölgesini bombalayıp 5 köyü yıktılar 700.000 Filistinli Müslüman zorla tehcir ettirildiler. Terörizm ile başlayan Filistin işgali o arazi ve köylere Yahudilerin yerleşmesi ile başladı ve bugüne kadar terör ve işgalleri ile devam etti.1948'de resmi olarak Birleşmiş Milletler'in onayıyla kurulan İsrail Devleti mütemadiyen ABD'nin tam ve güçlü desteği ile 75 yıldan beri hukuksuzluk ve zulümlerini sürdürmüştür. Geri kalan günümüz Gazze ve Batı Şeria topraklarının yaklaşık tamamına yakını işgal etmiştir. Ramallah bölgesinde de Hamas Direniş Teşkilatı'nın saldırısını vesile ederek vahşice tutum sergilemektedir işgal harekâtları da güncel olarak devam etmektedir. İsrail, bu saldırılarda uluslararası kuralları çiğnediği, savaş ahlakına aykırı davrandığı için birçok ülkenin de karşı çıkmasına rağmen geri adım atmamaktadır. Gazzeye yoğun bombardıman sürdürülerek kadınlar, yaşlılar, çocuklar ayırt edilmeksizin ölürölmektedir.15 günde 3485 sivilin ki bunların 1756'sı çocuk olup katledilmiştir. Dünyanın birçok yerindeki işgal karşıtı gösterilerin ve daha da önemlisi ülkelerin konu hakkındaki barış yanlısı ortak çözüm yolları bulmak için toplantıları ve kararları dikkate alınarak bu sorunun her iki ülke için ve genelde de dünya barışını sağlamak amaçlı savaşın son bulması yönünde adım atılması gerekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler; Filistin, İsrail, ABD, Siyonizm, Barış, Gazze, İşgal



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Recommendations For Including a Gender Perspective in Initial Teacher Training

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Abstract

In order to achieve a better and more sustainable world, the United Nations created the Sustainable Development Goals in 2015. Among other things, these goals aim to ensure inclusive, equitable, and quality education by 2030, as well as to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. In relation to this, numerous studies indicate that teacher training has begun to be examined and researched in terms of its contribution to achieving these objectives. An example of this is the research on the inclusion of gender-related topics in the training of future teachers. In this context, the inclusion of a gender perspective in initial teacher training is understood as a necessary element. However, there are still uncertainties about how to implement this inclusion and thereby develop in teachers the ability to carry out pedagogical practices that ensure equal treatment of their students. For this reason, this work is the result of an evidence-based literature review that attempts to answer the question: "how to include a gender perspective in initial teacher training?", conducting research for recommendations that can be useful and guide this process. The reviewed databases were Wos, Scopus, Dialnet, and Google Scholar, selecting articles published from the year 2018 that addressed the research question. After the review, it is concluded that the research recommends a revision of the curriculum and the integration of gender-related themes, along with the creation of specific courses on gender and complementary training activities that use active methodologies capable of integrating theory and practice. All of the above should be guided by professionals with the necessary competencies, understanding that this incorporation requires the development of long-term learning processes that will progress gradually based on each individual's prior knowledge.



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Six Thinking Hats. An intervention programme to improve the mood of Spanish university students

Seis sombreros para pensar. Un programa de intervención para mejorar el estado de ánimo de los estudiantes universitarios españoles

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INTRODUCCIÓN

El estado de ánimo de los estudiantes universitarios suele estar influenciado por las altas exigencias académicas, conseguir la aceptación social de los iguales, el desarraigo familiar, los problemas económicos y la falta de tiempo libre. Mantener una estabilidad emocional, es complicado para esta población. Por ello, desde las instituciones educativas se debe ayudar a mejorar los estados de ánimo e intentar proporcionar al alumnado las herramientas necesarias para mejorar su calidad de vida. Por ello, se planteó una técnica socio-emocional durante las clases universitarias para comprobar la eficacia de la misma.

OBJETIVO: Determinar la efectividad de la técnica de los 6 sombreros de Edward Bono sobre los estados de ánimo de los estudiantes universitarios españoles.

METODOLOGÍA: Se realizó una investigación aplicada de diseño cuasi-experimental con pre-test y post-test, con un total de 42 estudiantes universitarios. En este estudio se investigaron seis estados de ánimo (cólera, depresión, fatiga, vigor y amistad) utilizando POMS-44. Se realizó una intervención de 3 semanas con una duración de una sesión de 15 minutos a la semana. Se utilizó el programa estadístico



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SPPS en su versión 25 para el procesamiento de los datos, cuyo valor de significatividad se concretó en el $p=0.05$.

RESULTADOS: A nivel general, los estudiantes reportaron una mejora en sus estados de ánimo tras la intervención.

CONCLUSIONES: Los resultados encontrados sugieren que se debería aplicar este tipo de técnicas durante las clases universitarias para velar por el estado de ánimo de los estudiantes. En cambio, nuestro estudio tiene varias limitaciones y se necesitan investigaciones a mayor escala en el futuro.



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Dignity of Women in the Epic Ramcharitmanas

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Abstract

The study considers the objective to acquire an understanding of the dignity of women in ancient India specifically in as stated in the epic the Ramcharitmanas by the great poet and writer of Hindu literature Goswami Tulsidas (1532-1623). The main areas that have been taken into account in this study are women's dignity in ancient India. This is a qualitative study, descriptive in nature depending on secondary (printed) data collected from books, journals, research papers, articles and websites. Content analysis (Conceptual and Relational) is used here. The major findings of the study are: in ancient times (the period of the Ramayana aprox 300BC), the women were considered with respect and dignity and in high esteem. Not only in households, they have been enjoying freedom and respect for their significant contribution in the making of diplomatic decisions and administrative functions. During ancient India, women felt gratified, contented and considered as Janani (mother) as well as Ardhangini (better half) and enjoying opportunity in spiritual standards. It can be concluded that the Ramcharitmanas –the classic work of Goswami Tulsidas is a treasure of human values and mankind based on spiritual foundation generating calmness and to overcome miseries, to imbibe life changing notions, attainment of salvation as well as the concept of ‘me lived with God and God lived with me’. It is classical record of man becomes God as well as women becomes Goddess. Details study is required in this concern. The recommend to introduce such classical study in regular teaching for value oriented education.



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The Impact of Attitudes Toward Uncertainty of Employees on the Fear of Missing Out in the Workplace: The Mediation Role of Mushroom Management

Çalışanların Belirsizliğe Karşı Tutumlarının İş Yerinde Gelişmeleri Kaçırma Korkusu Üzerindeki Etkisi: Mantar Yönetimin Aracılık Rolü

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Abstract

In today's business world, the concept of uncertainty has become a fundamental factor influencing organizations. Rapid advancements in technology, global changes, and evolving market dynamics continuously expose workplaces to uncertainty. In this context, employees' coping processes with uncertainty play a crucial role in shaping organizational dynamics, influencing how developments in the workplace are perceived and evaluated, and potentially leading to a fear of missing out on these developments. The emergence of a fear of missing out on workplace developments is observed to be significantly influenced by a management style known as mushroom management. Mushroom management involves managers limiting the flow of information to employees, keeping information confidential, and not adequately involving employees in decision-making processes. Such a management practice restricts employees' access to information and hinders their sufficient involvement in decision-making. Building upon these insights, this study aims to investigate the impact of mushroom management, characterized by selectively sharing limited information with employees, on the attitudes of employees and the fear of missing out on developments in uncertain environments. To achieve this goal, a questionnaire was conducted on 341 employees using the snowball sampling method, and the collected data were analyzed using the SPSS 29.0 program. The analysis revealed a statistically significant impact of employees' attitudes toward uncertainty on the fear of missing out on workplace developments, with



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mushroom management playing a full mediating role in this effect. These findings are expected to guide organizations in revisiting their management practices and strategies, providing opportunities to strengthen coping mechanisms with uncertainty and develop new approaches to reduce employees' fear of missing out on developments.

Keywords: Uncertainty, Fear of Missing Out, Information Sharing, Mushroom Management.

Öz

Günümüz iş dünyasında belirsizlik kavramı, organizasyonları etkileyen temel bir faktör haline gelmiştir. Teknolojik gelişmeler, küresel değişimler ve pazar dinamiklerindeki hızlı evrim, iş yerlerini sürekli olarak belirsizlikle karşı karşıya bırakmaktadır. Bu bağlamda, çalışanların belirsizlikle başa çıkma süreçleri, organizasyonel dinamikleri etkileyerek iş yerindeki gelişmeleri algılama ve değerlendirme biçimlerini belirlemekte ve çalışanlarda gelişmeleri kaçırma korkusuna sebebiyet verebilmektedir. İş yerinde gelişmeleri kaçırma korkusunun ortaya çıkmasında ise mantar yönetimin kritik bir öneme sahip olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Mantar yönetim, yöneticilerin çalışanlara bilgiyi sınırlı bir şekilde ilettiği veya bilgiyi sır gibi sakladığı bir yönetim tarzıdır. Bu tür bir yönetim pratiği, çalışanların bilgiye erişimini kısıtlamakta ve çalışanları karar alma süreçlerine yeterince dahil etmemektedir. Bu bilgiler ışığında bu çalışma, bilgiyi sınırlı bir şekilde paylaşan ve çalışanlara belirli bir bilgi setini seçici olarak sunan mantar yönetim kavramını ele alarak, bu yönetim pratiğinin belirsizlik ortamlarında çalışanların tutumlarına ve gelişmeleri kaçırma korkusuna olan etkilerini incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda, kartopu örneklem yöntemiyle ulaşılan 341 çalışan üzerinde anket gerçekleştirilmiş ve elde edilen veriler SPSS 29.0 programı ile analiz edilmiştir. Analiz sonucunda, çalışanların belirsizliğe karşı tutumlarının, iş yerinde gelişmeleri kaçırma korkusu üzerinde istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir etkisinin olduğu ve bu etkide mantar yönetimin ise tam aracılık rolü üstlendiği tespit edilmiştir. Bu bulguların, organizasyonların yönetim pratiği ve stratejilerini gözden geçirmelerine olanak tanıyarak, belirsizlikle başa çıkma süreçlerini güçlendirmek ve çalışanların gelişmeleri kaçırma korkusunu azaltmak adına yeni yaklaşımlar geliştirmelerine rehberlik edeceği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Belirsizlik, Gelişmeleri Kaçırma Korkusu, Bilgi Paylaşımı, Mantar Yönetim.



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Nanoscience and Nanotechnology in Science Education

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Abstract

Nanoscience and nanotechnology (NBT) have triggered the search for new materials and methods to meet the needs of people and societies, along with the increase of world population and technological developments. NBT, which is effective in many aspects of life such as health, security, defense, art, economy, education, has become a popular concept in the field of science and technology. NBT is the pioneer of scientific research and technological innovation, and it challenges the boundaries of scientific knowledge. Therefore, NBT education is considered as an interesting and important area.

Nanotechnology, which covers different disciplines such as chemistry, materials science, physics, biomedical research and engineering, has emerged and developed as a new and modern scientific research area in the 21st century. In this context, integrating nanoscience and nanotechnology (NBT) related topics into the science education curriculum in schools is important for educating the scientific literate, qualified and researcher individuals of the future. In this study, the status of the studies that examine the relationship between nanoscience and nanotechnology and science education was evaluated. For this purpose, a literature review of theses, articles and papers related to the topic was conducted from the databases and the obtained documents were analyzed. With the document analysis method, the subject, method, study group, data collection tool, analysis methods, application forms and findings of nanoscience and nanotechnology were examined.

According to the research findings, the most interesting topic in the studies was nanotechnology. Among the research topics, awareness studies related to nanotechnology gained weight. In terms of the objectives of the studies, it was seen that attitude, perception, opinion and thought researches in the field of nanotechnology, conceptual activities in the field of nanoscience, knowledge level researches in the field



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of nanobiotechnology, and awareness, conceptual understanding and change researches in the field of nanoscience and nanotechnology were conducted.

Keywords: Science Education, Educational Technologies, Internet of Things, Digital Transformation, Industry 4.0



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Low Level of Aspiration towards Education among Tribal Students: Repercussions of Negligence of Tribal Languages in Education System

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Abstract

Studies have ascertained that tribal students have a low level of aspiration towards education. The present research paper attempts to study its root cause. The socioeconomic status and cultural practices of the tribals are the important impeding factors that lay a weak foundation of education among tribal students right from the beginning. The insensitive attitude of the majority of the teachers towards the socio-economic and cultural constraints of tribal children simply aggravates the situation. The modern education system which overlooks the inclusion of tribal languages in primary education makes tribal children confront an alien language which adversely affects their comprehension level. This acts as a precursor to the low level of aspiration among them. Along with it, the vital tribal knowledge of early years becomes futile once enrolled in the modern education system. This calls for a seriously indispensable amalgamation of modern education with the adoption of tribal languages in education. Any language is very important for a particular society as it reflects its identity, culture and indigenous



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knowledge system which is very crucial for survival. The low level of aspiration towards education among tribal students has multiple facets which have to be dealt with patience. The various stakeholders involved viz the teachers particularly in the primary education system, parents and the administration will have to shoulder their responsibility together. This is a long-term process that requires interventions at multiple points.

Keywords: Low Level of Aspiration, Tribal Students, Tribal Languages, Primary Education



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Vergi Gelirleri ile Ekonomik Büyüme Arasındaki Geçişkenlik: Türkiye Örneği

Pass-through between Tax Revenues and Economic Growth: The Example of Türkiye

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Öz

Kamu hizmetlerinin finansmanı olan vergi, ekonomik birimlerden zorla ve karşılıksız olarak alınan gelirlerdir. Bu bağlamda vergi; ülkenin ekonomik büyümesini hızlandırmakta, fiyat istikrarını sağlamakta, üretim ve tüketim düzeyini kontrol altında tutmakta ve kişiler arasındaki gelir dağılımını düzenlemektedir. Kamu harcamalarının finansmanında temel kaynak olan vergi gelirleri, her ülkede olduğu gibi Türkiye’de de oldukça önemlidir. Türk Vergi Sistemi’nde 1980’lerden sonra dolaysız vergilerden dolayı vergilere doğru bir geçiş yaşanmış ve bu bağlamda, vergi gelirleri içerisinde dolaylı vergilerin payı %70’lere kadar çıkmıştır.

Çalışmada; vergi gelirleri ile ekonomik büyüme kavramları arasındaki eşbütünleşme ve nedensellik ilişkisi araştırılmıştır. Dünyada bu konuda yapılan birçok ampirik çalışma bulunmasına rağmen vergi ile ekonomik büyüme ilişkisine yönelik belirli bir görüş birliği bulunmamaktadır. Türkiye için yapılan çalışmalarda da benzer bir durum söz konusudur. Serilerin durağanlığı, çoklu yapısal kırılmalı birim kök testi; seriler arasında eşbütünleşme ilişkisinin varlığı, çoklu yapısal kırılmalı eşbütünleşme testi kullanılarak incelenmiştir. Uzun dönem ve kısa dönem analizleri, kanonik regresyon analizi yöntemi kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmanın sonunda; Türkiye’de, vergi gelirleri ile ekonomik büyüme arasında kısa ve uzun dönemde, karşılıklı bir etkileşim olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre; ekonomi büyürken artan milli gelire bağlı olarak vergi tahsilatı artmakta, vergi gelirleri arttıkça da ekonomik büyüme hızlanmaktadır. Ulaşılan sonuçlardan hareketle, Türkiye’de vergi gelirlerinin ekonomik büyümeyi destekleyici yönde kullanıldığı ifade edilebilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Vergi Gelirleri, Ekonomik Büyüme, Yapısal Kırılmalı Birim Kök Testi, Yapısal Kırılmalı Eşbütünleşme Testi, Kanonik Regresyon Analizi.



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Abstract

Taxes, which are the financing of public services, are revenues collected from economic units forcibly and without compensation. In this context, tax; It accelerates the economic growth of the country, ensures price stability, keeps production and consumption levels under control and regulates income distribution among people. Tax revenues, which are the main source of financing public expenditures, are very important in Turkey, as in every country. There was a transition from direct taxes to indirect taxes in the Turkish Tax System after the 1980s, and in this context, the share of indirect taxes in tax revenues increased to 70%.

In the study; Co-integration and causality relationship between tax revenues and economic growth concepts were investigated. Although there are many empirical studies on this subject in the world, there is no consensus on the relationship between taxes and economic growth. A similar situation exists in the studies conducted for Türkiye. Stationarity of series, unit root test with multiple structural breaks; The existence of cointegration relationship between the series was examined using the multiple structural break cointegration test. Long-term and short-term analyzes were carried out using the canonical regression analysis method. At the end of the study; In Turkey, it has been determined that there is a mutual interaction between tax revenues and economic growth in the short and long term. According to the results obtained; As the economy grows, tax collection increases due to increasing national income, and as tax revenues increase, economic growth accelerates. Based on the results obtained, it can be stated that tax revenues are used to support economic growth in Turkey.

Key Words: Tax Revenues, Economic Growth, Unit Root Test with Structural Breaks, Cointegration Test with Structural Breaks, Canonical Regression Analysis.



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Self- esteem and its impact on the change management process

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Abstract

Self-esteem is the degree to which one values oneself, how thinks and feels about own qualities. The degree depends on how the performance in important aspects of life is perceived by the person. These important aspects are connected with professional life, career, relationship, self-development, growth, financial situation, power in social life etc.

The high degree of self-esteem is connected with internal locus of control and correlates with ability to overcome difficulties, solving problems. It also co-occurs with optimistic thinking and positive affect. To sum up the self- esteem is the construct that has strong motivational implications. The low degree of self-esteem manifests in the lack of self-confidence and the belief of one's low effectiveness. This leads directly to low motivation to work. Without motivation, the results aren't possible. The lack of results is the feedback about value of the person and it leads to low self-esteem. This cycle is similar with high degree of self-esteem. But oppositely it leads to strong self- confidence, proactive attitude, motivation and activity. That is one of reason why innovator, people who are responsible for managing changes need to believe in their abilities. The presentation is about how in the process of organizational changes the level of self- esteem of the staff changes. People in the process of organizational changes go through special stages that differ in the activity they are able to take. Because of that in the process of organizational changes while the effectiveness of activities falls, security and mental comfort and the self-esteem decrease. In the presentation the author analyses separate stages of organizational change and its characteristics, including the self- esteem.



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Okul Geliştirme Sürecinin İncelenmesi

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Öz

Bu araştırmada okul geliştirme süreci “doküman inceleme” veya “metin analizi” olarak adlandırılan nitel araştırma tekniği kullanılarak analiz edilmektedir.

Okullar, öğrenmenin gerçekleştirilmesi amacıyla oluşturulmuş özel ortamlar olmaları nedeniyle adeta eğitim sisteminin mutfağı niteliğindedir. Bu yönüyle okullar, toplumsal değişme ve gelişmelerin hem başlatıcısı ve hem de sürdürücüsü konumundadır. Her örgüt gibi okul da, bireyin ve giderek toplumun beklentilerini zamanın gerekleri doğrultusunda karşılamak durumundadır. Bu işlevini olması gereken nicelik ve özellikle nitelik bakımından sağlayamayan okullar, toplumun gerisine düşerek gelişme dinamizminin lokomotif olma özelliklerini kaybedebilirler. Bu olasılık, “okul geliştirme paradigması”nın ortaya çıkmasında önemli bir rol oynamaktadır.

Okul geliştirme paradigması; okulun sorunlarını bir bütün olarak ele alan ve çözmeyi hedefleyen, okulun daha nitelikli eğitim yapmasını sağlayarak sonuçta öğrenci başarısını arttırmayı amaçlayan bir yaklaşımdır. Okul geliştirme paradigması, okulları öğrenciler için daha iyi yerler haline getirmeyi, onların öğrenmesi için çaba göstermeyi ve okulun değişimi yönetme kapasitesini güçlendirmeyi amaçlamaktadır.

Okul geliştirme paradigması açısından okulu geliştirmek; etkililiği başarıma süreci ve değişme yöntemi olarak algılanmaktadır. Okul geliştirmenin temelinde okulun etkililiğini gerçekleştirmek için izleyeceği yol ve yaklaşımlar vardır. Okul geliştirme, okulun problem çözme becerisine odaklanan; değişimin ve öğretmenlerin eğitimsel gelişimlerinin merkeze alındığı stratejiler toplamıdır.

Okullar, tüm öğretmenlerin öğretimini ve tüm öğrencilerin öğrenmesini etkili olarak gerçekleştirmek için sürekli olarak gelişmeye ihtiyaç duymaktadır. Çünkü okul geliştirmede; eğitim - öğretim faaliyetlerinde öğrenci merkezli olmak, öğrenci ilgi, istek ve beklentilerini etkili biçimde karşılayabilmek önemlidir. Okul geliştirme, bütün öğrencilerin yüksek seviyelerde başarı göstermesini sağlamak amacıyla okulların sıklıkla kullandığı bir süreçtir.

Küreselleşen dünyada okulların değişim ve dönüşümünü gerçekleştirebilmek ve okul geliştirme sürecinin öngördüğü stratejileri uygulayabilmek için tüm okul paydaşlarının kubaşık biçimde kendilerine düşen işgörülerini üstlenmeleri gerekmektedir. Takım çalışmasına dayalı böyle bir okul geliştirme sürecinin



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merkezinde öğrenciler bulunmakla birlikte, yöneticiler birer değişim ajanı, öğretmenler ise rehber ve yönlendirici konumundadır.

Bilginin en büyük güç olduğu günümüzde bireysel, toplumsal ve evrensel boyutlardaki gelişimin temeli eğitim kurumuna ve onun örgütleri olan okullardaki gelişim sürecine dayanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Okul, okul geliştirme, okul geliştirme paradigması.



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Uwarunkowania e-commerce w Polsce

Determinants of e-commerce in Poland

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Streszczenie

Zmienność otoczenia i zachowań konsumentów determinuje zmiany w sposobie prowadzenia biznesów. Silnie rozwijany wymiar działalności biznesowej jest jej usieciowienie. Nurt ten od lat podlega rozwojowi w ujęciu globalnym, przy czym niezwykle intensywnie od zafunkcjonowania pandemii koronawirusa. Szczególnym wymiarem tej działalności jest e-handel, który przez pryzmat wymagań klientów i ich preferencji silnie ewoluje, pociągając za sobą rozwój nowych kanałów dystrybucji towarów i mechanizmów rozliczania transakcji. Stąd analiza uwarunkowań rozwoju rynku e-commerce jest tematem aktualnym, wartym naukowej dyskusji, której celem jest prezentacja wymiarów funkcjonowania e-commerce w Polsce oraz ocena uwarunkowań jego rozwoju, determinujących potencjał dalszego rozwoju handlu w sieci w wybranych obszarach.

Słowa kluczowe: e-commerce, e-biznes, przedsiębiorczość, rozwój

Abstract

The volatility of the environment and consumer behaviour determines changes in the way business is conducted. A strongly developed dimension of business activity is its networking. This trend has been developing globally for years, with an unusually intensive development since the coronavirus pandemic. A particular dimension of this activity is e-commerce, which is evolving strongly through the prism of customer requirements and preferences, entailing the development of new channels for the distribution of goods and mechanisms for settling transactions. Hence, the analysis of the determinants of e-commerce market development is a topical subject worthy of a scientific discussion. The aim of this paper is to present the dimensions of e-commerce functioning in Poland and to evaluate the determinants of its development, which determine the potential for further development of e-commerce in selected areas.

Keywords: e-commerce, e-business, entrepreneurship, development



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Łańcuchy wartości w sprawozdawczości zrównoważonego rozwoju (ESG)

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Pogłębiający się wzrost nierówności ekonomicznych i społecznych, a także potrójny kryzys dotyczący planety (zanieczyszczenie środowiska, zmiany klimatu, utrata bioróżnorodności) zmuszają do podejmowania pilnych działań. Jednym z nich jest przyjęcie w listopadzie 2022 roku przez Parlament Europejski Dyrektywy CSRD (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive), obligującej przedsiębiorstwa unijne do jednolitej sprawozdawczości niefinansowej w zakresie zrównoważonego rozwoju ESG ((Enviromental, Social Corporate Governance).

W raportowaniu zrównoważonego rozwoju na szczególną uwagę zasługuje m.in. konieczność:

- budowania strategii biznesowej, modelu biznesowego oraz wypełniających go produktów i usług, z uwzględnieniem możliwości i ryzyka związanego z rozwojem zrównoważonym;
- objęcia sprawozdaniem nie tylko przedsiębiorstwa (w ujęciu jednostkowym czy skonsolidowanym), lecz całego łańcucha wartości.

Celem referatu jest analiza podstawowych implikacji wynikających z innowacyjnego wprowadzenia łańcucha wartości do sprawozdawczości niefinansowej zrównoważonego rozwoju ESG.



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Development of a Research Leadership Model for Malaysian Higher Education Institutes

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Abstract

Research landscape in higher educational institutes such as Institute of Teacher Education, has experienced substantial changes. Due to the significant changes, present researchers require a variety of resources, in particular, financial support for their endeavours. The change is aimed at having quality research outputs. The change will be successful if it is led by a leader who applies the leadership style of research. However, research leadership is still new in Malaysia. Such style of leadership often based on the Western models. Hence, the purpose of this research is to develop a research leadership model based on the consensus of local experts. The data were collected using a multi-method research design that applies both qualitative and quantitative methods. The design is based on two phases as follows: (a) the need analysis phase that included interview sessions among three lecturers of higher education institutions in the urban area and three lecturers of higher educational institutions in the rural area. This phase is to identify a need to develop a research leadership model and (b) the development phase that included three round sessions as follows: (i) the first round session was to collect data from the experts through interviewing sessions among seven experts. They are from various fields such as education and industry, (ii) the second round session was to get expert reviews of the model's content, and (iii) the third round session is to get consensuses of 23 experts from practitioner category through analysing data using Triangular Fuzzy Numbers in applying Fuzzy Delphi technique. The research findings reported that there are five primary dimensions of the Malaysian Research Leadership Model: (a) professional leadership, (b) leading research activities, (c) creating collaborative and collective cultures, (d) leading support and (e) creating a conducive environment. The research findings have reported that it is a need to develop a model based on context as being inspired by Manning, Kinzie and Schuh (2014): *One Size Fills All*.



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Keywords: Development, Model, Research Leadership, Higher Education Institutes



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Economic development of the German colonies transferred to Azerbaijan in the 19th century

19.Yüzyılda Azerbaycan'a Devredilen Alman Kolonilerinin Ekonomik Gelişimi

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Öz

Bu makalede Azerbaycan'a yerleşen Alman kolonilerinin tarihi, uzak Avrupalı halkların göç nedenleri, nasıl yerleştikleri ve ülkenin ekonomik hayatındaki rolleri incelenmektedir.

18. ve 19. yüzyıllarda yaşanan siyasi olaylar tüm Avrupa'yı sarstı. Tarih, Fransız Devrimi'nin ilan ettiği Özgürlük, Eşitlik ve Kardeşlik sloganlarının gerçekleşmesini bekliyordu. Bu devrim ve kanlı savaşlar milletleri yok etti, bağımsızlığını kaybeden devletler yarattı, ekonomileri çöktü, açlığı, yoksulluğu ortaya çıkardı.

Napolyon savaşları, dini çatışmalar, ekonomik krizler diğer Avrupa ülkeleri gibi Alman topraklarını ıssızlaştırdı ve nüfusu yoksullaştırdı. 19. yüzyılın başında Almanya birbiriyle hiçbir ilişkisi olmayan küçük devletlere ve krallıklara bölünmüştü. Sonuç olarak Alman köylüleri ve zanaatkarları göç trajedisıyla karşı karşıya kaldı.

O dönemde çarlık, silah zoruyla çatışmalar yaratarak Kafkasya'yı ve Azerbaycan'ı kendi imparatorluğunun vilayeti haline getirmeye çalışıyordu. İşgal altındaki topraklarda ekonomik ve siyasi açıdan güçlenmenin yanı sıra etnik açıdan destek oluşturmak amacıyla baştan beri hazırladığı plan doğrultusunda diğer milletlerin temsilcilerini bu topraklara nakletti. İşgal altındaki topraklarda kalıcı olarak kalabilmek için ulusal ve dini temelde bir sosyal taban oluşturmak istiyordu. Aralarında Almanların, Polonyalıların, Ermenilerin ve Rusların da bulunduğu Hristiyan inancına sahip insanlar Azerbaycan'ın İslam'ın yaşandığı topraklarına taşındı. Çarlık, yerli halkların aksine, yeniden yerleştirilen nüfusa verimli ve geniş topraklar verdi ve bu da halklar arasında çatışma yarattı.

Otokton ve allokton halkların karşılaştıkları ekonomik, siyasi ve iç sorunlar bir süre sonra halkları birbirine yakınlaştırmıştır. Bu yakınlaşmada Azerbaycan halkının milli zihniyeti, hümanizmi, dostane yönelimi ve hoşgörüsü önemli rol oynadı.



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1816-1819 yılları arasında, Alman Württemberg Krallığı'nın 15 kolonisinden 1400 aile (7000 kişi) Rusya'ya yerleşti; bunların arasında 500 aile (yaklaşık 2000 kişi) Kafkasya'da - Tiflis ve Yelezavetpol (Gence) civarındaydı.

Koloni VIII, IX ve X Aralık 1818'de Yelezavetpol'e ulaştı. Almanlar, terk edilmiş Öngehan-Kanıklar köyünü yeniden inşa etmeye başladı. 118 Alman ailesi ilk Alman kolonisini Helenendorf'ta (Goy-Göl) kurdu ve 67 Alman ailesi Annefeld'e (Şamkir) yerleşti.

Almanların yerleşimi sırasında Azerbaycan'da tarım oldukça gelişmişti. Bu nedenle toprak ve yerel iklim koşullarını dikkate alan Almanların çiftliklerinde tarım, bahçıvanlık, bahçıvanlık ve hayvancılık yaygınlaştı. Gürcistan'da ağırlıklı olarak hayvancılıkla uğraşan Almanların yanı sıra, Azerbaycan'daki Almanlar da Azerbaycanlıların en eski mesleği olan bağcılık ve şarapçılık ile uğraşmaktaydı.

19. yüzyılın sonu - 20. yüzyılın başında Azerbaycan'ın ekonomik altyapısında, özellikle bağcılık ve şarap endüstrisinde yerini alan Alman kolonileri, ekonomik açıdan gelişmiş kapitalist kırsal yerleşimlerdi. Araştırmanın sonucu, Azerbaycan'ın Alman kolonilerinde yüksek ekonomik kalkınmanın gözlemlendiğini gösteriyor.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Azerbaycan, iskan politikası, Alman kolonileri, bağcılık, şarapçılık.

Abstract

This article examines the history of the German colonies settled in Azerbaijan, the reasons for the migration of distant European people, how they settled and their role in the economic life of the country.

The political events of the 18th and 19th centuries shook the whole of Europe. History awaited the realization of the slogans of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity proclaimed by the French Revolution. This revolution and bloody wars destroyed nations, created states that lost their independence, collapsed economies, hunger, and poverty.

Napoleonic wars, religious conflicts, economic crises made the German lands desolate and impoverished the population as well as other European countries. At the beginning of the 19th century, Germany was divided into small states and kingdoms that had no relations with each other. As a result, German peasants and artisans faced the tragedy of emigration.

At that time, tsarism was trying to turn the Caucasus, as well as Azerbaijan, into a province of its empire by creating conflicts with the force of arms. In accordance with the plan prepared from the beginning, he transferred representatives of other nations to these lands in order to create support from an ethnic point of view, as well as to strengthen economically and politically in the occupied lands. He wanted to create a social base on a national and religious basis to stay permanently in the occupied lands. People of Christian faith, including Germans, Poles, Armenians and Russians, were moved to the territories of



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Azerbaijan where Islam was practiced. Czarism, unlike the native peoples, gave the resettled population fertile and large tracts of land, which created conflict between peoples.

The economic, political and domestic problems faced by the autochthonous and allochthonous peoples brought the peoples closer to each other after a certain period of time. The national mentality, humanism, friendly orientation and tolerance of the Azerbaijani people played a key role in this rapprochement.

During the years 1816-1819, 1400 families (7000 people) from 15 colonies from the German Kingdom of Württemberg settled in Russia, including 500 families (about 2000 people) in the Caucasus - around Tiflis and Yelezavetpol (Ganja).

Colonies VIII, IX and X arrived in Yelezavetpol in December 1818. The Germans began to rebuild the deserted village of Ongehan-Kaniklar. 118 German families founded the first German colony in Helenendorf (Goy-Göl), and 67 German families settled in Annefeld (Shamkir).

Agriculture was well developed in Azerbaijan during the settlement of the Germans. For this reason, agriculture, horticulture, horticulture and animal husbandry became widespread in the farms of the Germans, who took into account the soil and local climatic conditions. Apart from the Germans who mainly engaged in livestock farming in Georgia, the Germans in Azerbaijan also engaged in viticulture and winemaking, which is the oldest occupation of Azerbaijanis.

At the end of the 19th - beginning of the 20th century, the German colonies that took their place in the economic infrastructure of Azerbaijan, especially in the viticulture and wine industry, were economically developed capitalist rural settlements. The result of the research shows that high economic development was observed in the German colonies of Azerbaijan.

Keywords: Azerbaijan, resettlement policy, German colonies, viticulture, winemaking.



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Öğretmen Adaylarının Sözel ve Sembolik Temsil Biçimlerini Kullanma Düzeylerinin Analizi

Analysis of Pre-Service Teachers' Levels of Using Verbal and Symbolic Forms of Representations

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Ayşegül SAĞLAM ARSLAN

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Öz

Fen bilimleri temel kavram ve konularının ifade edilmesinde kullanılan çoklu temsil biçimleri etkili ve kalıcı öğrenmelerin gerçekleşmesinde önemli rol oynamaktadır. Duval (1993), gerçek hayatta örnekleri görülemeyen kavramların sadece temsiller yoluyla ‘somutlaştırılabileceği’ni ve bu kavramlara yönelik uygulamaların ancak bu temsiller sayesinde mümkün olabileceğini belirtmektedir. Bu nedenle ifade edilebilmesi için sözlü anlatım, grafik, tablo, şekil gibi en az bir temsil biçimine ihtiyaç duyulan tüm kavramlar için çoklu temsillerin öğrenenler tarafından kullanılması öğrenmenin bir göstergesi olarak kabul edilmektedir.

Bu çalışma kapsamında matematik öğretmenliği programı 1. sınıf öğrencilerinin kinetik enerji, iş, elektriksel alan ve elektriksel kuvvet kavramlarını sözel temsil ve sembolik temsil becerilerinin analiz edilmesi hedeflenmiştir. Tarama yöntemine dayalı olarak tasarlanan çalışmanın verileri açık uçlu sorulardan oluşan bir başarı testi kullanılarak elde edilmiş ve veriler anlama seviyeleri belirleme ölçeği kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Analizleri devam eden verilerden elde edilen öncül bulgular, katılımcı öğrencilerin genel olarak tanım sorusunda başarılı olduklarını ve çoğunlukla ezbere dayalı tek tip tanım yaptıklarını göstermektedir. Ayrıca sembolik gösterimle ilgili olarak katılımcıların kullandıkları sembollerin vektörel veya skaler gibi büyüklük özelliklerini dikkate almadan en temel bağıntıya odaklandıkları tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Öğretmen adayları, sözel, sembolik, gösterim



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Abstract

Multiple representations used in the expression of the basic concepts and subjects of sciences play an important role in effective and permanent learning. Duval (1993) states that concepts whose examples cannot be seen in real life can be only concreted by representations and applications of concepts can only be possible through representations. For this reason, the use of multiple representations by learners for all concepts need at least one representation, such as oral expression, graphics, tables, shapes to be expressed, is considered an indicator of learning.

With this work it is aimed to analyse verbal representation and symbolic representation skills of the pre-service teachers' attending the 1th class of Mathematics and Science Education Department related to kinetic energy, work, electrical field and electrical force concepts. The data of the study, which was designed based on the survey method, were obtained using an achievement test consisting of open-ended questions and the data were analysed using the understanding levels determination scale. The preliminary findings obtained from the ongoing data analysis show that the participations were generally successful in the definition question and mostly made a uniform definition based on rote. In addition, it is determined that the participants focused on the most basic correlation without taking into account the magnitude properties of the symbols they used, such as vector or scalar, in relation to symbolic representation.

Keywords: Pre-service teacher, representation, verbal, symbolic



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Solutions of Contemporary Atheistic Challenges for Theologians: in the light of Averroes' Epistemology

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Abstract

It is a narrative study about Averroes' epistemology and its help to face Atheism today. The waves of Atheism are bringing storm. It is time that believers of god in various religions should join hand to face it. Averroes' epistemology can be helpful for it. He should be followed, as Muslim World is in trouble. There is a verity of school education in it. Theologians should think about it. Averroes thinks that the philosophers are highly ranked among scholars, as they guide to God through their research. The Revelation is a source of knowledge. Averroes tells us that its comprehension and commentary requires high standards. Reason is a best source of knowledge and it can help it. The philosophers can get this goal better than other scholars. Doctorate in Philosophy should be the last stage in educational system. They should try hard to explore more and more in the light of ancient. The common men should aware only about the basic faiths. So, theologians should arrange the plans for higher education in modern Philosophy for their religious scholars. Eschatology tells that the release of Gog and Magog is in major signs before the Last Day. These nations will be atheist. Their power will increase day by day. Today we can



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examine that Atheism is spreading in all over the daily. It appears when competition of the science and religion begins. Averroes tells that it is no need to start conflict in the both knowledge. Another sign of the Last Day is about the rising of the sun in west. To faith in God will not be fruitful at that moment. Averroes says that recognizing God through the reason is the completion of the Philosophy.

Keywords: Atheism, Averroes, Epistemology, Eschatology, Philosophers, Reason, Revelation, Theologians.



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Yabancı Dil Eğitimi Planlamasında Toplum Dilbilim ve Dil Sosyolojisinin Önemi

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Öz

Dil eğitimi planlaması, siyasi, ekonomik faktörler, konuşmacı sayısı, prestij faktörleri dahil olmak üzere birçok faktörden büyük ölçüde etkilenir. Dil eğitimi, bir düşünme aracı, duygu ve umutları ifade etme aracı olduğu kadar toplumun sosyal ve kültürel değer ve tutumlarını hem sözlü hem de yazılı olarak gelecek nesillere aktarmanın bir aracı olan sözlü bir iletişim aracı olarak dili öğrenmeyi içerir. Bu kapsamda dilin sadece bir iletişim aracı değil, aynı zamanda insanın duygularını ifade etme, bilgiyi aktarma ve biriktirme, edebiyatla güzellik yaratma, bilgiyi nesilden nesile aktarma aracı olduğu kesindir. Yabancı Dil Eğitiminin amacı iletişimsel yeterliliği geliştirmek, yani öğrencilerin sözlü ve yazılı olarak iletişim kurabilmelerini sağlamaktır. Bu iletişimsel yaklaşım, dil kullanımını vurgulayan toplum dilbilimden gelmektedir. İletişimsel yeterlilik sadece dil kodlarını değil aynı zamanda kime ne söyleneceğini ve belirli durumlarda bunun doğru şekilde nasıl söyleneceğini de içerir. Çalışmamızda Yabancı Dil Eğitimi planlamasında Toplum Dilbilim ve Dil sosyolojisinin önemi araştırılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Toplum Dilbilim, Dil Eğitimi, Dil Sosyolojisi, Küresel İletişim, Eğitim Yönetimi



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Azerbaijan Republic Tourism 2023

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Abstract

In this study, the tourism industry of 4 important touristic cities are reflected. The rate of tourists is highlighted. These cities are Baku Azerbaijan, Shusha city, Nakchivan , and Gobustan. Tourism sector in the first half of 2023 half of it received record visitor numbers. The city increased by 20% compared to the previous year. Attracted 1.55 million international visitors and 2.36 million recorded in 2019. It surpassed the previous record with visitors. Baku city is 3.9 million in 2021. It hosted 5.6 million visitors. It is expected to increase to 6.2 million in 2023 and in 2024.



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Finansal Okuryazarlık Kavramı ve Kütüphaneler için Anlamı

The Concept of Financial Literacy and Its Meaning for Libraries

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Bilgi ve Belge Yönetimi Bölümü

Öz

Küreselleşen ekonomi, birçok riski beraberinde getirmektedir. Bu ortamda bireylerin yerinde finansal kararlar alabilmesi, finansal açıdan yeterli bilgiye sahip olmalarıyla, kısaca finansal okuryazar olmalarıyla mümkün olmaktadır. Diğer okuryazarlık türlerinde olduğu gibi, kütüphaneler finansal okuryazarlık konusunda da bireylerin bilgi ihtiyacını karşılamak için uygun ortam sunabilecek yapıdadır. Bu çalışma, varolan literatürü finansal okuryazarlık kavramının tanımı, artan önemi ve bireylere finansal okuryazarlık becerilerinin kazandırılmasında kütüphanelerin gelişen rolü temelinde analiz etmektedir. Böylece, finansal okuryazarlık eğitiminin kütüphaneler için ne anlama geldiği konusunda bir fikir vermeyi amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Finansal okuryazarlık, finansal eğitim, finansal bilgi, kütüphaneler.

Abstract

The globalised economy brings with it many risks. In this environment, individuals can only make appropriate financial decisions if they have sufficient financial information, in short, if they are financially literate. As with other types of literacy, libraries have a structure that can provide a suitable environment to meet individuals' information needs in relation to financial literacy. This study analyses the existing literature based on the definition of financial literacy, its growing importance and the evolving role of libraries in providing financial literacy to individuals. It aims to provide an understanding of what financial literacy means for libraries.

Keywords: Financial literacy, financial education, *financial knowledge*, libraries.



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Open education and closed education in the social sciences

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Abstract

In my scientific paper, I will present the problem of closed education and open education in the social sciences.

In order to think about it, I will present the following research elements:

-A problematic introduction:

In this problematic introduction, I will raise questions about all the elements that I will raise later, and I will ask about the relationship of the issue of education to the social sciences. These questions are if:

-Questions about the justifications and legitimacy of our raising of this problem:

What are they calling for today to think about the social sciences in education, what is the relationship between education and the social sciences, what is the type of relationship that exists and the relationship that should be between education and the social sciences, and what are the projects that currently call for us to think about the problem of education in the social sciences?

-Questions about the legitimacy:

If it is legitimate for us to think and about education and the social sciences, what do we mean by education? What are the social sciences? Is education a philosophical concept? Or is it a sociological concept, or is it a psychological concept? Is it a sociological phenomenon, or is it also a sociological and universal human phenomenon? Education is a social human phenomenon and a subject of the social sciences, so what are the social sciences?

-Questions about the relationships or nature of relationships between education and the social sciences:

What is the nature of the relationship that exists between education and the social sciences? Is it a contradictory relationship, a complementary relationship, or a dialectical relationship? Is it an open relationship or a closed relationship in which education rejects every possible relationship with sociology? Or that relationship in which sociology rejects every possible relationship with education?

-Questions about :



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Open education and the sociological bet: Is what concerns us in the social sciences closed education or open education? And if open education is what sociology is betting on, who is the sociology that will establish open education? Is it closed sociology or open sociology?

-Questions about the conditions for achieving open education: What are the conditions that guarantee the achievement of open education? Are they sociological conditions? Or are they also technical conditions?

First element:

The legitimacy of thinking and resuming thinking about the problem of closed education and open education in the social sciences:

What calls today to think about this issue in the social sciences is the following justifications and projects:

- Education is a fundamental problem for sociology
- Education is a universal social phenomenon and therefore it cannot be reduced to a national phenomenon or to what is national. This is despite the fact that every people or national nation has a national education or a specific national educational identity, but all nations and peoples share the universality of the concept, which is the concept of education, so it is a universal concept.
- The crisis of education today is the era of crisis education, and it is also the era of defeated education and the era of educational defeats, which means that what we are currently living in is the drama of education or dramatic and tragic education.
- The control of non-education over education
- Inhumane education on humanistic education
- dominance of violence, terrorism and war instead of education
- Educational backwardness and decadence
- Ideological, demagogic, and totalitarian employment of education: Education today in authoritarian political systems has become a repressive means for practicing material tyranny and immaterial symbolic tyranny.
- The spread of closed and one-dimensional education instead of open education
- Parenting phobia: pathological fear of parenting
- The non-scientific understanding of education, considering that education is the destiny of God and not a social human phenomenon, and claiming that education is a divine responsibility and not a human social and sociological responsibility.

The second element:

The concept: what is possible and what is not possible in the concept of education:

In this element, I will create the concept, that is, identify the possible meanings and the impossible meanings of the following concepts:



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-Closed education

Open education is education with multiple dimensions, or it is education that has multiple dimensions, such as the political dimension, the economic dimension, the social dimension, the cultural dimension, and the anthropological dimension.

Third element:

Open education as an alternative to closed education:

From a methodological standpoint, we must clarify here that open education is not the education that all types of social sciences rely on, and therefore here we must first distinguish between formal sociology and field sociology. Field sociology is the sociology that investigates social phenomena in the social field and in social realities, so that the education in which these social sciences will be researched is not merely an imagination or something that exists in minds or beyond reality, but is a real field phenomenon. As for Syrian sociology, it is what considers that education is A formal study, and therefore scientific thinking is carried out regardless of the educational phenomena that exist in reality.

So, I will talk here about open education as follows:

-Social Education

-Moral education

-Economic education

- Cultural education

- Political education

- Anthropological education ethnological education

- Erotic education

-Etic education

-Aesthetic education

- Moral education: It is shown here, for example, that Emile Durkheim declares that education is not only a social phenomenon but an ethical phenomenon, and that true education is moral education.

-Effective education

Fourth element:

Conditions for open education :

Achieving open education, theoretically or practically, requires the following conditions: political conditions, legislation for democratic education and educational democracy

- ethical conditions



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-Moral conditions

-Aesthetical conditions: What I mean by these conditions is sociological thinking about the phenomenon of education in its absolute relationship to aesthetics and consideration.



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The Relationship Between Exports And Exchange Rate in Turkey: An ARDL Bounds Testing Approach

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Abstract

The relationship between exchange rate and macroeconomic variables has been the subject of research in the literature. In this context, the aim of the study is to analyze the effect of exchange rate on exports. The ADF unit root test and the ARDL bounds test approach were used in the analyzes in which the 2005-2019 period data were taken into account for the exchange rate and export variables.

According to the results of the analysis, it was determined that the variables became stationary at the first difference (I(1)). In addition, the existence of a cointegration relationship between exports and the real exchange rate was determined, and it was concluded that there was a statistically significant and negative relationship between the real exchange rate and exports in both the long and short term. In this context, it has been observed that exports are adversely affected by changes in exchange rates. Therefore, following policies that will minimize the changes in the exchange rate will be effective in increasing the export volume. The decrease in exchange rate changes will reduce the uncertainty for exporting companies and contribute to the increase in export volume.

Keywords: real exchange rate, export, ARDL.



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Lesson learned. Taking educational administration online

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Abstract

Ever since the COVID-19 pandemic numerous businesses or institutions have gone online. This shift has been challenging for education. This paper analyses a case of a university department going fully online. The issues discussed in this article stem from taking foreign language classes online and then applying experiences gained from that into educational administration and management.

The author of this case-study paper holds the position of Head of Foreign Languages Department in University of Technology and Economics in Warsaw, Poland and discusses her experiences of working online: supervising a big group of foreign language teachers, providing student service and support for everyone studying at the University and, last but not least, managing educational administration in a remote mode. The paper presents a variety of online tools available for free that enable both efficient educational administration (e.g. Google Classroom, Google Forms) and innovative foreign language teaching (e.g. Zoom, Moodle) in an online environment.

The goal of the paper is to present viable solutions to challenges that are posed by remote teaching, remote team management and remote educational administration. It also aims to analyse the findings of surveys conducted among teachers and students, measuring not only their satisfaction with online administration, but also their views on its efficiency.

Keywords: teaching online, team management online, educational administration online, remote educational administration, free online tools, Google Classroom, Zoom, Google Meet, Google Forms, Moodle



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Relationship between Body Mass Index, Aerobic Capacity, Screen Time and Mathematics in Preadolescent

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Abstract

Introduction: Preadolescence is an important period to establish healthy habits. Satisfactory results in Mathematics are associated with adequate cognition in children (Gilligan et al., 2019). At the same time, aerobic physical activity interventions have positive effects on executive functions and academic performance (de Greeff et al., 2018). However, previous studies found sedentary girls got higher academic performance score than active boys (Villodres, 2023). Thus, the aim of this study was to analyse relationship between body mass index (BMI), aerobic capacity, screen time and Mathematics in preadolescent. *Methodology:* A non-experimental, descriptive, comparative and correlation study was designed. One hundred thirty-two students formed the sample. Sixty-seven were girls (49,2%) and sixty-five were boys (50,8%) with an average age of $11,78 \pm 0,38$. All participants came from state schools ($n=52$; 39,4%) and mixed funding schools ($n=80$; 60,6%) in Granada, Spain. Course Navette test was used to evaluate $VO_2\text{max}$ in children. Also, an ad-hoc questionnaire was used to evaluate screen time, height and weight, and Mathematics level was evaluated by academic grades. Finally, BMI was calculated from height and weight reported by participants. Informed consents of directors of the educational centers and parents or legal guardians of participating students were accepted. Data collection



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was carried out during the months of April and May 2023. IBM SPSS 25.0 statistical software was used to data analyse. A non-normal distribution was observed in Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. Thus, the Mann-Whitney U test was employed to compare two independent groups. Sex-adjusted correlations were performed using Spearman's test ($p = 0.05$). *Findings:* Boys reported higher $VO_2\text{max}$ than girls ($42,60 \pm 7,32$ vs $38,39 \pm 5,93$; $p < 0.001$). At the same time, state schools students reported higher Mathematics scores ($8,71 \pm 1,64$ vs $7,51 \pm 1,67$; $p < 0.001$) and lower screen time ($2,14 \pm 1,91$ vs $2,70 \pm 1,46$; $p = 0.002$) than mixed funding schools students. A positive correlation was observed between $VO_2\text{max}$ and Mathematics scores ($r = 0,256$; $p = 0.003$). Also, negatives correlations were observed between $VO_2\text{max}$ and BMI ($r = -0,444$; $p < 0.001$) and $VO_2\text{max}$ and screen time ($r = -0,251$; $p = 0.004$). Mathematics scores correlated negatively with BMI ($r = -0,235$; $p = 0.007$). *Discussion and conclusions:* The present study shows that adequate physical condition and body composition, together with non-sedentary lifestyle habits, are associated with a higher score in Mathematics. However, exist controversies between relationship PA and benefits on cognition (Ciria et al., 2023). It is necessary to increase studies that study the effect of active behaviours on cognition.

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Human Perspective in Natural Science with Special Emphasis on Cave Art in Jharkhand

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Abstract

The enigmatic symbols and captivating imagery etched upon the walls of ancient caves have long captivated the imaginations of scientists, historians, and art enthusiasts alike. While significant progress has been made in deciphering the techniques and motivations behind the creation of this prehistoric art form, the deeper meaning and symbolism of cave art remain shrouded in mystery. In this groundbreaking exploration, it venture beyond traditional interpretations of cave art, proposing a novel perspective that unveils its profound connection to our ancestors' profound fascination with the natural world and their relentless pursuit of scientific understanding. The main objective of this paper is to find out the hidden meaning of cave art and to get the knowledge of natural science in cave art. The proposed research will employ a multifaceted methodology to investigate the hidden meaning of cave art and its connection to human interest in natural sciences. This methodology involves a comprehensive literature review, meticulous data collection, rigorous motif and pattern analysis, cross-cultural comparison, contextual interpretation, exploration of implications for early scientific thought, and careful consideration of ethical issues. By adopting these approaches, the research aims to illuminate the profound connection between cave art, our ancestors' fascination with the natural world, and their pursuit of scientific understanding. The Iskco Caves in Hazaribagh district, Jharkhand, offer a rich source of information for understanding the worldviews and knowledge systems of our early ancestors through their intricate paintings. The study challenge the notion that cave art was merely a form of artistic expression, asserting instead that it served as a sophisticated tool for recording and communicating knowledge about the cosmos, the diverse flora and fauna that surrounded them, and the very earth beneath their feet. By meticulously analyzing recurring motifs and patterns found in cave art across the globe, author can gain invaluable insights into our ancestors' understanding of astronomy, biology, geography and geology. The research paper not only challenges traditional interpretations of cave art but also offers a fresh perspective on the intellectual and



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scientific endeavors of our early ancestors. By recognizing the hidden meaning embedded within cave art, author can gain a deeper appreciation for the profound connection between humans and the natural world, a connection that has been woven into the very fabric of our existence since time immemorial.

Keywords: Cave art, Motifs, Human imagination, Natural science, Perspective



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Era Sztucznej Inteligencji w biznesie jako nowy paradygmat rozwoju

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Artykuł poświęcony jest zrozumieniu i opisaniu wpływu ery sztucznej inteligencji na biznes, prezentując ją jako nowy paradygmat rozwoju. W kontekście dynamicznie rozwijającego się środowiska biznesowego istotne jest rewolucjonizowanie tradycyjnych modeli operacyjnych i strategii przedsiębiorstw przez sztuczną inteligencję. Przedstawione są różnorodne aspekty transformacji w procesach biznesowych, takie jak automatyzacja, personalizacja i zastosowanie inteligencji danych. Analizowane jest znaczenie sztucznej inteligencji w podejmowaniu decyzji strategicznych, identyfikując nowe obszary możliwości i wyzwań przedsiębiorstw.

Wychodząc poza tradycyjne ramy myślowe, ukazany jest sposób w jaki era sztucznej inteligencji inspirowa innowacje, kreując nowe perspektywy rozwoju biznesowego. Podkreślone są etyczne kwestie związane z wykorzystaniem sztucznej inteligencji w biznesie, wprowadzając perspektywę odpowiedzialnego rozwoju. Opisana jest konieczność adaptacji przedsiębiorstw do nowych realiów, związanych z wprowadzaniem sztucznej inteligencji, mając na uwadze utrzymanie konkurencyjności na rynku. Artykuł wnioskuje, że era sztucznej inteligencji w biznesie nie tylko transformuje obecne metody działania, lecz także otwiera drzwi do nieograniczonych możliwości rozwoju, zmuszając przedsiębiorstwa do adaptacji i innowacji.



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Physical Education for the Improvement of Health in Primary and Secondary Education: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

There is a problem related to the fitness of adolescents. A worsening of motor competence, cardiorespiratory fitness and fitness has been observed. This study aims to conduct a systematic review in order to analyse the effects of physical education classes on the improvement of the physical fitness of primary and secondary school students. A search of the scientific literature was carried out in the Web of Sciences and Scopus databases during the months of June and September 2023. The search was carried out in Web of Science, Scopus and Pubmed from 2013 to 2023. The search engine used was "*Mediterranean Diet*" OR "*Physical Activity*" AND "*Physical Fitness*" AND "*Physical Education**". In conclusion, it has been observed that the physical education teacher plays a fundamental role in improving the physical fitness of adolescents. In addition, fitness is conditioned by the socio-economic level of the families.



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Comprender el desarrollo de la identidad profesional de los profesores universitarios

To understand the development of the professional identity of university teachers

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Resumen

El presente trabajo se orienta a examinar y conocer el desarrollo de la identidad profesional de los docentes universitarios en todo el mundo. Con el objetivo principal que guía toda la investigación de identificar estudios desarrollados sobre identidad profesional de los docentes universitarios en los años desde 2017 hasta 2021, prestando atención a las diferencias encontradas según el género, los años de experiencia y su formación. Para ello, se realizó una revisión sistemática en las principales bases de datos informáticas en el campo de la Educación.

De la siguiente forma, el presente trabajo comienza con un breve marco teórico, en el que se caracterizan los conocimientos sobre qué es la identidad profesional y sus características en profesores universitarios. Esta clarificación de información será de vital importancia, como paso previo a introducir todo el proceso de revisión sistemático realizado. Una vez delimitada la caracterización teórica, se determinarán las preguntas de investigación que guiarán todo el proceso de revisión. La revisión sistemática que se presenta se realizó siguiendo las directrices de Moher et al. (2015) que figuran en la declaración Preferred reporting items for systematic review and meta-analysis (PRISMA). En este sentido, se definieron los dos constructos objeto de estudio (identidad profesional y docentes universitarios), así como el pertinente



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objetivo de dicha revisión. En lo que respecta a la búsqueda de publicaciones, se consultaron diferentes bases de datos de carácter internacional: SCOPUS y WOS por su importancia en el mundo científico investigador, recopilando así las mejores fuentes para llevar esta investigación a cabo. Más adelante, se describe el proceso de una forma altamente detallado de cómo se pasó de 681 artículos hasta llegar a los 22 artículos que componen la muestra final para el análisis cualitativo de este trabajo.

Finalmente, el trabajo concluye con los resultados obtenidos de la revisión sistemática y el análisis cualitativo de la muestra final de los artículos, respondiendo a las cuatro preguntas de investigación que guiaron la presente investigación en apartado final de discusión y conclusiones obtenidas por el análisis. Cerrando la investigación, encontramos las limitaciones halladas en la realización del trabajo como también, unas futuras líneas de investigación a seguir, para seguir avanzando en este campo de investigación sobre la identidad profesional en docentes universitarios.

Abstract

This paper aims to examine and understand the development of the professional identity of university teachers around the world. The main objective guiding all the research is to identify studies developed on the professional identity of university teachers in the years from 2017 to 2021, paying attention to the differences found according to gender, years of experience and training. To this end, a systematic review was carried out in the main computer databases in the field of Education.

In the following way, the present work begins with a brief theoretical framework, in which the knowledge about what professional identity is and its characteristics in university teachers is characterised. This clarification of information will be of vital importance, as a previous step to introduce the whole process of systematic review carried out. Once the theoretical characterisation has been delimited, the research questions that will guide the entire review process will be determined. The systematic review presented here was conducted following the guidelines of Moher et al. (2015) contained in the Preferred reporting items for systematic review and meta-analysis (PRISMA) statement. In this regard, the two constructs under study (professional identity and university teachers) were defined, as well as the relevant objective of the review. With regard to the search for publications, different international databases were consulted: SCOPUS and WOS due to their importance in the scientific research world, thus compiling the best sources to carry out this research. Later on, the process is described in a highly detailed way, describing how we went from 681 articles to the 22 articles that make up the final sample for the qualitative analysis of this work.

Finally, the paper concludes with the results obtained from the systematic review and the qualitative analysis of the final sample of articles, answering the four research questions that guided the present research in the final section of the discussion and conclusions obtained from the analysis. In closing the research, we find the limitations encountered in carrying out the work as well as some future lines of



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research to follow, in order to continue advancing in this field of research on the professional identity of university teachers.



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Definition and role of arbitration courts in the legal system

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Abstract

The speech considers the legal essence of arbitration. It points out the variety of definitions of arbitration and notes that the will of the parties and the provisions of laws are factors that form the legal basis for the operation of arbitration. Subsequently, the following are classified among the constitutive features of arbitration: the private nature, the will of the parties being the source of the power to resolve disputes by arbitration, and the legislature's equating the power of arbitration court awards with that of awards issued by state courts. Thus, a court of a non-state nature, whose actions against the parties are coercive, that is, they are the result of legal regulations, and are not based on the consensual will of the parties, cannot be described as an arbitration court.

The authors take a closer look at the legal nature of the arbitration agreement, pointing out the attribute of private law with a simultaneous lack of uniformity. With this in mind, it is emphasized that it can be an alternative to the settlement of cases before state courts. The speech also addresses the issue related to the four dominant views treating the arbitration agreement as a legal-material, legal-procedural, material-procedural (mixed) and sui generis act. This is important because the arbitration provision is the only basis for initiating proceedings before the arbitration court. The authors point out that an arbitration agreement can be dealt with in two forms - an arbitration clause and a so-called compromise.

The speech also draws attention to the concepts of "arbitrability" and "arbitrability". It is to be considered whether arbitrability should depend on the possession of legal capacity, or perhaps on capacity according to procedural law, i.e. judicial capacity and procedural capacity. In the context of arbitrability, it is pointed out that the lack of arbitrability may be due to the nature of a particular legal relationship, procedural limitations, as well as due to the nature of certain proceedings, among others, non-trial proceedings for incapacitation or recognition.



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2014-2022 Yılları Arasında Etkileşimli Kitap Okuma Üzerine Türkiye’de Yapılan Lisansüstü Tezlerin İncelenmesi

An analysis of postgraduate theses made in Turkey on interactive book reading between 2014-2022

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Öz

Erken okuryazarlık becerilerinin gelişimi bebeklikten itibaren başlamakta (Tercanlı Metin ve Gökçay, 2014 s.3) ve yaklaşık 8 yaşına kadar devam etmektedir. Çocukların gelecek akademik başarısı üzerinde en önemli yordayıcılardan birinin erken okuryazarlık becerileri olduğu alanyazında uzun süredir bilinmektedir. Yapılan birçok deneysel çalışma, erken okuryazarlık becerilerinin ses bilgisi, sözlü dil ve yazı farkındalığının bir harmanlanması olarak düşünülmesi gerektiğini ifade etmektedir. Çocukların, ilkokulun ilk yıllarında okuma yazma materyalleriyle başa çıkmaları ve okuma yazmayı öğrenmede iyi bir başlangıç yapabilmeleri bu becerileri kazanmalarıyla yakından ilişkili olduğu söylenebilir (Yalavaç, 2020, s.5). Erken okuryazarlık becerilerinin kazanılması çocukta kendiliğinden başlasa dahi bu beceri gelişiminin erken yaştan itibaren istendik şekilde planlanarak yapılması sonucunda daha yüksek oranda geliştiğini gösteren bir çok çalışma bulunmaktadır. Bu konunun ülkemizde son derece önemli görüldüğü son yıllarda yapılan lisansüstü tezlerdeki artış ile açıkça görülmektedir. Bu bağlamda bu araştırmanın amacı; 2014-2022 yılları arasında etkileşimli okuma ile ilgili ulusal alanda yapılan çalışmaları içerik analizi yöntemiyle incelemektir. 2014-2022 yılları içerisinde hazırlanmış yüksek lisans tezlerinin olabildiğince tam ve dikkatli bir şekilde incelenmesini amaçlayan bu çalışmada, doküman analizi yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın kapsamını Türkiye’de okul öncesi ve ilkokul dönemine ilişkin etkileşimli kitap okuma konusunda yapılan yüksek lisans ve doktora tezleri oluşturmaktadır.



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Araştırmada 2014-2022 yılları arasında etkileşimli okuma ile ilgili anahtar kavramlarla 151 tez çalışmasına ulaşılmış ve çalışmalar elenerek etkileşimli kitap okuma üzerine 34 tez çalışması ile araştırma yürütülmüştür. 2014-2022 yılları arasında Türkiye’de yapılan lisansüstü tezlerin; “genel karakteristik özellikleri, amaç, yöntem, çalışma grubu, çalışma grubunun sayısı, etkinliğin kimlerle gerçekleştiği, etkinlik süresi” parametrelerine göre incelenmiştir. Veri analizi sonucunda; etkileşimli okuma etkinliğinin, daha çok öğrencilerin bilişsel gelişim alanına özellikle de erken okuryazarlık becerilerine etkisini araştırmak ve incelemek amacıyla yapıldığı görülmüştür. En çok okul öncesi dönemi öğrencileri ile gerçekleştirilen bu konunun, çalışma grubu büyüklüğünün 20-39 öğrenci arasında değiştiği ve etkileşimli okuma etkinliklerin öğretmen ve öğrenci arasında, çoğunlukla 5-8 haftalık sürede sonuçlandığına ulaşılmıştır. Bununla birlikte çoğunlukla nicel araştırma yaklaşımı temelinde deneysel desenlerin kullanılan çalışmalarda, etkileşimli kitap okuma uygulamasının çocukların dil gelişiminde, okuduğunu anlama, dinlediğini anlama ve ifade etmede, matematik becerilerini geliştirmede ve yaratıcılığı destekleme noktasında olumlu etkilerinin olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Etkileşimli kitap okuma, kitap okuma, etkileşimli okuma, paylaşımlı okuma, erken okuryazarlık

Abstract

The development of early literacy skills begins in infancy (Tercanlı Metin and Gökçay, 2014 p.3) and continues until approximately 8 years of age. It has long been known in the literature that one of the most important predictors of children's future academic success is early literacy skills. Many experimental studies indicate that early literacy skills should be considered a blend of phonics, oral language and print awareness. It can be said that children's ability to cope with literacy materials in the first years of primary school and to make a good start in learning to read and write is closely related to their acquisition of these skills (Yalavaç, 2020, p.5). Even though the acquisition of early literacy skills begins spontaneously in the child, there are many studies showing that this skill development develops at a higher rate as a result of being planned and planned from an early age. It is clearly seen with the increase in postgraduate theses in recent years that this subject is considered extremely important in our country. In this context, the aim of this research is; The aim is to examine the national studies on interactive reading between 2014 and 2022 using the content analysis method. In this research, which aims to examine the master's theses prepared between 2014 and 2022 as fully and carefully as possible, the document analysis method was used. The scope of the study consists of master's and doctoral theses on interactive book reading for preschool and primary school periods in Turkey.

In the research, between 2014 and 2022, 151 thesis studies with key concepts related to interactive reading were reached and the studies were eliminated and the research was conducted with 34 theses on



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interactive book reading. Postgraduate theses conducted in Turkey between 2014-2022; It was examined according to the parameters "general characteristics, purpose, method, working group, number of working group, with whom the activity took place, duration of the activity". As a result of data analysis; It has been observed that the interactive reading activity was mostly done to research and examine its effect on students' cognitive development, especially early literacy skills. It has been found that the study group size of this subject, which is mostly carried out with pre-school students, varies between 20-39 students and the interactive reading activities are concluded between the teacher and the student, mostly in a period of 5-8 weeks. However, in studies using experimental designs, mostly based on a quantitative research approach, it has been determined that interactive book reading has positive effects on children's language development, reading comprehension, listening comprehension and expression, improving mathematical skills and supporting creativity.

Keywords: Interactive book reading, book reading, interactive reading, shared reading, early literacy

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COVID-19 Pandemisinin Türk Eğitim Sistemine Yansımaları

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Öz

Yerel, ulusal, bölgesel ve küresel krizler, ülkelerin toplumsal ve ekonomik gelişimlerini yıkıcı bir biçimde etkilemektedir. Bu krizler nedeniyle oluşan, güvenlik, ekonomi, aile ve sosyal politika, ekoloji ve eğitim gibi birden fazla alanı etkileyen riskler aynı anda yönetilmek durumunda kalmaktadır. Dünyada ilk olarak 13 Ocak 2020’de tanımlanan COVID-19 hayatın her alanını olduğu gibi eğitimi de önemli ölçüde etkilediği herkes tarafından kabul edilmektedir. Bu süreçte ülkeler öğrencilerin öğrenme süreçlerinin kesintiye uğramaması için çeşitli adımlar atmasına rağmen, salgın karşısında ülkelerin eğitime yönelik uyguladığı ortak politika okulların kapatılması yönündeydi. Ülkemiz salgının etkilerinin bertarafı hususunda belirli alanlarda hızlı hareket edebilse de bu krize oldukça hazırlıksız yakalandı. Ülkemizde 12 Mart 2020 tarihinde alınan karar doğrultusunda okullarda uygulanmakta olan yüz yüze eğitime ara verilerek uzaktan eğitime geçilmiştir. Ülkemiz, OECD ülkeleri arasında yüz yüze eğitime en uzun süre ara verilen ülke olduğu için, eğitim sistemimizde OECD’ nin uygulamayı planladığı ortak politikaları uygulama birliği yapamamıştır. Bu sebeple eğitim sistemimiz salgın sebebiyle çocukluk eğitiminden yükseköğretime kadar bütün kademeler etkilenmiştir. Bu çalışmamızda salgın sürecinin Türk Eğitim Sistemi’ne etkisini daha bütünsel değerlendirebilmek için, bu süreci salgın öncesindeki eğitimin durumuna da bakıp analiz ederek, uzaktan eğitim sürecinin eğitim sistemimize olumlu ve olumsuz yansımalarına yönelik çıkarımlarda bulunarak, eğitim sisteminin, bireyleri mevcut ve gelecekte oluşabilecek krizlere karşı hazırlamasının esas olduğunun önemi vurgulanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Uzaktan Eğitim, COVID-19, Türk Eğitim Sistemi, Uzaktan Eğitime Yönelik Yansımalar



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Abstract

Local, national, regional and global crises have a devastating impact on the social and economic development of countries. Risks arising from these crises, affecting multiple areas such as security, economy, family and social policy, ecology and education, have to be managed simultaneously. It is accepted by everyone that COVID-19, which was first identified in the world on January 13, 2020, significantly affects education as well as all areas of life. Although countries took various steps to ensure that students' learning processes were not interrupted in this process, the common policy implemented by countries towards education in the face of the epidemic was to close schools. Although our country was able to act quickly in certain areas to eliminate the effects of the epidemic, it was caught very unprepared for this crisis. In line with the decision taken on March 12, 2020 in our country, face-to-face education in schools was suspended and distance education was started. Since our country is the country where face-to-face education has been suspended for the longest time among OECD countries, it has not been able to implement the common policies that the OECD plans to implement in our education system. For this reason, our education system has been affected at all levels, from childhood education to higher education, due to the epidemic. In this study, in order to evaluate the impact of the epidemic process on the Turkish Education System more holistically, by looking at and analyzing the state of education before the epidemic, making inferences about the positive and negative reflections of the distance education process on our education system, and determining how the education system prepares individuals against current and future crises. The importance of its essentiality was emphasized.

Keywords: Distance Education, COVID-19, Turkish Education System, Reflections on Distance Education



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International Carbon Trade and Emissions: Institutional and Policy Reforms in Türkiye

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Abstract

Global warming and climate change are affecting the whole world by getting rid of the development level of countries and other factors. As one of the indisputable and most important global problems of our time, it has been brought under the lens of politicians, actors in the public and private sectors, and researchers. The most important reason for global climate change is the increase in human-sourced fossil fuels, with greenhouse gas emissions reaching levels that will disrupt the balance of the ecosystem.

This negative effect, which started with the industrial revolution, increased gradually with the rapid population growth and brought the sustainability of our planet to danger due to global warming. In order to combat such a large-scale problem, international cooperation was needed and steps were started to be taken within the framework of international agreements to combat the factors that cause climate change. In this study, the effects of international agreements and protocols to reduce carbon emissions on Turkey's policies and reforms will be examined, and approaches to carbon emission reduction and carbon trade will be included in this process.

As a result of the evaluations, there are projects and policies implemented by Turkey to reduce the rate of increase in current carbon emissions. The fact that Turkey can take part in market mechanisms on a voluntary basis also limits the framework of policies. Although there are no obligatory commitments to reduce carbon emission rates in environmental agreements, its voluntary action and its efforts to limit



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greenhouse gas emissions show its efforts. However, when the TUIK data and CAT reports are examined, the results show the opposite. According to TURKSTAT data and CAT reports, Turkey's carbon emissions are increasing very rapidly and urgent measures must be taken in this regard. It will change with the ratification of the Paris Convention in October 2021 by Turkey, which has no obligation to reduce or limit carbon emissions because it has not ratified the Paris Convention until yesterday. Turkey will be expected to announce its 2030 targets for carbon emission reduction in the near future.

Keywords: Climate change, carbon emissions, carbon trading, international contracts



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Matematik öğretmen adaylarının vektörel büyüklüklerin gösterimi ve kullanımı konusundaki güçlüklerinin analizi

Analysis of the Difficulties of Mathematics Pre-service Teachers in the Representation and Use of Vector Quantities

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Öz

Fen biliminin temel konuları arasında yer alan vektörel büyüklükler sahip oldukları özellikler nedeniyle gösterimleri ve kullanımları konusunda öğrenenler için çeşitli güçlüklerle neden olmaktadır. Öğrenenlerin özelliklerine ve konunun öğretimsel tercihlerine bağlı olarak şekillenebilir özellikteki bu güçlüklerin niteliklerinin tespit edilmesi yeni öğrenme ortamlarının oluşturulması için önem taşımaktadır. Vektör konusu ile ilgili yaygın olarak karşılaşılan güçlüklerin kaynakları arasında; soyut düşünme, vektörel notasyon, vektörel işlemler, vektörel temsil ilk sıralarda gelmektedir.

Bu çalışma kapsamında matematik-fizik anlayışı ve deneyimine sahip matematik öğretmen adaylarının gelecekte öğretiminden sorumlu oldukları vektörler konusu ile ilgili başarı düzeylerinin incelenmesi ve karşılaşılan temel güçlüklerin belirlenmesi hedeflenmiştir. Açık uçlu üç fizik probleminden oluşan başarı testi kullanılarak yürütülen araştırma 1. sınıf seviyesindeki 60 öğretmen adayı ile yürütülmüştür. Toplanan veriler öncelikle başarı düzeylerine göre incelenmiş ardından içerik analizi yapılarak karşılaşılan güçlükler sınıflandırılmıştır. Verilerin öncül analiz sonuçları öğretmen adaylarının daha çok vektörel notasyon ve vektörel işlemler kategorisindeki güçlüklerle karşılaştıklarını göstermektedir. Bu tür öğrenme güçlüklerinin



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giderilmesi için öğrenme süreçlerinde vektörleri farklı bağlamlarda kullanma fırsatlarının öğrenenlere sunulması önem taşımaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Öğretmen adayı, matematik, gösterim, vektör

Abstract

Vector quantities, which are among the basic subjects of sciences, cause various difficulties for learners about their representations and uses due to their properties. Determining the qualities of these difficulties, which can be shaped depending on the characteristics of the learners and the educational preferences of the subject, is important for the design of new learning environments. Abstract thinking, vector notation, vector operations, and vector representation are commonly among the reasons of the difficulties related to the vector subject.

In this study, it was aimed to examine the achievement levels and main difficulties of pre-service mathematics teachers with mathematics-physics understanding and experience being responsible for teaching in their future class on subject of vectors. The participants were 60 pre-service teachers attending the 1th class of Mathematics and Science Education Department and the achievement test consisting of three open-ended physics problems was use data collection instrument. The collected data were first examined according to their level of success, and then the difficulties were classified by content analysis. The preliminary analysis of the data shows that pre-service teachers have difficulties in the category of vector notation and vector operations.

Keywords: Pre-service teacher, mathematics, representation, vector



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Cloud Computing and Cloud Computing in Science Education

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Abstract

Technology has not only made our lives easier, but also caused a digital transformation in many sectors. This transformation has also manifested itself in the industrial field, leading to the emergence of a new era called Industry 4.0. With Industry 4.0, industrial production has been supported and improved by technologies such as autonomous robots, smart networks, system integration, cyber-physical systems, cyber security systems, internet of things, big data analytics, cloud computing, simulation and augmented reality, additive manufacturing and 3D printers. These technological developments have also affected the education sector and created new approaches for education and learning needs. In schools, classrooms have been equipped with educational technology tools, and curricula have been revised to provide technology integration. Teachers are expected to use educational technology tools effectively in the teaching process and enrich science and mathematics education with practical, interactive and collaborative learning environments. One of the new technologies that can meet these expectations and has become popular in recent times is cloud computing technology. Cloud computing-based applications provide students and teachers with an effective learning environment, and offer opportunities for interaction, communication, feedback, collaboration and sharing.

This study reviews the research on how cloud computing technology is used in science education. Theses, articles and papers related to the topic have been obtained and analyzed from databases. Document analysis method was used to examine the researches' topic, method, study group, data collection tool, analysis methods, usage patterns of cloud computing technology and the results obtained.

According to the results of the research, cloud computing applications reduce data storage and transportation costs, ensure data security, enable data to be stored and shared without time and space



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constraints, provide opportunities for collaborative work in the science learning-teaching process, facilitate students and teachers' access to learning resources and enhance creativity, problem solving, critical thinking and communication skills.

Keywords: Science Education, Educational Technologies, Digital Transformation, Cloud Computing, Collaborative Learning



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Internet of Things (IoT) Technology and IoT In Science Education

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Abstract

Technological developments have global impacts on many fields such as industry, communication, sociology and education. Rapid advances in information technologies and the evolution of the internet strengthen the connections between people and devices and enable more devices to connect to the internet every day. This situation accelerates the digital transformation worldwide. The Internet of Things (IoT) technology, which emerged in recent years, stands out with its advantages and innovations. IoT technology enables communication between physical devices and objects connected to the internet and creates a revolution in many sectors.

IoT devices can increase efficiency, optimize business processes and enable smarter decision making. The continuous development of this technology has also started to show its impact on the education sector. In this study, the studies on the relationship between IoT technology and science education were examined. Theses, articles and papers related to the topic were analyzed by scanning the databases. Using the document analysis method, the subject, method, study group, data collection tool, analysis methods, usage forms of IoT technology and the results obtained from the studies were evaluated.

According to the research results, it was determined that the studies on IoT in the field of science education were limited. The studies revealed that IoT technology was an innovative tool that improved the education processes, expanded the students' learning experience and provided new forms of interaction between teachers and students."

Keywords: Science Education, Educational Technologies, Internet of Things, Digital Transformation, Industry 4.0



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12 Eylül Tiyatroları ve Bir Kadın Bir Erkek Vardı

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Öz

12 Eylül 1980’de sabaha karşı yapılan bir darbe Türk tarihinde birçok şeyi kökten değiştirmiş ve etkisi hâlâ devam eden büyük travmalara yol açmıştır. Aradan geçen 43 yıla rağmen devam eden darbe anayasası tartışmaları da bunun bir göstergesidir. Bu darbe, insan hakları ve demokrasi üzerinde yarattığı tahribatın ötesinde eğitim, ekonomi, siyaset, kültür, sosyal yaşam gibi pek çok alanda da büyük kırılmaların yaşanmasına sebep olmuştur. 12 Eylül’ün etkisi, aydın, yazar ve sanatçıları da harekete geçirmiş; darbeyi konu alan sinema filmleri, roman, öykü, şiir gibi pek çok türde ürünler ortaya konulmuştur. Tiyatro binalarının kapatıldığı ve yazarların hapse atıldığı bu dönemde oyun yazarları da bu duruma sessiz kalmamışlardır. 1980-1990 yıllarını kapsayan ilk on yılda bazı yazarlar, 12 Eylül’ü göndermeler yoluyla da olsa işlemeye başlar¹. Bu konuda yazılan ilk oyun Tuncer Cücenoglu’nun yayımladığı *Çıkmaz Sokak*’tır. Oyun, Yunanistan’da yapılan bir darbe üzerinden dünyadaki bütün vesayet rejimlerine göndermede bulunur. 12 Eylül Darbesi’nden aylar sonra yayımlanan oyunun Yunanistan’daki darbeyi belirleyici kılmasına rağmen asıl amacı 12 Eylül’le Türkiye’nin yaşadığı karanlık atmosferi gözler önüne sermektir.

Türk tiyatrosunun önemli isimlerinden biri olan Memet Baydur, 12 Eylül’e en çok değinen yazarlardan biridir. *Kamyon*’da göç etmeye zorlanan köylülerin yaşadıkları dram; *Yangın Yerinde Orkideler*’de; ekonomik dengelerin alt-üst olması, kapitalizmin değer kazanması, her şeyin parayla ölçülmesi; *Maskeli Süvari*’de insanların özünü yitirmesi; *Yeşil Papağan Limitet*’te devlet-mafya-medya arasındaki kirli ilişkiler; *Aşk’ta* ve *Genel Anlamda Öpüşme*’de kadın-erkek ilişkilerindeki yozlaşma; *Kutu Kutu*’da kaybolmaya başlayan toplumsal bilincin eleştirisi; *Yalancının Resmi*’nde, yalnızlık, yitik ve kırılgan bireyler, Faruk Erem’in *Bir Ceza Avukatının Anıları*’ndan esinlenilerek kaleme alınan *Elma Hırsızları*’nda, siyasal eleştiri, 12 Eylül’le birlikte değişen düzeni, toplum yaşantısında ortaya çıkan aksaklıkları ve bireylerin yaşadıkları bunalımları konu alan oyunlar olarak kabul edilebilir. Yazarın bazı oyunlarında da 12 Eylül izleri biraz daha net görülür. *Limon*’da dar bir alanda bir araya gelen yedi kişinin gerçek-hayal karışımı sohbetlerini, oyun içinde değişen rollerini, kaçış düşüncesini, yalnızlaşmalarını ve

¹ Geniş bilgi için bk. Zeki Taştan, *Türk Tiyatrosunda 12 Eylül*, Hiper Yayın, İstanbul, 2023.



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yabancılaşmaları; *Yalnızlığın Oyuncakları*'nda sokağa çıkma yasağı; *Cumhuriyet Kızı*'nda üniversiteden atılan yedi bilim insanı ve bir pavyon kadınının ilişkileri; sokağa çıkma yasağı, insanların yaşadıkları korku ve tedirginlik, güvensizlik ortamı; *Kuşluk Zamanı*'nda darbenin kurbanı olan gençlerin yaşadıkları iletişimsizlik, bunalım, kaçış ve yabancılaşma; *Sevgi Ayakları*'nda hapislerde yatmış, işkence görmüş ve gençliklerini yaşayamamış Tarık ve Tuğrul'un dramı gibi pek çok konu işlenmiştir.



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Economic aspects of smart city — in past and future

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Abstract

In this presentation the author will discuss the aspects of new technologies as well the role of city agriculture in developing smart and green cities, which have a long history in Europe, from the period of the industrial revolution in the nineteenth century, when the population migrated from the countryside to the cities.

All Smart City definitions created combine two features: the use of new ICT technologies and improving the quality of life of residents. In various studies, we can come across additional information, e.g. about improving efficiency, higher quality of public services or reducing electricity consumption.

The definitions are also influenced by the region it applies to and the years in which were created. The first major implementations of Smart City began in the first decade of the 21st century, but now we are entering a mature phase of a completely new philosophy in the approach to cities.

An accurate division into different generations of Smart City was developed by Boyd Cohen, a researcher from EADA Business School. During his research and analyses, he concluded that a third phase of the development of this idea can be distinguished, but of course it has not been implemented everywhere - individual regions and cities of the world are at different stages of implementing Smart City.

The author will discuss the importance of including to this idea also city agriculture in connection to European Green Deal.



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The Concept of Man and Time in the Context of the Life and Political Leader Activity of the Great Leader of the Azerbaijan Hayder Aliyev

Azərbaycan'ın Böyük Lideri Heydər Əliyev'in Həyatı və Siyasi Lider Fəaliyyəti Bağlamında İnsan və Zaman Kavramı

El Concepto de Hombre y Tiempo en el Contexto de la Vida y la Actividad Política del Gran Líder de Azerbaiyán Hayder Aliyev

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Abstract

The scientific-objective knowledge obtained from the scientific conclusions obtained through centuries of research in various fields of science proves that Man began to control the natural phenomena that took place with his creation and in order to ensure his life, in relation to the material world, Man's utility interests and cultural civilizations replaced each other. , thus the material and spiritual development of Man and the periodization stemming from the manifested content and essence began.

The Ice Age people of 300,000 years ago, who engaged in hunting to satisfy their hunger, spread from Africa to the four corners of the world in order to meet the needs of a useful life for themselves, in fact, to survive. The 12,000-year-old settlement of the Ice Age people engaged in agriculture in most parts of the Earth was farming, animal husbandry, hunting, etc. caused revolutionary development.

As economic activities led these first inhabitants of the planet out of the caves and into better homes, labor activities, including writing, etc. craftsmanship is also developing, thus Fads (later this class will be called personalities, geniuses...-Kh.G) who stand out from the crowd of the time begin to appear.



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Already in the later periods, the spiritual interests of Man and religious beliefs arise in this sequence. For example, in the Bronze Age, Hinduism was formed in the Indian subcontinent, followed by Buddhism, Confucianism, Judaism and Zoroastrianism, etc. religious beliefs arose and developed.

Of course, the process of renewal of parallel eras and stages in human history has been (is ongoing) with civilizations replacing each other, thus man and era have moved together. For example, in the 20th century, which is also called the Middle Ages (500-1500 years), Early modern period - Renaissance (1500-1800 years), "Golden Age", Enlightenment, Socialism, Critical socialism distinguished personalities, even geniuses, and engraved the era and time in history with his name.

Basically, periods are defined in millennia and millennia, and in this system, the number of human population, demography, socio-economic and socio-cultural issues, the development dynamics of science and technology, military industry, space, as well as cybernetics and artificial intelligence from the 40s of the 20th century are the main issues. does.

Because of its position, it is worth noting that, in general, each era leaves its mark on history with "extraordinary" important memory phenomena that change the world and hold the whole world and humanity under its influence, which is also considered as globalization in the world with the current terminology (globalization in the old dictionary). Also each period has its own historical content and the fact that the most global event, including the genius, is named in honor of the man of the time, contains the importance of this or that period, as well as the historical stage. This is also related to the human factor. In other words, there has never been a period in history that did not produce its own geniuses and historical personalities. Even periods related to the names of geniuses and historical figures are no exception. E.g. The 11th-19th centuries are called the "Dark Ages" or Homer's era, and Homer's Greece. Shakespeare era, Golden era, "Voltaire era" etc.

In addition to these, there are periods of people who left a mark on history with negative thoughts. Stalin era, Adolf Hitler era, etc. There are also geniuses who are regarded as the Man of the century, the hero of the century. Examples of such historical figures include "men" of different centuries, such as Socrates, Aristotle, Galileo Galilei, Confucius, as well as countless geniuses, including K. Marx, V. I. Lenin, A. Einstein, M. K. Atatürk, M. We can name Gandhi and 100 others.

From this point of view, the 20th century entered history with its famous events, geniuses and historical figures. not an exception. He entered the history of world politics as an outstanding statesman in the 20th century, who left his mark with the deep content of the events unfolding in history, his successes and achievements, as well as his complex and even tragic days.

National political leader Heydar Alirza oglu Aliyev, who won eternal life, is one of such outstanding historical figures of his era.

In the article, the concept of man and era was analyzed and evaluated in the context of the life and political activity of the great leader of the Azerbaijani people, Heydar Aliyev.

Keywords: Man, Era, Azerbaijan, XX century, Heydar Aliyev, Great leader



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Öz

Yüzyıllardır bilimin çeşitli alanlarında yapılan araştırmalar ve bilimsel sonuçlardan elde edilen objektif bilgiler, insanın devam eden doğa olaylarını kontrol etmeye başladığını ve yaşamını güvence altına almak için maddi dünyaya ilişkin olarak faydalı çıkarların ve kültürel uygarlıkların birbirinin yerini aldığını kanıtlamaktadır. Tezahür edilen içerik ve özden kaynaklanan maddi ve manevi gelişim ve dönemlendirme başlamıştır.

Avrupa'yı ele alırsak, açlık hissini gidermek için avcılıkla uğraşan 300.000 yıl önceki Buzul Çağı insanları, insanlara faydalı bir yaşamın taleplerini karşılamak amacıyla yaşadıkları Afrika'dan dünyanın dört bir yanına yayıldılar. aslında hayatta kalmak için. Dünyanın çoğu yerinde tarımla uğraşan Buzul Çağı insanların 12.000 yıllık yerleşim yeri çiftçilik, hayvancılık, avcılık vb.ydi. devrim niteliğinde bir gelişmeye neden oldu.

Ekonomik faaliyetler gezegenin bu ilk sakinlerini mağaralardan çıkarıp daha iyi evlere yönlendirirken, yazma da dahil olmak üzere iş faaliyetleri de arttı. sanat da gelişiyor, böylece zamanın kalabalığından farklı olan geçici hevesler (daha sonra bu sınıfa kişilikler, dahiler...-Kh.G denecek) ortaya çıkmaya başlıyor.

Zaten daha sonraki dönemlerde insanın manevi ilgileri ve dini inançları da bu sırayla ortaya çıkmaktadır. Örneğin Bronz Çağı'nda Hindistan yarımadasında Hinduizm oluştu, ardından Budizm, Konfüçyüsçülük, Yahudilik, Zerdüştlük vb. dini inançlar ortaya çıktı ve gelişti.

Elbette insanlık tarihinde medeniyetlerin birbirinin yerini almasıyla paralel çağ ve aşamaların yenilenme süreci devam etmiş (devam etmekte), böylece insan ve çağ birlikte yürümüştür. Örneğin Orta Çağ (500-1500'ler),

Erken modern dönem - Rönesans (1500-1800'ler),

"Altın Çağ", Aydınlanma,

20. yüzyıla Sosyalizm, Eleştirel sosyalizm de denir.

Bu dönemlerde dünyanın farklı halklarının seçkin şahsiyetleri, hatta dahiler ortaya çıkmış, çağa ve zamana kendi adlarıyla tarihe kazanmışlardır.

Temel olarak dönemler bin yıl ve bin yıl olarak tanımlanır ve bu sistemde insan nüfusu sayısı, demografi, sosyo-ekonomik ve sosyo-kültürel konular, bilim ve teknolojinin gelişim dinamikleri, askeri sanayi, uzay gibi konular yer alır. 20. yüzyılın 40'lı yıllarından itibaren sibernetik ve yapay zeka ana konulardır.

Konumu itibarıyla genel olarak her dönemin, dünyayı değiştiren, tüm dünyayı ve insanlığı etkisi altında tutan, küreselleşme olarak da değerlendirilen "olağanüstü" önemli hafıza olgularıyla tarihe damgasını vurduğunu belirtmekte fayda var. Güncel terminolojiyle dünya (eski sözlükte küreselleşme) Ayrıca her dönemin kendine has tarihsel içeriği vardır ve dahil olmak üzere en küresel olaya zamanın insanının adının verilmesi, onun önemini içermektedir. şu ya da bu dönemin yanı sıra tarihsel aşama. Bu aynı



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zamanda insan faktörüyle de ilgilidir. Yani tarihte kendi dehalarını ve tarihi şahsiyetlerini üretmeyen bir dönem olmamıştır. Dahiler ve tarihi şahsiyetlerin isimleriyle ilgili dönemler bile istisna değildir. Örneğin. 11.-19. yüzyıllara "Karanlık Çağlar" veya Homer dönemi ve Homeros'un Yunanistan'ı denir. Shakespeare dönemi, -Altın çağ, Voltaire dönemi vb. Bunların yanı sıra olumsuz düşüncelerle tarihe iz bırakan kişilerin de dönemleri vardır. Stalin dönemi, Adolf Hitler dönemi vb.

Yüzyılın adamı, yüzyılın kahramanı sayılan dahiler de var. Bu tür tarihi şahsiyetlerin örnekleri arasında Sokrates, Aristoteles, Galileo Galilei, Konfüçyüs gibi farklı yüzyılların "insanları" ve K. Marx, V. I. Lenin, A. Einstein, M. K. Atatürk, M. gibi sayısız dahiler yer alır. Gandhi ve 100 kişi daha.

20. yüzyıl, derin içerikli olaylar, başarılar ve başarıların yanı sıra, karmaşık ve hatta trajedilerle dolu önemli günlerle tarihe damgasını vurdu. Bu açıdan bakıldığında 20. yüzyıl tarihe ünlü olayları, dehaları ve tarihi şahsiyetleriyle girmiştir.

Dünya siyaset tarihinde seçkin bir devlet adamı olarak tanınan, yaşadığı dönemde Büyük Lider unvanını kazanan ve milliyeti ne olursa olsun tüm Azerbaycanlıların anısına sonsuz yaşamı kazanan milli siyasi lider Haydar Aliyev oğlu Aliyev 20. yüzyılın olağanüstü tarihi figürlerinden biridir.

Makalede, Azerbaycan halkının büyük önderi Haydar Aliyev'in hayatı ve siyasi faaliyetleri bağlamında insan ve çağ kavramı incelenip değerlendirilmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: İnsan, Devir, Azerbaycan, XX yüzyıl, Haydar Aliyev, Büyük lider

Resumen

El conocimiento científico-objetivo obtenido a partir de las conclusiones científicas obtenidas a través de siglos de investigaciones en diversos campos de la ciencia demuestra que el Hombre comenzó a controlar los fenómenos naturales que tuvieron lugar con su creación y para asegurar su vida, en relación con el mundo material, Los intereses utilitarios del hombre y las civilizaciones culturales se reemplazaron entre sí. , comenzó así el desarrollo material y espiritual del Hombre y la periodización derivada del contenido y la esencia manifestados.

Los pueblos de la Edad del Hielo de hace 300.000 años, que se dedicaban a la caza para satisfacer su hambre, se extendieron desde África a los cuatro rincones del mundo para satisfacer las necesidades de una vida útil y, de hecho, para sobrevivir. El asentamiento de hace 12.000 años de pueblos de la Edad del Hielo que se dedicaban a la agricultura en la mayor parte de la Tierra, la agricultura, la ganadería, la caza, etc., provocaron un desarrollo revolucionario.

A medida que las actividades económicas llevaron a estos primeros habitantes del planeta fuera de las cuevas a mejores hogares, las actividades laborales, incluida la escritura, etc., también se está desarrollando la artesanía, por lo tanto, las Modas (más adelante esta clase se llamará personalidades, genios...-Kh. G) comienzan a aparecer quienes destacan entre la multitud de la época.



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Ya en los períodos posteriores surgen en esta secuencia los intereses espirituales del hombre y las creencias religiosas. Por ejemplo, en la Edad del Bronce, el hinduismo se formó en el subcontinente indio, seguido del budismo, el confucianismo, el judaísmo y el zoroastrismo, etc. Surgieron y se desarrollaron creencias religiosas.

Por supuesto, el proceso de renovación de eras y etapas paralelas en la historia humana ha sido (está en curso) con civilizaciones reemplazándose entre sí, por lo que el hombre y la era se han movido juntos. Por ejemplo, en el siglo XX, también llamado Edad Media (500-1500 años), período moderno temprano - Renacimiento (1500-1800 años), "Edad de Oro", Ilustración, Socialismo, Socialismo crítico, personalidades distinguidas, incluso genios. , y grabó la época y el tiempo de la historia con su nombre.

Básicamente, los períodos se definen en milenios y milenios, y en este sistema, el número de población humana, la demografía, las cuestiones socioeconómicas y socioculturales, la dinámica del desarrollo de la ciencia y la tecnología, la industria militar, el espacio, así como la cibernética y La inteligencia artificial de los años 40 del siglo XX son los temas principales. hace.

Por su posición, vale la pena señalar que, en general, cada época deja su huella en la historia con fenómenos de memoria "extraordinarios" importantes que cambian el mundo y mantienen al mundo entero y a la humanidad bajo su influencia, lo que también se considera globalización en el mundo con la terminología actual (globalización en el diccionario antiguo). Además, cada período tiene su propio contenido histórico y el hecho de que el acontecimiento más global, incluido el genio, lleve el nombre del hombre de la época, encierra la importancia de tal o cual período, así como la etapa histórica. Esto también está relacionado con el factor humano. En otras palabras, nunca ha habido un período en la historia que no haya producido sus propios genios y personalidades históricas. Incluso los períodos relacionados con los nombres de genios y personajes históricos no son una excepción. P.ej. Los siglos XI-XIX se denominan la "Edad Oscura" o la era de Homero y la Grecia de Homero. Era de Shakespeare, Era Dorada, "Era Voltaire", etc.

Además de estos, existen periodos de personas que dejaron huella en la historia con pensamientos negativos. Era de Stalin, era de Adolf Hitler, etc. También hay genios que son considerados el Hombre del siglo, el héroe del siglo. Ejemplos de tales figuras históricas incluyen "hombres" de diferentes siglos, como Sócrates, Aristóteles, Galileo Galilei, Confucio, así como innumerables genios, entre ellos K. Marx, V. I. Lenin, A. Einstein, M. K. Atatürk, M. Podemos nombrar Gandhi y 100 personas más.

Desde este punto de vista, el siglo XX entró en la historia con sus famosos acontecimientos, genios y personajes históricos. no es una excepción. Entró en la historia de la política mundial como un destacado estadista del siglo XX, que dejó su huella con el contenido profundo de los acontecimientos ocurridos en la historia, sus éxitos y logros, así como sus días complejos e incluso trágicos.

El líder político nacional Heydar Alirza oglu Aliyev, que ganó la vida eterna, es una de las figuras históricas más destacadas de su época.

En el artículo se analiza y evalúa el concepto de hombre y época en el contexto de la vida y actividad política del gran líder del pueblo azerbaiyano, Heydar Aliyev.



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Palabras clave: Hombre, Era, Azerbaiyán, siglo XX, Heydar Aliyev, Gran líder

In the article, the concept of man and era was analyzed and evaluated in the context of the life and political activity of the great leader of the Azerbaijani people, Heydar Aliyev.

Keywords: Man, Era, Azerbaijan, XX century, Heydar Aliyev, Great leader



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Integration of Sustainable Development and Timber Construction in the Design of Residential Architecture

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Abstract

Challenges of climate change, environmental degradation, and limited natural resources are forcing architects and investors to apply solutions that minimise the negative impact of construction on the environment. One direction that is gaining popularity is the integration of sustainable development with traditional building techniques, such as timber construction. The conference presentation will be devoted to analysing the possibilities of using wood in the design of multifamily residential buildings from the perspective of sustainable development.

Nowadays, in the face of dynamic environmental changes and progressive urbanisation, contemporary scientific research and building practice draw attention to adapt the human environment, especially urban spaces, to the modern requirements of sustainable development. In this context, the 17 principles of sustainable development are fundamental and should form the basis for all actions aimed at achieving harmony between man and the environment. Developing and implementing solutions to achieve the goals of sustainable development is crucial for the future of our planet. One of the elements that will allow these intentions to be realised is the integration of the three pillars of development: economic, environmental, and social, which together form the foundation for a sustainable future. In the context of urban development and its construction, one of the possible means of achieving sustainable development is a much wider use of wood as the building material of the future. Wood's properties make it possible to significantly reduce CO₂ emissions, while at the same time providing excellent storage for this gas. When designing a building for a period of 60 to 100 years, the use of wood seems not only right, but also beneficial from an environmental point of view.

The presentation will include examples of residential buildings that combine features of sustainable development with the use of wood as the main construction material. The environmental, economic, and social benefits of such a design approach will also be discussed. In addition, the challenges and constraints faced by designers and builders in implementing such investments will be addressed.



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Education 4.0 and Education 4.0 in Science Education

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Abstract

Technological developments enhance the quality of life of individuals and societies, while also creating a labor market that requires new skills and competencies. In this context, the education system has to adapt to technological innovations and meet the changing needs. The concept and elements of education gain a new meaning in this process and a new approach called Education 4.0 replaces the traditional education understanding. Education 4.0 is a form of education that can meet the requirements and demands of Industry 4.0. Teachers play a major role in improving the quality and success of education. Teachers' attitudes and competencies towards technology integration affect the digital transformation of education. Therefore, determining how to implement technology integration in science education, and identifying teachers' views and competencies on Education 4.0 are important for the efficiency and effectiveness of the science learning-teaching process.

Technology enables the emergence of new concepts and approaches in education. Some of these are pedagogical practices such as blended learning, flipped classrooms, social media, web 2.0, gamification and game-based learning, online learning management systems. In addition, a new technological revolution called Industry 4.0 also plays a significant role in education. Industry 4.0 encompasses components such as programming, robotics, 3D design, cloud computing systems, virtual and augmented reality, digital citizenship, animations and simulations, and artificial intelligence. These components require the development of new skills and competencies in the science learning-teaching process.

In this study, the effect of using Education 4.0 technologies in science education on the science learning process was examined. Education 4.0 technologies include components such as 3D design, internet of things, cloud computing systems, artificial intelligence, virtual and augmented reality. These components enable the concretization of abstract and complex structured subjects and concepts in science learning and allow students to access information quickly and easily. Thus, students' effective and permanent learning is ensured and the learning-teaching process becomes interesting. Students' active participation in the learning-teaching process also increases.



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Keywords: Science Education, Education 4.0, Educational Technologies, Internet of Things, Digital Transformation



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High School GPA and University Graduation Grade: A case study from Albania

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Abstract

The goal of this paper is to evaluate the association of the high school GPA (access criteria) on the university final result considering the administrative data set of a private not for profit university in Albania.

The study also analyses other factors that could influence the final degree at the Catholic University Our Lady of Good Counsel (Tirana).

The analysis was applied to predict behaviour of university final result depending on some characteristic factors of this selected university in different study programs for 1485 graduates.

This study clearly points out that the high school GPA value, as university access criteria, have a very limited association with the final university degree. Other factors, such as university GPA and degree course, have respectively high and low association with the final university result.



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Ücretsiz Emek ve Ekonomik Gelişmeye Etkisi

Unpaid Labor and Its Effect on Economic Development

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Özet

Emek, mal ve hizmet üretiminde ve yaşamsal sürekliliği sağlamada kullanılması nedeniyle ekonomik büyümenin yanında sosyal gelişme ve refahı etkileyen bir unsurdur. Diğer taraftan emeğe olan talebin büyüklüğü, istihdam karşılığında ücretli çalışanlar üzerinden hesaplanırken; istihdam edilmediği halde ücretsiz çalışanlardan sağlanan emeğe olan talebin varlığı sorgulanmaktadır. Toplam nüfusun içinde ücretsiz emek örneği olan ev kadını emeği ve ekonomik büyümeyi ölçmesi açısından GSYH göstergesi bu çalışmanın değişkenleri olarak kullanılmıştır. 2000 ve 2020 dönemi arasındaki yirmi yıllık Türkiye verileri, Atkinson Eşitsizlik Ölçeği ile oluşturulan Emek - İstihdam Bağımsızlığı Modeli kullanılarak, ücretsiz ev kadını emeğinin ekonomik değeri ölçülmüştür. Ev kadını emeğinin piyasanın işgücü ihtiyacını karşıladığı, ekonomik büyümeyi arttırdığı ve sürekliliği sağladığı bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: ev kadını emeği, emek-istihdam bağımsızlığı, ücretsiz emek, işgücü

Abstract

Labor is an element that affects social development and welfare as well as economic growth, as it is used in the production of goods and services and in ensuring vital continuity. On the other hand, while the size of the demand for labor is calculated on the basis of paid employees in return for employment; The existence of demand for labor provided by unpaid workers who are not employed is questioned. Housewife labor, which is an example of unpaid labor within the total population, and the GDP indicator were used as variables of this study in terms of measuring economic growth. Twenty years of Turkey data between 2000 and 2020 were measured using the Labor - Employment Independence Model created with the Atkinson Inequality Scale, and the economic value of unpaid housewife labor was measured. It has



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been found that housewife labor meets the labor force needs of the market, increases economic growth and ensures continuity.

Keywords: housewife labor, labor-employment independence, unpaid labor, labor force



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Yüzde Kavramının Öğretimi: Yaratıcı Drama Etkinliği

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Öz

Matematik, öğrencilerin büyük bir çoğunluğu tarafından zor bir ders olarak düşünülmektedir. Öğrencilerin böyle bir düşünce geliştirmelerinde birçok faktör olmasına rağmen en büyük neden matematik biliminin, temele aldığı kavramlar bakımından soyut özellik göstermesidir. Çünkü, öğrencilerin gelişim düzeyleri dikkate alındığında bu kavramları doğrudan algılamaları oldukça zordur. Cornu'nun kavramın doğası gereği epistemolojik dayanaklara bağlı olarak açıkladığı bu duruma kavram yanılgısı denilmektedir. Bu bağlamda öğrencilerin epistemolojik nedenlere bağlı olarak yanılgıya kapıldıkları soyut matematiksel kavramlardan birisi yüzde kavramıdır. Yüzde kavramına ilişkin öğrenci yanılgıları sistematikliğiyle etkili bir matematik öğretim sürecinin gerçekleştirilmesini engellemektedir. Ayrıca bu durum ortaokul matematik dersi öğretim programının “*Matematiksel kavramları anlayabilecek ve bunlar arasında ilişkiler kurabilecekler.*” amacıyla da çelişki göstermektedir.

Türkiye’de 2005 yılından itibaren uygulamaya konulan ortaokul matematik dersi öğretim programlarında kavramsal öğrenme yaklaşımı benimsenmiştir. Bu yaklaşıma göre öğrencilerin kavram öğrenme sürecinde aktif bir rol oynayarak öğrenecekleri kavrama ilişkin informal tanımlamalarından yola çıkarak formal tanımlara ulaşabilecekleri etkinlik tabanlı öğretim ortamları ön plana çıkmıştır. Bu öğretim ortamlarının tasarlanmasında kullanılan yöntemlerden biriside yaratıcı dramadır. Yaratıcı drama, öğrencilerin soyut matematiksel kavramları kendi yaşantılarıyla ilişkilendirerek öğrenmelerini sağlayabilecek bir öğretim yöntemidir. Bundan dolayı, yüzde kavramının öğrenci yaşantılarıyla somutlaştırılmasında ve kavramsal öğrenme yaklaşımının referans alındığı ortaokul matematik dersi öğretim programının genel amaçlarına ulaşmasında yüzde kavramının öğretimine ilişkin yaratıcı drama etkinliğinin hazırlanarak uygulanması oldukça önem taşımaktadır.

Yukarıda açıklanan tüm bu gerekçelerden dolayı yüzde kavramının öğretimine ilişkin yaratıcı drama etkinliğinin hazırlanarak uygulanması amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaçla içerik analizi kullanılarak yürütülen



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çalışmanın örneklemini 30, ortaokul beşinci sınıf öğrencisi oluşturmaktadır. 2018 ortaokul matematik öğretim programı incelenerek 5.sınıf yüzde kavramına yönelik “*Paydası 100 olan kesirleri yüzde sembolü(%) ile gösterir.*” kazanımına yönelik araştırmacılar tarafından hazırlanarak yaratıcı drama alan uzmanının dönütlerine göre revize edilen yaratıcı drama etkinliği örneklem grubu öğrencilerine uygulanmıştır. Ayrıca araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak öğrenci günlükleri ve ayaküstü (informal) mülakat gibi nitel araçlar kullanılmıştır. Araştırma kapsamında elde edilen veriler analiz edildiğinde öğrencilerin yüzde sembolü ve yüzde kavramını yaratıcı drama etkinlikleriyle eğlenerek öğrendikleri, yüzde sembolüyle ilgili olası kavram yanlışlarının yer aldığı dramatik durumlarda yanlış öğrenmelerini fark ettikleri ve drama etkinliğinin uygulandığı dersten mutlu bir şekilde ayrıldıkları sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Matematik Öğretimi, Yaratıcı Drama Etkinliği, Yüzde Kavramı

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Virtual Reality Applications in Mathematics Education

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Abstract

This study was conducted to compile academic studies examining the effects and properties of virtual reality applications in mathematics education. In the study, document analysis was conducted using qualitative research methods. 17 studies that could be accessed from databases in accordance with the purpose of the study were evaluated with content analysis. 14 of these studies are articles and 3 are postgraduate theses. The subjects of the studies were classified as the general situation of virtual reality applications in education, the benefits of virtual reality applications in special education, the effect of virtual reality applications in science and mathematics education on student achievement and motivation, and teachers' attitudes and opinions towards virtual reality applications. It has been suggested that increasing the number of studies to be carried out under the name of virtual reality applications in parallel with the development speed of technology and the developments in this field will provide more benefits to the field.

Keywords: *Mathematics Education, Virtual Reality, Technology*



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Influencia de los iguales en la práctica de actividades físico-deportivas de estudiantes

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Resumen

La finalidad de esta investigación es investigar y analizar de manera la influencia de los iguales en la participación y la adherencia a actividades físico-deportivas en un grupo de estudiantes a. Se lleva a cabo un estudio es transversal, que según Latorre et al. (2003) puede ser considerada como una investigación descriptiva e interpretativa siguiendo la clasificación de Latorre et al. (2003). Para obtener la información 526 alumnos y alumnas, han contestado al cuestionario HAVISAES. Además, para conocer los pensamientos, creencias y conocimientos ocho profesores de Educación Física de estos alumnos se ha realizado un Grupo de Discusión. En resumen, los amigos y amigas desempeñan un papel significativo en la motivación de los estudiantes para la participación en actividades físicas, aunque la respuesta negativa es predominante en este aspecto. Esta influencia se mantiene constante a lo largo de diferentes géneros, cursos y edades, lo que subraya la importancia de considerarla al diseñar estrategias de promoción de la actividad física en jóvenes.

Palabras clave: Educación física, amigos, motivaciones, hábitos.



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Efektywność zajęć pozalekcyjnych dla młodzieży licealnej zwiększających ich kompetencje w zakresie zarządzania, tworzenia i doskonalenia swoich zasobów

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Celem artykułu jest ukazanie potencjału, jaki tkwi w zajęciach pozalekcyjnych organizowanych dla młodzieży licealnej. Autorka pracy naukowej definiuje zjawisko „zajęcia dodatkowe/ pozalekcyjne” w oparciu o literaturę pedagogiczną jako punkt wyjścia do dalszej analizy efektywności takich zajęć. Przedstawia także podstawy prawne, dzięki którym możliwe jest funkcjonowanie w systemie edukacyjnym organizacji zapewniających szkolenia oraz warsztaty dla młodzieży w szkole średniej. Omówione są szczegółowe cele, jakie zostały założone w procesie przygotowania szkoleń m.in. nabycie umiejętności swobodnej komunikacji, zarządzania swoimi zasobami, rozwój kompetencji liderkich czy nauka rozwijania swoich talentów. Na podstawie badań przeprowadzonych wśród młodzieży licealnej, w postaci kwestionariusza ankietowego, autorka określa poziom zainteresowania młodzieży udziałem w warsztatach budujących wspomniane wyżej kompetencje, ocenę przydatności zajęć, nabyte w toku szkoleń umiejętności, udział czynnika stresu podczas zajęć oraz przewidywania dotyczące przyszłego udziału w podobnych zajęciach. Wszystkie powyższe aspekty omówione w pracy naukowej prowadzą do wysnucia wniosku wskazującego na rzeczywistą potrzebę wprowadzania dodatkowych zajęć ukierunkowanych na rozwój osobisty młodzieży oraz nabycie praktycznych kompetencji przydatnych w realnym życiu. Należy również brać pod uwagę niezmiennie istotne czynniki jakimi są: ekspercka kadra pedagogiczna prowadząca warsztaty, odpowiednie miejsce pracy, zapewnianie uczniom swobody wypowiedzi, praca w małych grupach czy wreszcie budowanie relacji partnerskich z uczniami. Wszystkie te składowe przyczyniają się do niemal stuprocentowego osiągnięcia założonych celów edukacyjnych, a także do promocji innowacyjnych metod i form pracy z uczniami.



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Cezayir Edebiyatında Bağımsızlık Teması

The Theme of the Struggle for Freedom in Algerian Literature

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Öz

1830 yılında Fransızların Cezayir'i işgal etmesiyle birlikte Cezayir halkının ulusal tarihi kimliği, manevi ve maddi kaynakları baskıya, tehlikeli asimilasyon sürecine, din ve ırk ayrımcılığına maruz kalmıştır. Bu dönemde Fransız işgaline karşı mücadele eden Emir Abdülğadir ve Halkın özgürlüğünün sembolü olmuş, şair, bilim adamı, aynı zamanda cesur bir savaşçıydı. Cezayir ulusal direniş hareketinin lideriydi. Yüzyılın sonunda Cezayirlilerin Fransa'ya nakledilmesi, ve bu sürecin özel bir zulümle devam etmesi, halkın özgürlük taleplerini karşılayamadı. Bu katliam 1. ve 2. Dünya Savaşları sırasında da devam etti. İşgaller aynı zamanda edebiyatın, dilin ve kültürün gelişmesinin önünde büyük engeller yarattı. Bu dönemlerde halkın anadilini konuşması yasaklanmış, ulusal basının, edebiyatın ve düşüncenin Fransızlaşma süreci hızlanmıştır.

Özgürlük mücadelesi sırasında öldürülen Ahmed Rıza'nın hikâye ve romanları, Cezayir halkının ateşli özgürlük sevgisini yorulmadan dile getiriyordu.

Tahir Wattar'ın "El-Laz" adlı romanının ana karakteri El-Laz, soyulmuş, yoksulluğa ve mahrumiyete mahkum edilmiş, hapisanede yaşayan insanlardır.

Cezayir edebiyatında romantik akımın kurucularından sayılan Ramazan Hammud'un (1906-1929) eserlerinde vatan, millet ve özgürlük temaları geniş yer tutarken, aşağıdaki satırlar Cezayir halkını bağımsızlığa çağırıyor gibi görünüyor :

Eğer yaşamak istiyorsan

Neden sessizsin?

Üstelik susmak da yasaktır.

Aralıksız devam eden katliamlar sonucunda ancak İkinci Dünya Savaşı'ndan sonra elli bine yakın Cezayirli özgürlük mücadelesinde ölmüş, 1950'li ve 1960'lı yıllarda ise daha sonraki katliamlar da hesaba



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katılırsa bir milyon, milyonlarca Cezayirli özgürlük mücadelesinde ölmüştür. özgürlük, bunun için beni suçlama.

Çünkü ben yolumu seçtim.

Yolum hayat gibidir.

Yol fırtınalı ve mücadele edilmesi zor.

Abulqasim Hamar'ın bir şiiri şöyle diyor:

Cezayir.

Duyguların ateşi.

Yangın, Mücadele, Yol.

Budovr'un şiirleri keder, hasret, keder, ayrılık, ölüm, gözyaşı, göç gibi sözcüklerle süslenmiştir. Eserlerine bu acıların, ayrılıkların ve işkencelerin damgasını vurduğu sanatçılardan biri de Cezayir doğumlu Ana Greki'dir. Hayatı boyunca zulüm gördü, kısa ama onurlu bir hayat yaşadı. Asiya Jabbar "Babamın evinde bana yer yok" adlı eserinde Fransız işgaline maruz kalan memleketinde kadınların zorluklarını, gelecek hayallerini ve özgürlük mücadelesini dile getirmiştir.

Günlerce işkence gören ve "Aljaair Annemiz" demekten geri durmayan, işkence ve zulüm gören ama sonunda hapisten çıkan Cemile, 1950'li ve 60'lı yıllarda yaratılan edebiyatın özgür kadın simgesi haline geldi, tüm sloganları, konuşmaları ve eserleri 1950'li yıllardan itibaren "Cezayir" adıyla bir dizi roman yazan Cezayirli yazar Muhammad Dib'in eserleri özgünlüğüyle dikkat çekiyor. Yazar, gençliğinde Cezayir gazetelerinde yazılar yayınladı. Bu seride yer alan "Büyük Ev" romanı 1953 yılında Fransa'da Feneon ödülüne layık görülmüştür. Mevlud, Cezayirli bir yazar ve Cezayir devriminin şehididir. Fransızca yazdığı kitaplardan bazıları İngilizce ve Almanca dahil birçok dile çevrildi. Yazar, Cezayir doğumlu Fransız yazar Albert Camus ile yazıştı.

Böylece Fransa'nın elliden fazla ülkede işlediği soykırım suçları halkın kararlılığını ve özgürlük duygusunu bastıramadı, özgürlük kazandı.

Anahtar kelimeler: Cezair, Fransa, işgal, özgürlük, edebiyat, konuşma, mücadele, hakikatler

Abstract

With the French occupation of Algeria in 1830, the national historical identity, moral and material resources of the Algerian people were subjected to repression, dangerous assimilation process, religious and racial discrimination. During this period, Amir Abdulgadir, who fought against the French occupation and became a symbol of the people's freedom, was a poet, scientist, at the same time, he was a brave



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warrior. He was the leader of the Algerian national resistance movement. At the end of the century, the transfer of Algerians to France, and the continuation of this process with special cruelty, could not overcome the people's demands for freedom. This massacre continued during the 1st and 2nd World Wars. Invasions at the same time, it created great obstacles to the development of literature, language, and culture. During these times, the people were forbidden to speak their mother tongue, and the process of Frenchization of the national press, literature, and thought was accelerated.

The stories and novels of Ahmed Rida, who was killed during the struggle for freedom, tirelessly expressed the fiery love of freedom of the Algerian people.

Al-Laz, the main character of Tahir Wattar's novel "Al-Laz", is the people who have been robbed, condemned to poverty and deprivation, and live in a prison.

Ramazan Hammud (1906-1929) is considered one of the founders of the romantic movement in Algerian literature, and the themes of homeland, nation, and freedom occupy a large place in his works, the following lines seem to call the Algerian people for independence:

If you want to live

Why are you silent?

Moreover, it is forbidden to keep silent.

As a result of continuous massacres, only after the Second World War, about fifty thousand Algerians died for the struggle for freedom, and in the 1950s and 1960s, one million, taking into account the subsequent massacres, millions of Algerians died for the struggle for freedom. don't blame me for that.

Because I chose my path.

My way is like life.

The road is stormy and hard to fight.

A poem by Abulqasim Hamar says:

Algeria.

The fire of emotions.

Fire. Fighting. Road.

Budovr's poems are decorated with words such as grief, longing, sorrow, separation, death, tears, migration. One of the artists whose work is marked by these sorrows, separation and torture is Ana Greki, who was born in Algeria. The poet who was persecuted throughout his life lived a short but honorable life. . In Asiya Jabbar's work "There is no place for me in my father's house", she expressed the hardships, future dreams and freedom struggle of women in her homeland, which was subjected to French occupation.



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Jamila, who was tortured for days and did not stop saying "Our Mother Aljaair", was tortured and persecuted, but was finally released from prison, became a free woman symbol of literature created in the 1950s and 60s, all slogans, speeches and works demanded her freedom. Starting from the 1950s, the works of the Algerian writer Muhammad Dib, who wrote a series of novels under the name "Algeria", stand out for their originality. The writer published articles in Algerian newspapers in his youth. The novel "The Big House" included in this series was awarded the Feneon prize in France in 1953. Mawlud is an Algerian writer and a martyr of the Algerian revolution. Some of his books written in French have been translated into several languages, including English and German. The writer corresponded with the Algerian-born French writer Albert Camus.

Thus, the genocidal crimes committed by France in more than fifty countries could not suppress the people's determination and sense of freedom, freedom won.

Keywords: Algeria, France, occupation, freedom, literature, words, struggle, truths.



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A Study of on Shakespeare and His Literary Work

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Abstract

This paper aims to study and analyze the works of William Shakespeare and evaluate what has influenced his art. Shakespeare is probably the most famous playwright in the world, having written 37 plays and 154 sonnets. But his work still read, studied and loved 400 years later. Shakespeare wrote about timeless themes such as life and death, youth versus age, love and hate, fate and free will, to name but a few. With the constantly changing world, we live in today these themes are perhaps more relevant than they have ever been.

Keywords: Shakespeare, literature, history, style, poetry, language



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The profile of primary school children according to their level of resilience and its relationship with physical activity

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Abstract

Neuroscience in the educational field has experienced great progress in recent years. In addition, it is necessary to create habits for physical exercise in primary students. So, the objective is to compare how physical activity influences the levels of resilience in 3rd cycle primary students in the province of Granada, Spain. A comparative, descriptive and cross-sectional study was carried out on a sample of 346 schoolchildren between 10 and 12 years old, who completed different tests that evaluated resilience (CD-RISC) and physical activity (PAQ-C), in addition to an ad hoc questionnaire. A program was used to analyse the data obtained called SPSS 25.0. Self-efficacy and resistance to discomfort was determined to be the resilience dimension with the highest values, that girls do more physical exercise than boys. However, boys scored higher than girls in all dimensions of resilience. All those students who performed a high percentage of physical exercise obtained the highest levels regarding resilience.

Keywords: Physical Activity, Resilience, Schoolchildren



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Kriz ve Afet Durumlarındaki İş Birliği Mekanizmaları Bağlamında Sivil Asker İş Birliği Süreçlerinin Lojistik Seferberlik ve Savunma Lojistiği Bağlamında Değerlendirilmesi

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Öz

Seferberlik, bir ülkenin savunma ve güvenlik ihtiyaçlarına yönelik kaynaklarını harekete geçirilme sürecini ifade etmekte, lojistik seferberlik ise bu kaynakların etkin bir şekilde yönetilmesi ve dağıtılmasını içermektedir. Lojistik seferberlik özellikle savunma operasyonlarında ve acil durum müdahalelerinde kritik bir rol oynamaktadır. Günümüzde yaşanan büyük ölçekli afetler ve aniden gelişen global ve bölgesel kriz durumları, sivil devlet teşkillerinin ve STK'ların savunma örgütleri gibi stratejik unsurları ile iş birliği içerisinde çalışmasını bir ihtiyaç olarak ortaya koymuştur. Bu konudaki en önemli arayüzü TSK'daki Lojistik seferberlik ve kontrat lojistiği uygulamalarının oluşturduğu iddia kapsamındadır.

Bu yazının amacı özellikle afet ve kriz durumları için var olan sivil asker iş birliği mekanizmalarının güncel ihtiyaçlar kapsamında lojistik seferberlik eksenli yapılandırılması noktasında derinlemesine bir literatür analizi yapılarak bir model önerisi ortaya konulmasıdır. Nitel araştırma deseninin kullanıldığı çalışmada, afetlere ve krizlere hazır olma bağlamında sivil ve askeri seferberlik karakteristiklerinin neler olduğu, hangi konuların pozitif kıyaslamaya tabi tutulabileceği ve bütünleşik bir model geliştirilebilme hususları özellikle son yıllardaki afet ve kriz durumları özelinde değerlendirilmiştir. Araştırmanın beklenen sonuçları sivil ve askeri lojistik dinamiklerinin lojistik seferber olma bakımından toplam faydaya dönük ortaklaşa çalışma alanları olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sivil Asker İş birliği, Lojistik Seferberlik, Savunma Lojistiği, Kriz ve Afet Lojistiği



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Fizik Konuları Nerede İşlenmeli? Öğrencilerin Okul Dışı Öğrenme Ortamları Tercihleri

Where should physics subjects be taught? Students' Preferences for Out-of-School Learning Environments

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Özet

Ülkemizde okul dışı öğrenme faaliyetlerini aktif bir şekilde öğretim sürecinin içerisinde kullanmak için çalışmalar sürdürülmektedir. Bu amacı gerçekleştirmek adına, ilk olarak 2019 yılında İl Milli Eğitim Müdürlükleri tarafından her şehre özgü okul dışı öğrenme ortamları kılavuzları oluşturulmuş ve öğretmenlerimizin kullanımına sunulmuştur. Özellikle günlük hayatla sıklıkla ilişki kurulan fen öğretimi sırasında bu ortamlarda düzenlenecek öğrenme faaliyetlerinden yararlanılmasının, olgu ve kavramların anlaşılmasında öğrencilere zengin fırsatlar sunacağına inanılmaktadır. Bu noktada, etkili bir okul dışı öğrenme faaliyeti hazırlayabilmek için kurulacak konu-kazanım-okul dışı öğrenme ortamı ilişkisinin yanı sıra, öğrenme sürecinin esas unsuru olan öğrencilerin ilgi ve meraklarına uygun bir okul dışı öğrenme ortamı tercih etmek te oldukça önemlidir. Bu bağlamda, çalışmanın amacı, lise öğrencilerinin fizik konularını işlemek için tercih ettikleri okul dışı öğrenme ortamlarının tespit edilmesidir. Çalışma tarama yöntemi çerçevesinde yürütülmüştür. On ikinci sınıfta öğrenim gören 68 öğrenci çalışma grubunu oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen bir form veri toplama aracı olarak kullanılmıştır. Bu formun ilk kısmında Trabzon ilinde yer alan okul dışı öğrenme ortamlarına çeşitli örnekler verilmiştir.

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Ayrıca, bu kısımda konu ve okul dışı öğrenme ortamı ilişkisinin kurulmasına yönelik bir açıklama yapılmıştır. Formun ikinci kısmında ise, öğrencilere dokuzuncu, onuncu ve on birinci sınıf fizik konuları sunularak, bu konuları öğrenmek için tercih edecekleri okul dışı öğrenme ortamları sorulmuştur. Ayrıca tercih sebeplerini de kısaca açıklamaları istenmiştir. Verilerin analizi, içerik analizi ile yapılmıştır. Elde edilen bulgular öğrencilerin okul dışı öğrenme ortamları olarak sıklıkla bilim ve araştırma merkezleri, üniversiteler, enerji santralleri, tematik parklar, deniz ve göl kenarları gibi alanları tercih ettikleri görülmüştür. Bununla birlikte, öğrencilerin gemi, HES, karaoke, ayna odaları, tren rayları gibi okul dışı öğrenme ortamlarını belirtmeleri, onların tercih yaparken ders içerisinde verilen örneklerden de faydalandığına işaret etmektedir. Okul dışı öğrenme ortamı önerisi sunarken, en çok tercih edilen konu başlıklarının ise, dokuzuncu sınıf için Fizik Biliminin Önemi, Bilim ve Araştırma Merkezleri, Hareket, Enerji Kaynakları, Dayanıklılık, Genleşme gibi konularda; onuncu sınıf için Basınç, Kaldırma Kuvveti, Su Dalgaları, Ses Dalgaları, Gölge ve Mercekler gibi konularda ve on birinci sınıf için İtme ve Çizgisel Momentum ile Basit Makineler gibi konularda yoğunlaştığı belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca, öğrencilerin okul dışı öğrenme ortamı tercih nedenleri, merak etmek, incelemek, gözlemlemek, konuya dair örneği görmek gibi açıklamalar içermektedir. Bulgular irdelendiğinde, öğrencilerin farklı fizik konularını gözlem yaparak, inceleyerek farklı okul dışı öğrenme ortamlarında öğrenmek istedikleri sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Bu çalışmanın bulguları ve yapılacak benzer çalışmalara ait bulgular, öğrencilerin ilgi ve meraklarını da yansıttığı için, hem fizik dersinin daha zevkli, eğlenceli işlenmesi için zengin öğrenme ortamlarının tasarlanması sürecinde ön bilgi olarak hem de her şehre özgü hazırlanan okul dışı öğrenme ortamları kılavuzlarını desteklemek ve zenginleştirmek amacıyla kullanılabilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Okul dışı öğrenme, Fizik konuları, Öğrenci, Öğrenme ortamı seçimi.

Abstract

In our country, the efforts are underway to actively use out-of-school learning activities in the teaching process. In order to achieve this goal, firstly, in 2019, out-of-school learning environments guides specific to each province were created by the Provincial Directorates of National Education and made available to our teachers. It is believed that utilizing learning activities organized in these environments, especially during science teaching, which is frequently associated with daily life, will provide students with rich opportunities to understand facts and concepts. At this point, in order to prepare an effective out-of-school learning activity, it is very important to choose an out-of-school learning environment that is suitable for the interests and curiosity of the students, who are the main elements of the learning process, as well as the relationship between the subject, the learning outcome and the out-of-school learning environment. In this context, the aim of this study is to determine the out-of-school learning environments that high school students prefer to study physics subjects. The study was conducted within the framework of survey method. The study group consisted of 68 twelfth grade students. A form developed by the researchers was used as a data collection tool. In the first part of this form, various examples of out-of-school learning



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environments in Trabzon province were given. Also, in this part, an explanation was made to establish the relationship between the subject and out-of-school learning environment. In the second part of the form, ninth, tenth and eleventh grade physics topics were presented to the students and they were asked about the out-of-school learning environments they would prefer to learn these topics. They were also asked to briefly explain the reasons for their preference. The data were analyzed by content analysis. The findings revealed that students frequently preferred science and research centers, universities, power plants, thematic parks, seaside and lakeside as out-of-school learning environments. However, the fact that students mentioned out-of-school learning environments such as ships, HEPPs, karaoke, mirror rooms, and train tracks indicates that they also benefited from the examples given in the course while making their choices. While suggesting out-of-school learning environments, it was determined that the most preferred topics were the Importance of Physical Science, Science and Research Centers, Motion, Energy Sources, Durability, Expansion for ninth grade; Pressure, Buoyancy, Water Waves, Sound Waves, Shadows and Lenses for tenth grade; and Thrust and Linear Momentum and Simple Machines for eleventh grade. In addition, students' reasons for preferring out-of-school learning environments included explanations such as curiosity, examining, observing, and seeing examples of the subject. When the findings are analyzed, it is concluded that students want to learn different physics topics by observing and examining them in different out-of-school learning environments. Since the findings of this study and the findings of similar studies to be conducted reflect the interests and curiosity of the students, they can be used both as preliminary information in the process of designing rich learning environments to make physics lessons more enjoyable and fun, and to support and enrich the out-of-school learning environments guides prepared for each city.

Keywords: Out-of-school learning, Physics subjects, Student, Learning environment selection.



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A Comparison on the Cautious Foreign Policies of Türkiye and China towards 2022 Russian-Ukrainian Crisis

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Abstract

After the fall of the Soviet Union at the beginning of 1990s, one of the countries emerging as an independent nation has been Ukraine. Since then, it has been sandwiched between Russia and Euro-Atlantic Bloc due to Kyiv's foreign and security policy preferences. As one of the most important countries in terms of Black Sea region in the 21st century, its external and security-based policies are not just closely followed by the neighbouring countries but also closely watched by external global powers which have comprehensive attention toward this region. Since February 2022, Russia and Ukraine have been experiencing occasionally high level sometimes low-level war between each other. For Russia, there are some reasons on executing a sui generis military operation against Ukraine such as the abandoning of Kyiv's potential membership to European Union and NATO as well as demilitarization, de-Nazification of this region. Türkiye and China as the closest allies of Russia in the Eurasia region have been trying to pursue cautious and balancing foreign-security policies toward this stalemate. For Türkiye as being one of the few countries that can directly communicate with Russia and Ukraine simultaneously, executes careful and balancing strategies so as not to break its relations with these two countries by considering these countries' red lines and also through its national / international sociopolitical and economic interests. One can exemplify 2022-2023 Grain Deal on this issue. For China which is able to develop good and comprehensive relations with both Russia and Ukraine (especially on agriculture) concurrently endeavours to follow very sensitive policies toward this crisis. Not only Türkiye but also China aims to resolve this crisis through diplomatic means (reconciliation, mediation) by taking into consideration Russian and Ukrainian interests to find a common way between them. By following these policies toward Russian-Ukrainian Crisis, both Ankara and Beijing can relatively open diplomatic channels despite the continuation of war. Whether or not careful and balancing policies of Türkiye and China towards 2022 Russian-Ukrainian Crisis bear desired results i.e., peaceful resolution of the crisis will be determined by Moscow and Kyiv's approaches regarding the fate of this stalemate.

Keywords: Türkiye, China, Russia, Ukraine, 2022 War, Grain Deal, Energy Relationships.



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Obstáculos en la Formación Digital Docente para Atender a Estudiantes Universitarios con Discapacidad en Andalucía

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Resumen

La búsqueda de una educación superior inclusiva requiere el respaldo de un sistema educativo que abra la puerta a todos los estudiantes, independientemente de sus capacidades, asegurando una enseñanza adaptada a sus diferencias individuales. A pesar de los avances normativos y políticas educativas destinadas a la inclusión de los estudiantes con discapacidad, persisten manifestaciones de exclusión en la práctica académica. En este contexto, las Tecnologías de la Información y la Comunicación (TIC) se presentan como recursos cruciales para promover la inclusión educativa en el contexto universitario, facilitando la participación y la adaptación de actividades según las necesidades e intereses individuales de los estudiantes. Para integrar las TIC en entornos educativos superiores, la formación digital del profesorado se revela como fundamental, requiriendo una atención especial a la eficacia de sus prácticas pedagógicas. Este estudio aborda los desafíos de la formación del profesorado en relación con las TIC aplicadas a los estudiantes con discapacidad, analizando los aspectos predominantes que dificultan dicha formación. Utilizando un enfoque metodológico cualitativo, el presente estudio se basó en la recopilación y análisis de datos obtenidos a través de 64 entrevistas exhaustivas realizadas a profesores que forman parte del ámbito educativo superior en la Comunidad Autónoma de Andalucía. Este método se seleccionó intencionalmente para captar de manera profunda y contextualizada las experiencias, percepciones y desafíos enfrentados por el profesorado en relación con la integración de las Tecnologías de la Información y la Comunicación (TIC) en el entorno académico inclusivo. Entre los resultados se destaca la limitada familiaridad del profesorado con el uso de las tecnologías y la insuficiente oferta formativa relacionada con las tecnologías como apoyo al alumnado con discapacidad. Asimismo, se identifican barreras económicas, restricciones temporales y actitudes docentes como obstáculos significativos en la realización de actividades formativas en la educación superior en la Comunidad Autónoma de Andalucía. De este modo, se subraya la importancia de la formación digital del profesorado universitario. Esta formación no solo debe abordar el manejo técnico de las herramientas, sino también la eficacia de las prácticas pedagógicas, asegurando un uso efectivo de las TIC para la inclusión de los estudiantes con discapacidad para garantizar un cambio significativo hacia entornos educativos más accesibles y equitativos.



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Age, Gender and Urbanicity Differences on Youth Civic Engagement – A Case of Albania

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Abstract

Youth civic engagement is considered a core principle of both youth advocacy and advanced democracy. Youth civic engagement is about educating young people for citizenship which, in other words, is a matter of choosing and transmitting values to citizens, so that they will build and sustain societies characterized by ethics, justice, and virtue. To describe young people's civic behaviour using social capital as a framework, this work aimed at exploring the levels of civic engagement among Albanian youth. More specifically, this study investigated the following research questions: 1) To what extent are youth in Albania civically engaged? 2) Are there age, gender, and urbanicity differences in youth civic engagement? For the purpose of this study, a total sample of 2216 (59.7%) child participants ages 12-19 in grades 6-12 was selected. This study used a quantitative research methodology by utilizing an exploratory and descriptive design relying on secondary survey data. Using data from the Child Wellbeing 2016 dataset, the descriptive analysis for Youth Civic Engagement indicated that young people have reported almost an average level of civic engagement. Next, the results showed that there are significant age differences related to youth civic engagement where younger adolescents ages 12-14 had significantly higher levels of civic engagement than older adolescents ages 15-19. This work was limited by its use of secondary data reported by adolescents. More research is needed to investigate how older adolescents living in rural areas can be more civically engaged in a post-Communist country like Albania.

Keywords: *age, gender, urbanicity, youth, civic engagement, Albania.*

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12 Eylül Darbesi'nin Gerçek Mağdurları: Kadınlar: *Yollarda*

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Öz

Türkiye’de 1960 Darbesi’yle başlayan süreç, 12 Eylül’le birlikte büyük kırılmalara vesile olur. 12 Eylül Darbesi, kapsamı, neticesi ve uygulamalarıyla Türk tarihinde yeni bir dönemin başlangıcıdır. Cunta vesayetinin her alanda baskısını sürdürdüğü bu süreç, sadece insan hakları ve demokrasi alanında yarattığı tahribatın dışında ekonomik, kültürel, sosyal konularda da bir yozlaşmanın yaşanmasına vesile olur. Günümüzde anayasa tartışmalarının yaşanması aradan geçen 43 yıllık zamana rağmen 12 Eylül Darbesi’nin izlerinin hâlâ silinmediğinin bir göstergesidir¹.

1960’tan başlayarak Türkiye’de yaşanan tüm darbelerin şüphesiz ilk mağdurlarından biri bilim insanları, aydınlar, sanat camiası, yazar ve şairler olmuştur. Darbelerle birlikte basına karşı katı bir sansür uygulamasının olduğu, kitapların yasaklandığı, tiyatroların kapatıldığı bu süreç zamanla kendi içinde de bir arşivin oluşmasına da zemin hazırlar. Türk yazar ve sanatçıları gerek darbe mağduru oldukları veya aydın hassasiyetiyle bu baskılara kayıtsız kalmamış, şiirde, sinemada, romanda, şiirde, öyküde, müzikte darbeleri konu alan birçok ürün / eser ortaya koymuşlardır. Bugün Türk edebiyatında 12 Eylül Romanı, 12 Eylül Sineması, 12 Eylül Hikâyesi üzerine bir arşiv oluşturacak kadar çalışmaların olması, aydınların bu hususta ortaya koydukları hassasiyetten kaynaklanmaktadır.

¹ Geniş bilgi için bk. Zeki Taştan, *Türk Tiyatrosunda 12 Eylül*, Hiper Yayın, İstanbul, 2023.



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Evaluation of Research on Learning Disabilities

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine the theses published in the National Thesis Center in Turkey between 2020 and 2022 in terms of the year of publication, department, thesis degree, subject, method, data collection period and participant characteristics. While conducting the research, content analysis method was used to examine the theses made in the field of Learning Disabilities in Turkey and published in the National Thesis Center.

While selecting the theses, master's and doctoral thesis studies, which were conducted in Turkey, consisted of participants diagnosed with specific learning disabilities, and participants who had difficulties in reading, mathematics and writing, as well as studies with the keywords specific learning disability, dyslexia, dysgraphia, dyscalculia, were selected. A data analysis form with themes created in Excel was used to analyze the data obtained.

As a result of the examinations, 20 theses were reached in 2020, 20 theses in 2021 and 2 theses in 2022. Of the 20 theses in 2020, 17 are master's theses and 3 are doctoral theses. 8 of the master's theses were from the department of special education, qualitative research methods, mixed method single-subject research method were used, 4 of the master's theses were studied in the child development department, 2 in the guidance and psychological counseling department, 2 in educational sciences, 1 in mathematics and 1 in the primary education department. and mainly qualitative research methods were used. It is seen that of the 2 doctoral theses in 2020, one is from the computer and instructional technologies department and the other is from the special education department.

In 2021, a total of 20 theses, 17 master's degrees and 3 doctorates; It was observed that 12 of the 17 master's theses used mixed methods, and 5 of the special education department master's theses used



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single-subject research methods. It is seen that all 3 of the doctoral theses in 2021 were made in the department of special education, and one is descriptive, the other is mixed, and the other is a single-subject research method.

It is seen that there are two theses written in 2022, one of which is a master's degree, one is foreign languages, the other is child development, document analysis and relational scanning methods.

Of the theses made between 2020-2022, 4 of them were made with the parents of children diagnosed with learning disabilities, 2 of them were made with teachers, and the remaining theses were made with children diagnosed with Learning Disabilities. A total of 42 theses were examined in the research and these theses were written in various departments such as Special Education, Guidance and Psychological Counseling, and Educational Sciences. It covers publications between 2020 and 2022.

The results show that there has been an increase in research on learning disabilities in the last decade and that interdisciplinary studies are especially needed. It seems that awareness-raising efforts need to be increased and school-family cooperation is needed more.

Keywords: Learning disabilities, reading difficulties, writing difficulties, mathematics difficulties, content analysis



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Mediation: what is in a name?

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Abstract

The present analysis examines the size and thematic landscape of ten definitions of mediation in American legal texts from 1985 to 2005 with the method of content analysis. Mediation is an alternative dispute resolution mechanism used most often in commercial and family law disputes, but criminal law also uses it. It suffers from incomplete understanding and not as well described as formal litigation. To answer questions about its utility and nature and to use it better, a firm understanding of its essence is needed. With the method of content analysis, the existing definitions of mediation can be explored, better understood, and inferences may be made about the concept they describe. The present research operates on a limited data set, 10 data units (samples), with a quantitative and a qualitative variable. Data collection of mediation definitions was limited to selected textbooks of mediation, and one act, that have been written between 1985 and 2005. The reason for this choice of data was that the American legal tradition has defined mediation, and by keeping the sample data geographically and linguistically consistent, a higher chance for consistent results was expected. The very small number of samples was also imperative in aiming for a more limited geographical and language scope. The findings uncovered the size of the definitions, and as a result, the availability of data about the phenomenon, and also show a remarkable thematic consistency that can help shape the understanding of mediation's concept. According to the quantitative variable, the average size of the definition of mediation is 256 characters. The qualitative variable uncovered five themes that are present in more than half of the samples. As for the recommendations, the sample data set could be vastly increased in size, and other languages and jurisdictions should also be included in. This may present translation problems that must be taken into account. It would also result in a dramatic extension of scope which was not the objective for the present study. Thematic analysis may serve as a better vehicle for understanding because the co-presence of variables may serve as another avenue to a better understanding of the concept itself, as even the present analysis of a very limited data set suggests that some of the themes are co-present in at least 70 % of the data.

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INTRODUCTION

Mediation is a mechanism of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) that offers a different Access to justice than formal legal proceedings. Most frequently it is used in commercial or family disputes. It involves a wide variety of techniques and does not come from a tradition as old as litigation.

Importance and timeliness

Mediation suffers from incomplete understanding, as it differs from formal legal proceedings in that the data available about it is much more limited and circumferential than of traditional litigation. In order to answer some more socially relevant questions like: “Why people use mediation?”, or “Can mediation be understood by the people who should be using it?”, or more concrete questions such as “Can it be used for managing certain type of domestic violence?” a definition of mediation is required first. These already exist, but there seems to be no uniform, standardized definition, so the assumption of what mediation is should not be taken for granted but be explored by careful analysis. Therefore, a methodical analysis of the definitions of mediation will yield important and new knowledge about how mediation is seen and understood by the ones making the definitions. Are the concepts in the definitions refer to the same phenomenon at all? If yes, what are the hallmarks of the concept of mediation? Are there any methods to exploit our new understanding of this legal phenomenon? If yes, what are they? This is a timely and pressing issue, as mediation has been gaining in both efficiency and popularity. It is increasingly being used in more jurisdictions and as the barriers to justice in formal legal proceedings keep increasing so grows mediation’s importance not just for the present but for the future as well.

This paper is an early and a most rudimentary step to answer the above questions but the methods used in it might serve as a helpful guide for other researchers to expand the scope of their investigations especially in languages other than English.

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Will forced migration from Ukraine lead to a tuberculosis pandemic?

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Abstract

Tuberculosis is a global infectious disease that also spreads as a result of increased population migration. From the beginning of the Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022, about 8 million people have left their country. The most Ukrainian refugees come to Central European countries such as Poland, Germany, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Moldova, and Hungary. Humanitarian crisis caused by war is one of the risk factors associated with the development of tuberculosis. Crowded living conditions, undernutrition and poor access to health care predispose people to an increased risk of acquiring tuberculosis, especially children, people with immunodeficiency conditions or elderly. Furthermore, according to WHO data, Ukraine has the fourth-highest tuberculosis incidence in Europe and also this is the fifth country with the highest number of confirmed cases of drug-resistant tuberculosis worldwide. One of the reasons of this epidemiological situation is fact that Ukraine is a country with low vaccination level. According to the WHO recommendations, at least 95% population should be vaccinated against tuberculosis, while in 2022 the BCG vaccination rate in Ukraine was only 77%. Over the last two years, a significant increase in total tuberculosis cases has been observed in refugee-hosting countries. Comparing the number of tuberculosis cases in groups of foreigners from 2021 and 2022, it can be seen that the number of patients of Ukrainian origin has increased, in some countries even several times. In the country with the largest number of refugees, Poland, in 2022 there were 269 cases of tuberculosis reported among foreigners, which was more than a two-fold increase compared to 2021. Therefore, tuberculosis still remains a major global public health challenge. The treatment is long-term and expensive, but it's especially important to ensure access to health care for every patient in refugee-hosting countries. Only appropriate treatment and prevention can stop the development of this epidemic.



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A Look at Artificial Intelligence Applications in Mathematics Education

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Abstract

This study will reveal the advantages of artificial intelligence applications in mathematics education. For this purpose, a literature review and document analysis were carried out using qualitative research methods. The study results show that artificial intelligence applications significantly contribute to mathematics learning processes. In particular, these applications have been shown to help students develop analytical thinking and problem-solving skills. In light of these findings, artificial intelligence applications should be emphasized more in mathematics education. Students can learn mathematics more effectively and permanently with artificial intelligence-supported learning methods. Therefore, integrating artificial intelligence-based tools and methods into mathematics courses by educational institutions can be an essential step in improving students' mathematical skills. This study aims to attract more attention to research and applications in this field by emphasizing the potential of artificial intelligence applications in mathematics education.

Keywords: Mathematics Education, Artificial Intelligence, Technology



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Dijital Dönüşünün Eğitime Yansımaları: Öğretmen ve Yönetici Görüşleri

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Öz

Bu araştırmanın amacı dijital dönüşümün eğitime yansımalarının öğretmen ve yönetici görüşlerine göre incelenmesidir. Araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden olgubilim deseni kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu 2022-2023 öğretim yılı güz döneminde Diyarbakır merkez ilçelerinde görev yapmakta olan dört öğretmen ve iki yönetici oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre öğretmen ve yöneticilerin en çok kullandıkları platformların EBA, Zoom ve YouTube olduğu, dijital ağların örgün, yaygın ve uzaktan eğitimde kullanılabileceğinin değerlendirildiği görülmektedir. Ayrıca dijital ağların avantajları olarak zaman ve maliyet açısından ekonomik olması, bireysel farklılıklara duyarlı olması, fırsat eşitliğini bir nebze de olsa sağlaması, kısıtlanmayı gerektiren durumlarda bile kullanabilmesinin sayıldığı görülmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Dijital ağlar, Öğretmen ve yönetici

Abstract

The aim of this research is to examine the reflections of digital transformation on education according to the opinions of teachers and administrators. The phenomenological pattern, one of the qualitative research methods, was used in the research. The study group of the research consists of four teachers and two administrators working in the central districts of Diyarbakır in the fall semester of the 2022-2023 academic year. A semi-structured interview form developed by the researchers was used as a data collection tool in the study. According to the results of the research, it is seen that the platforms most used by teachers and administrators are EBA, Zoom and YouTube, and it is evaluated that digital networks can be used in formal, non-formal and distance education. In addition, the advantages of digital networks are that they are economical in terms of time and cost, that they are sensitive to individual differences, that they provide equality of opportunity to some extent, and that they can be used even in situations that require restrictions.

Keywords: Digital networks, teacher and administrator

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