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BEYOND THE LIMITS

Developing Entrepreneurship via Creativity in Schools

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ABSTRACT BOOK

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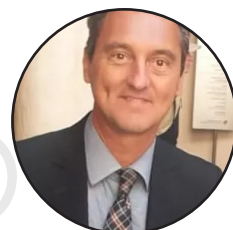
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Characteristics of Albanian Language Phonemes in the Balkans

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Abstract

The word functions from different phonemes, which are interconnected to form a meaningful word, because sounds (phonemes) as a single have no meaning, and their union forms what is called the meaning of words. For example, the phoneme sh as the only one does not make sense, but when it is related to other phonemes like sh + k + o + ll + a = shkolla -school, then when it gives us the meaning of an object (educational institution) as a concept. The purpose of this thesis is to highlight the characteristics of the phonemes of the Albanian language, using the descriptive method, since the study of these characteristics is found in already studied literature, such as researchers Eqrem Çabej, Shaban Demiraj, Besim Bokshi, Norbert Jokl, Holger Pedersen et al. The aim of this paper is to make these characteristics known to those interested and to see with examples how the Albanian language has evolved and what has been the influence of other Indo-European languages or world languages on the Albanian language.

Keywords: Phoneme, Comparison, Study, Linguistics.



A National Governance Model for Sustainable COVID-19 Containment Based on Korea

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Abstract

Our research seeks to interconnect governance on disaster management with structural policy approach of Korea that we maintain has fostered a sustainable containment approach to the COVID-19 pandemic. We utilize primary research through a multi-method research design with 22 focus groups and eight in-depth interviews. Focus groups and interviews provided us with phenomenological research for personalized sense-making during the crisis and with a means to gain comparative insight into Korean government policies on COVID-19. Secondary data includes meta-analysis with 176 press releases, case data requested from the Korean National Assembly. Multi-level qualitative meta-analysis allowed us to interconnect concepts in existing research with a higher-level theoretical structure enabling conceptualization of a COVID-19 containment model based on Korea. Broader implications include the role of government in providing an ecosystem that engages private enterprise, embraces democratic values and participatory role of citizens in a context of a sustainable approach to containment.

Keywords: Governance, Disaster management, COVID 19, ESG, Korea, Sustainable



Bibliometric Analysis of Articles on Brand Value, Brand Experience and Brand Advocacy

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Abstract

Brand value is defined as the value added to the brand by the positive or negative effect of the service provided to the consumers of the businesses after the name, symbol or use of any product. Brand experience is the set of elements that affect the customer emotionally, physically, mentally and spiritually. Brand advocacy means speaking positively about the brand or product and spreading his thoughts to others. The bibliometric data in this study was taken from the WoS database produced by Clarivate Analytics. The WoS database is one of the world's most important scientific citation search and analytical information platforms. This database offers researchers a comprehensive data content from different disciplines. For this reason, the specified database was preferred for the study. VOSviewer (Version 1.6.16) package program was used to create and display bibliometric maps for network analysis of journals. This study examines the articles and citations used in the brand value (BV), brand experience (BE), brand advocacy (BA) literature and evaluates the knowledge structure of this research area to date. Many studies have empirically investigated BV, BE, and BA. However, no bibliometric study has been found that regulates the studies carried out together in this field. This bibliometric analysis study includes the examination of academic studies covering a total of 467 articles, including 205 BV, 232 BE and 30 BA related articles published on the Web of Science (WoS) platform. The aim of this study is to present a bibliometric analysis of research on BV, BE and BA. Analysis was conducted to reveal a series of intellectual influences that help to make sense of and shape these three variables and the interaction between them. In addition, this research provides information about the studies on BV, BE and BA, and identifies gaps and research opportunities in this field.

Keywords: Brand value, Brand experience, Brand advocacy, Bibliometric analysis



Academic Studies on Entrepreneurship Education Needs in Schools and Teacher Competencies for a Modern Education in Albania

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Abstract

When Albania aims to become part of the European Union, new challenges are placed in front of the education system with demands to increase young people's innovative, creative, and entrepreneurial skills. The labor market places employment demands concerning new competencies in information technologies, an entrepreneurial approach, managerial competencies, orientation in global markets, decision-making skills, and courage for creative thinking and autonomous action to ensure company growth and business success. However, there is a discrepancy between the education of young people and the real demands of society and the economy towards the young individual. The official data related to youth unemployment in Albania reaches over 31% for ages 15 to 24 years. In fact, despite the increase in entrepreneurship and self-employment among young graduates, the unemployment rate shows a need to improve the quality of the pre-university education system in terms of entrepreneurial skills. This study focuses on discovering teachers' demands and conditions about their entrepreneurial education skills in classrooms. The target group of this study is 200 teachers and 50 business representatives in the Vlore region. The methodology uses questionnaires and interviews designed from two perspectives: teachers' needs for entrepreneurship education competencies and business requirements related to entrepreneurial skills for newly hired candidates. Entrepreneurial skills are formulated in four main axes: digital skills, management skills, creative and innovative skills, and communication skills. Finally, the paper presents an analysis conducted on this study by designing training initiatives with teachers regarding entrepreneurship education in children of early ages. The study's conclusions present the findings regarding a teaching model with elements of entrepreneurship and adapting this model to specific areas of the school curriculum. The results will address the particular training needs of teachers theoretically and practically, achieving an alignment with the business requirements regarding the education system in Albania. Only in this way will this discrepancy between the education offered to students and the needs of the labor market be avoided. The paper contributes to the modernization of the education system by strengthening the transfer of knowledge between different interest groups, focusing primarily on promoting start-ups and start-up businesses and developing entrepreneurial education for university students. Furthermore, entrepreneurship studies will directly increase the skills and motivation of young people in the labor market.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Education, Teacher, Competencies, Innovation



Relation Between the Levels of Political Skill of School Administrators and Their Skills of

Using Informal Communication

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Abstract

This research has been carried out for the purposes of determine the relation between the level of political skills of school administrators and their skills of using informal communication. Descriptive relational scanning model has been used in the research. The scales of “Political Skills” and “Informal Communication at School” have been utilized as assessment instruments. The universe of the research consists of 436 principals at all public primary, elementary and high schools at the city center of Batman province. The sample of the research includes 211 administrators selected by means of simple random sampling. The findings of the research have been organized by package programme and the frequency tables, homogeneity statistics, validity and reliability analysis, One Way ANOVA, Kruskal Wallis and correlation analysis have been tabulated and interpreted. According to the research results, school principals have high-level political skills. It has been found out that they resort to sincerity at most and to social skilfulness at least among the subdimensions of political skills. The highest perception in informal communication has been seen in the sub-dimensions of “the Frequency of Use of Informal Communication” and “the Positive Consequences of Informal Communication”. It can be said that administrators are wary of using the other dimensions of informal communication. It has been seen that the type of school and the working time at school do not make remarkable difference in political skills and informal communication. Significant differences have been observed relating to the seniority variable in the sub-dimensions of social skilfulness and interpersonal effect. In the last correlation analysis, a positive, low-level and significant relation has been determined between the overall situation and sub-dimensions of political skills and the frequency of use of informal communication and its positive results.

Keywords: Political skill, Communication, Informal communication, School administrators



The Effect of Rewards and Punishments on Preventing Unwanted Behaviors in Classroom Management

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Abstract

The most important element that will ensure the development of a country is its children. Raising children in the desired way will contribute to the development of the country in the desired way. Good education and good classroom management are essential for the good upbringing of children. In addition to these, effective teachers, educated parents, conscious society, and sensitive media will enable students, who are our future generations, to be handled well, and thus a healthy social structure can be created. Qualification of teachers is very important for classroom management. Because the teacher is the person who educates and directs both the student, the parent, and the individuals and institutions at every level of the society. In order to reduce undesirable student behaviors in the classroom, it is necessary to ensure students' self-confidence and increase their academic success. To make students successful, the teacher needs to set attainable goals appropriate to the group's readiness level, create opportunities for success, and make the subject interesting and understandable with educational tools. The student's self-confidence is strengthened by the teacher's acceptance of the student and success, and weakened by failure and rejection. In this respect, the teacher should always show individual attention to the student. In classroom management, students may exhibit undesirable behaviors in certain situations. In such cases, teachers who are responsible for classroom management may apply a reward and punishment system in order to prevent students from such behaviors. Within the scope of this study, the effect of reward and punishment on preventing undesirable behaviors in classroom management was tried to be examined. The study was carried out in a qualitative research phenomenology pattern. 20 teachers working in preschool, primary school, secondary school and high school, working in the Gölbasi district of Adıyaman, participated in the research on a voluntary basis with the maximum diversity method. In the research, semi-structured interview technique was used and the findings were analyzed by descriptive analysis and content analysis methods. According to the results obtained from the research, teachers working in almost every level, every age and every type of school apply to reward and punishment practices in classroom management. This situation suggests that teachers manage their classrooms with a more behavioral approach. In the study, teachers with married children benefit from alternative approaches such as giving responsibility to students and making students feel valuable in order to prevent undesirable behaviors in classroom management. In addition, one of the striking results of the research is that preschool teachers use more rewards than other levels. This rate is observed at least at the high school level. For the research, it is suggested that in-service trainings be given in order to raise the awareness of teachers about alternative approaches in classroom management.

Keywords: Classroom management, Undesirable behaviors, Reward, Punishment



Examination of Teachers' Pandemic Classroom Management Skill

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Abstract

During the pandemic period, distance education was started with the closure of schools. Teachers continued to teach their lessons during the distance education process. Later, with the opening of the schools, classes were sometimes closed and sometimes reopened, depending on the number of Covid-19 cases. In this process, a new type of classroom management, called pandemic classroom management, has emerged. In this study, it was aimed to examine the pandemic classroom management skills of teachers. In this context, their views on how classroom management was carried out by teachers during the pandemic were sought. With these views, it was tried to reveal how classroom management skills were during the pandemic period. In the study, a total of 15 teachers, 5 primary schools, 5 secondary schools and 5 high schools, working in schools affiliated to the Ministry of National Education in the Akkışla district of Kayseri in the 2021-2022 academic year were determined as the study group. Research data were collected using a semi-structured interview form. The research data were obtained by transcribing the interview forms and interpreted through descriptive analysis. According to the results obtained in the research, it can be stated that teachers' hybrid learning-teaching skills are not at a sufficient level. In this context, it has been observed that they have difficulties in managing their classrooms during the pandemic period.

Keywords: Classroom management, Pandemic classroom management, Distance education



Investigation of the Relationship Between School Principals' Activity Level and Job Satisfaction According to Teacher Perceptions

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Abstract

The concept of job satisfaction is very important for the achievement of organizational goals of schools. In this context, another concept that is as important as job satisfaction is the efficiency levels of school principals. In this study, the relationship between the variable of job satisfaction of teachers working in Vocational and Technical Anatolian High Schools and the activity levels of school principals was examined. At the same time, the effects of variables in the personal information form on job satisfaction and managerial effectiveness were examined. The sample of this study consists of 248 teachers working within the scope of revolving fund in Vocational and Technical Anatolian High Schools in Kahramanmaraş province, Onikişubat and Dulkadioğlu districts. In the research, "Personal Information Form", "Job Satisfaction Scale" and "Leader Effectiveness Scale" were used. In the light of the data obtained, the relationship between Leader Efficiency and Job Satisfaction was examined. A total of 194 teachers participated in the research. From the analyzes made, no significant relationship was found between gender, age, educational status, Leader effectiveness and job satisfaction, but a significant relationship was found between professional seniority and leader effectiveness.

Keywords: Teacher perceptions, Job satisfaction, Executive effectiveness



Investigation of Tourism Students' Perceptions of Recreational Shoppers According to Demographic Variables

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Abstract

Recreational shopping is among the activities that individuals participate in their leisure time to increase their well-being. Recreational shopping also reveals the willingness of individuals to spend. The recreational shopper identity is stated as a dimension of the self-concept of the individual, in which the consumer defines himself/herself in terms of recreational shopping. Recreational shopper is evaluated in three groups as aversive, shopaholics and regular shopper. Those who avoid shopping are the group that strongly refuses to associate recreational shopping with themselves, and shopaholics are the group that strongly sees recreational shopping as a part of their identity. Normal shoppers, on the other hand, do not define themselves as neither negative nor positive about recreational shopping. While shopaholics are mostly men, shopaholics are mostly women. Recreational shoppers report that they shopped without economic considerations. When compared to economic shoppers, recreational shoppers are reported to buy what they want even though they do not need it, engage in unplanned shopping, spare more time, and have an idea of what to buy before going to the store. The aim of the study is to determine the differences in the recreational shopper perceptions of tourism students according to demographic variables. For this aim were reached 357 tourism students from 17 cities in Turkey. The Recreational Shopper Identity Scale was used to collect data. In data analysis, parametric tests (t-test and ANOVA) were applied as well as descriptive statistics. As a result of the data analysis, there was no difference in the recreational shopping tendencies of the research participants according to age, class, income status and departments; and there was a differentiation according to gender and marital status.

Keywords: Recreational shopper identity, Recreational shopping, Recreation



Economic Growth of Countries' Entrepreneurship and Innovation Performances Evaluation of Its Effect On Content Analysis Method

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Abstract

Vocational and technical education, which is offered in the quality required by the era, plays a major role in the growth of economies and the development of societies by educating entrepreneurs with R&D, P&D and innovation awareness, as well as being a means of raising productive workforce in a systematic and planned way. The aim of this study is to evaluate the impact of countries' entrepreneurship and innovation performances on economic growth, both with the data in the Global Innovation Index (GII) report and the data in the European Innovation Index Scoring Table. In order to achieve the purpose of this independent research, content analysis method was used in the study. It has been seen that the countries that construct and carry out their vocational education and training activities according to the realities and needs of today's world, have high entrepreneurship and innovation performances, and thus the added value created is high, and this has a decisive effect on economic growth. Ideas produced by using information-intensive innovative technologies and the products that come out with the realization of these ideas contribute to economic growth by strengthening the competitiveness and economic structure of countries, thus increasing living standards and increasing welfare. In this respect, it is important to measure and evaluate the entrepreneurship and innovation performances of countries.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Innovation, Economic growth, Technology, Vocational training



Hybrid Method in Foreign Language Teaching

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Abstract

In general, many language teaching methods have been used in language teaching. However, in the last two years, the conditions in which humanity lived in the pandemic conditions directly affected the education-teaching process and inevitably had to resort to the distance education model as a method. In a period when almost everything is digitalized in every field, this transformation has been accelerated with the compelling effect of external conditions such as the pandemic, and this transformation process, which was thought to be ten or twenty years, has been compacted into two years. During the pandemic period we live in due to Corona-19, the distance education model has been implemented very quickly in all education levels and has been applied for about two years. At the end of the pandemic period, many problems were encountered in the field of education and training with purely distance education in a two-year period. The idea that distance education cannot replace face-to-face education has been reinforced. As a result of all these negativities experienced, different education-teaching models came to the fore due to the fact that the pandemic conditions improved a little more in the fall of last year, as the universities started the new academic year. While continuing the face-to-face education model in secondary education institutions, universities have decided to switch to a hybrid education-teaching model, 40% online and 40% face-to-face. In short, while face-to-face teaching was envisaged for all of the field courses, side courses or common courses called service courses continued to be given via distance education. Until now, this education-teaching method continues. In this study, in the context of foreign language teaching, the methods applied in the pandemic period and post-pandemic conditions in German teaching will be mentioned, and opinions and comments will be tried to be put forward by giving place to the applications of the hybrid learning method, which is still being applied. In this context, the problems experienced in distance education during the pandemic period and the applications applied to solve these problems are mentioned, and as a result, the effects of coeducation in language teaching, especially in terms of language skills, are mentioned.

Keywords: Pandemic, Corona-19, Hybrid, Distance education, Foreign language, German language



Impact of Some Factors in Quality of Education

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Abstract

The quality of a teacher is one of the most critical components of how well students achieve. As we expect more and more of teachers, we have an obligation to ensure that they are treated like the dedicated professionals they are. The purposes of these investigation was to estimate impact of some factors in quality of education. These investigation is realized in five elementary schools, from five city : Gjilan, Kamenice, Viti, Ferizaj (from Kosovo) and Presheva (from Serbia). The number of pupils who participated in the research is 455, where : 82 pupils from Gjilan, 95 pupils from Ferizaj, 91 pupils from Kamenica, 86 pupils from Viti and 101 pupils from Presheva. The questionnaire with 12 questions was used. Quality assessment was done with Likert scale. The estimation is done with numbers: 1,2,3,4,5. The smallest value is 1, the largest value is 5. Statistical processing is done with statistical software Sigma Stat 3.1 version 2004. From question 1 to question 10, and question 12, the evaluation with number 5 has dominated, compared with other evaluation. While in question 11 the evaluation with number 3 dominated.

Keywords: Impact, Factors, Quality, Education



10th Graders' Attitude Towards Mathematics Courses

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Abstract

Attitude is expressed as an emotional tendency that can create a positive or negative reaction towards an object, person, or institution. Attitude towards the mathematics lesson can be defined as the positive or negative feelings of the individual towards the mathematics lesson. This study aims to examine the attitudes of 10th-grade students towards mathematics lessons. In the study, the differences in attitudes of 10th-grade students towards mathematics lessons according to the variables of gender, school type, private lessons, grade point average, monthly income, father's education status, and mother's education status were examined. 588 students participated in the study, in which the survey model was used. The data of the study were obtained by using the mathematics attitude scale developed by Baykul (1990). Since the data of the study showed normal distribution, independent groups t-Test and One Way Anova test, which are parametric tests, were used. The Tamhane test was used as the data were not homogeneous in determining the groups with a significant difference as a result of the One Way Anova test. In the study, it was determined that the attitude levels of the 10th-grade students did not show a significant difference according to the variables of gender, private lessons, monthly income, mother's education level, and father's education level. In the study, it was concluded that the attitudes of the students in the qualified school towards the mathematics lesson are higher than the students in the vocational high school, and the attitudes of the students in the middle level Anatolian high school towards the mathematics lesson are higher than the attitudes of the students in the vocational high school. It was determined that as the students' academic achievement increased, their attitudes towards the mathematics course also increased. Finally, suggestions were made for high school mathematics courses and researchers. (This work was supported by Research Fund of the Inonu University. Project Number: SDK-2022-2797)

Keywords: 10th grade, Mathematics course, Attitude



Secondary School Students Problem Solving Skills

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Abstract

In this research, it was investigated whether the problem-solving skill levels of secondary school students differ according to the gender, school level and academic achievement of the students, and education level of their mother and father. In the research, the quantitative research method was used. The sample of the research consists of 8th and 12th-grade students in Turkey. This research, which used a descriptive research approach, was carried out in accordance with the relational survey design, one of the survey models. The "Problem Solving Inventory for Children" was used to measure students' problem-solving skills. In the analysis of data, descriptive statistics (percentage, frequency, mean, standard deviation), Mann Whitney-U test, Kruskal Wallis-H test, and One-way ANOVA were used. In the study, the students' problem-solving skills showed a significant difference in terms of their gender, in favor of male students. It was concluded that the middle school students' problem-solving skills were higher than those of high school students. In addition, the students' problem-solving skills showed a significant difference in terms of their academic achievement. It has been observed that the perceptions of students who have very good academic achievement levels are higher than the students who have medium academic achievement. However, it was determined that the students' perceptions of problem-solving skills did not differ significantly according to the education level of their mothers and fathers. (This work was supported by Research Fund of the Inonu University. Project Number: SDK-2022-2811)

Keywords: Problem Solving Skill, Secondary School



NFT Perception Scale

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to develop a scale consisting of 25 items to measure how NFTs create a perception in society, which provides a new understanding of art. The Turkish meaning of NFTs, which is the abbreviation of Non Fungible Token, means a value or a token. Another meaning is described as "unchangeable money or chip". For this purpose of the study, data were collected from a total of 310 teachers (135 teacher samples for exploration and 175 teacher samples for confirmatory factor analysis) teaching in various cities of Turkey. The principal component analysis rotated to varimax rotation was used to obtain evidence for validity of the scale. As a result of exploratory factor analyzes, three items were excluded from the survey because their item loads were coincident, and as a result, the scale was reduced to 22 items and three sub-dimensions emerged. It has been determined that the scale has a structure composed of three factors; "NFT's contribution to art and artists", "NFT's positive contribution to art" and "NFT's negative contribution to art". It was observed that item test correlation of the scale changed between 0,44-0,88. At the same time, cross validation analysis was performed to determine whether the scale would produce the same results. When it was applied to similar groups. As a result of cross validation, it has been observed that the same result could be obtained when the scale was applied on same group. Confirmatory factor analyses confirmed a three-dimension model in different subsamples. Apart from this, to give evidence in terms of the validity of the scale, the re-test and Cr? reliabilities were calculated and it was found to be 0,947.

Keywords: NFT, Virtual art, Scale, Non Fungible Token



Teachers' Epistemological Beliefs on Learning and Examination of the Relationship Between Life Long Learning Tendencies

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Abstract

In this study, the relationship between epistemological beliefs towards learning and lifelong learning tendencies of teachers working in all kinds of educational institutions affiliated to the Ministry of National Education in Akyazı district of Sakarya province in the 2020-2021 academic year in terms of gender, age, seniority, marital status and school type variables. was carried out to determine whether there was a significant difference. The "Lifelong Learning Tendency Scale" was used to determine teachers' lifelong learning tendencies, and the "Epistemological Belief Scale for Learning" was used to determine their epistemological beliefs towards learning. Quantitative method was preferred in the study and easy accessibility sample type was chosen for the sample group. The data were analyzed in SPSS 25.0 program. Since the data did not show a normal distribution, Mann Whitney U was used for bivariate questions, Kruskal-Wallis for questions with more than two variables, and Spearman Correlation Test was used to determine the relationship between scales. As a result of the analysis studies, it was determined that teachers' perceptions of their epistemological beliefs towards learning were moderate, high in the sub-dimension of accessing information, low in the sub-dimension against genetic nature and absolute and single reality sub-dimension, and moderate in the epistemic contradiction sub-dimension. Teachers' epistemological beliefs towards learning were also examined in terms of age-professional seniority-gender-type of school-marital status variable. While there was no statistical difference in all variables when the whole scale was considered, a statistical difference was found in the variable of age-professional seniority-marital status-school type in the absolute and single reality sub-dimension, which is one of the sub-dimensions of the scale. In the study, it was determined that teachers' perceptions of lifelong learning tendencies were high for the willingness to learn and openness to development sub-dimension and the arithmetic mean for the whole scale. In addition, teachers' lifelong learning tendencies were also examined in terms of age-professional seniority-gender-type of school-marital status variables. According to the results, it was determined that there was no statistical difference in the whole scale and its sub-dimensions in the school type and gender variable. While there was no statistical difference in the whole scale in the marital status and age variable, a statistical difference was found in terms of both variables in the sub-dimension of openness to development, which is one of the sub-dimensions of the scale. In the professional seniority variable, it was determined that teachers with a professional seniority of 1-10 years in the whole scale and in the sub-dimension of openness to development have a statistically higher level of lifelong learning tendency than teachers with a professional seniority of 21 years and above. In addition, according to Spearman Correlation Analysis, it was seen that there was no statistical relationship between teachers' epistemological beliefs about learning and their lifelong learning tendencies.

Keywords: Epistemology, Epistemological belief in learning, Lifelong learning, Lifelong learning tendency, Teacher



A Study on the Learning Behaviors and Learning Effects in On-line Learning Classes

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Abstract

On-line learning has been adopted as a major educational technique and method due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Even though COVID-19 led to many problems such as faculty's burden and stress during the early stage of COVID-19, both students and faculties have gradually become familiar with on-line environment. The high technology development and social requirement for new educational methods have paved the way for on-line education as well. Therefore, on-line learning or blended learning will be likely to go on after the end of COVID-19 pandemic. It seems that college will use both traditional in-person class and on-line class and develop various types of classes aligning them. In accordance with those social change and requirement of on-line education, it is necessary to prepare guidelines for effective utilizing on-line learning. The main purpose of this study is to examine the learning behaviors of the students in on-line learning and analyze the learning effects by comparing with learning behaviors. Given the lack of research on how online learning behaviors and patterns affect academic performance, this study will analyze the academic achievement by comparing with learning behaviors such as the number and duration of on-line learning sessions. The study includes theory classes and computer practical classes. The findings of empirical analysis will provide insights that the effective planning and designing on-line classes based on learning behaviors are key to enhancing learning effects and learner's satisfaction.

Keywords: COVID-19, Non-face-to-face online education, On-line learning, Learning behaviors, Learning effects



3d Models in Education and Understanding of Geospace

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Abstract

Space is something that, as a concept but also as a real thing, is very difficult to grasp and very difficult to understand when simply named or explained in words. It is also an area in which people with visual impairments have a significant handicap, which can be compensated to some extent by 3D display. The issue of 3D imaging is something that modern society at a technologically advanced level has been dealing with for the last 20 years or so. In the past, of course, this was also the case, but with the development of computer graphics, 3D printing and better imaging methods, this technology is becoming a common part of both the school environment and leisure activities, or even the working environment. 3D models and 3D imaging can thus also serve people with severe visual impairments to have better grasp the problem, to create a correct idea of micro and macro space, as well as to represent this space with their own powers. In our paper, we aim to introduce the issue of 3D models in education, not only for students with severe visual impairment, and then we will focus on the possibility of shifting just the imagination, fantasy and anchoring in space of people whose visual impairment causes a significant handicap in this area. The paper will firstly focus on the possibilities of 3D imaging methods and then their demonstration and application to practice - both pedagogical and leisure. The paper is based on the TACR project (TL03000679) - Reduction of information deficit and development of imagination of people with visual impairment through 3D models with auditory elements, which aims to find out how 3D models or 3D models with auditory elements affect the imagination of space.

Keywords: People with visual impairment, 3D model, Geospace, Education



Historical Objects and Their Accessibility for People With Visual Impairments

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Abstract

The model, 3D representation or plastic of a phenomenon is not the domain of today, even in the past there were creations that were created and were presented in this way. These were not primarily intended for people with visual impairments, but rather served to better create an idea, for decoration, or for the pleasure of the owner. Persons with visual impairments, however, could benefit from them and use their basic premise - 3D representations to develop their sense of touch and their ideas about the phenomenon or the space in which the object or phenomenon is located. Thus, carved writing was introduced, as well as extruded motifs in ceramics, sculptures, scaled-down buildings, toys - which represented models of animals or objects, etc. In our paper, we will focus on the issue of historical objects and their important or interesting parts, as part of our culture. Some of which were created and eventually preserved in a form that serves people with visual impairments to grasp the world around them, to create or complete an idea and at the same time to develop their imagination. The paper will include a search of various 3D models of historical monuments that exist in various places in the Czech Republic as well as in Europe and serve to have better grasp the space for people with visual impairments. The paper is based on the TACR project (TL03000679) - Reduction of information deficit and development of imagination of people with visual impairment through 3D models with auditory elements, in which models of historical and religious monuments in the Czech Republic are a key part.

Keywords: People with visual impairment, Historical object, 3D model, Imagination



Ecological and Digital Transition in the training of future Art Education teachers. Creation as a Tool for Reflection: a Stop Motion on Climate Change

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Abstract

This research focuses on the training of those who will become future Art Education teachers, through reflection and participation in a creative process in which the work of art is used as a tool to question reality. This is a case study carried out with 92 students of the Degree in Primary Education at the University of Granada who reflect and investigate during creation on the cross-cutting theme of Climate Change in an interdisciplinary way with other subjects. Therefore, the project not only responds to an Ecological Transition of our future teachers, but also participates in a Digital Transition by selecting the Stop Motion technique to carry out the artistic creation. The different research instruments help us to find out to what extent this cross-cutting theme is of concern to future teachers, the difficulties that may appear during the process of artistic creation, and if they consider the use of the creative process as a means to make their future pupils reflect on and find solutions to real-life problems.

Keywords: Art education, Creativity, Future teachers, Teacher training, Primary education, Climate change



Investigation of the Effect of Ergogenic Aids on Some Physical and Physiological Changes in People Doing Fitness Exercises

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Abstract

This study was conducted to investigate the effect of using nutritional aids from ergogenic substances on some physical and physiological changes in people who perform fitness exercises. The research was carried out by applying a program consisting of eight weeks of moderate intensity exercises with a total of 21 volunteer people aged 18-30 who play sports at the sports and life center with a total of eight weeks of moderate intensity exercises. People were subjected to an exercise program for eight weeks, 3 days a week for 45 minutes. Before and after starting the exercise program, blood tests were performed at Siirt Training and Research Hospital. The statistical analysis was performed in the SPSS 22 package program and the significance level was evaluated as $p < 0.05$. At the end of the study, there was no difference in the results of pre-test and post-test hemogram values and results between the groups, while there were differences in the results of pre-test dec post-test LDL, HDL, protein, prolactin and insulin values ($p < 0.05$). As a result, eight-week moderate-intensity exercises and some physical and physiological changes of the individuals who were examined, and among those who use it to help ergogenic uses, LDL, HDL, protein, prolactin and insulin values were found significant differences in many parameters outside. Today, it is recommended to control the food supplements used without knowing whether the body needs it or not, and to prescribe it by specialist doctors if necessary, while the scientific effects have not yet been clarified. In this regard, much longer-term studies are needed to be able to study the effects of ergogenic supports on the body.

Keywords: Exercise, Ergogenic substance, Hormone, Blood



Role of Internet in Education

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Abstract

The Internet technologies is the most useful invention of modern time, plays an important role and is also widely used in education. The internet has a lot of advantages, with the help of Internet resources, each student and teacher can easily and quickly get any information in the field of education, write abstracts and articles, do their homework, find an interesting book, to do research. Online libraries play a very important role in education. A student and also any person has the opportunity to find the rarest books that are sometimes impossible to get even in the largest library. Internet access give students wide opportunity, they used to gather information, can to do research, also can use online materials to prepare to the lessons. This allows to increase the quantity and improve the quality of the knowledge gained. Teachers can also use the internet as a teaching tool, offer students additional books, learning materials and resources such as interactive lessons, also can record lectures and provide them to students to learn. The biggest success in education – it is distance education. This type of training has many perspectives, for example, person who has physical health-related difficulties can get a good education using distance education, or students living in different regions can get an education without leaving their country or distance education save time for workes. It has become a real find for many students. In summary, the use of the Internet in education can improve the quality of education, improve the efficiency of education, this is one of the best inventions of the modern world. Using Internet allows to take a different look at the education system, makes it much more enjoyable and comfortable, thereby learning process will be more effective.

Keywords: Internet, Teachers, Knowledge, Students, Education



The Role of Literature In Education

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Abstract

In recent years, the interest of the younger generation and young people in reading modern novels have been rapidly falling. This is primarily due to the development of computer technology, modern online games, movie screenings and social media activity. The latter change the perception of life. Today, the global problem of society is the lack of live communication, which significantly affects the changes in the psychology of the human personality. Reading literary works plays an important role in the upbringing and education of the future generation, as morals, views, and worldview are formed. For most young people, reading can contribute to the development of opportunities for creative self-realization. As you know, literature has not only educational, developmental, but also educational and entertainment functions, which is not unimportant now in the era of globalization and the re-examination of history. Literature has always played a huge role in the life of a growing person, in his perception of the world around him, the comprehension of many values. Conflicts, conflict situations described in works of art help to rethink difficult situations encountered on the path of life. Conflict is a part of social life, on which the growth of a person as a person depends, the correct overcoming of it on its way affects the character of the individual. Almost every literary work has its own conflict and its resolution, which in most cases develops the reader's thinking. An important role is played by the role of an intermediary to resolve a conflict situation. Sometimes it is the mediator who has an educational function.

Keywords: Modern literature, Conflict, Education, Upbringing, Development



Rendering Modal Particles From German Into Turkish Using the Appropriate Translation Strategies

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Abstract

In the German language, modal particles are a type of word belonging to the particles. They are used to communicate a speaker's subjective attitude toward the topic said, among other things. They are used in this context to express the speaker's attitudes, expectations, or feelings about the statement (Resende, 1995). German is considered to be an extremely rich language in modal particles, many languages have only a few or no modal particles (e.g., Turkish) which makes translation difficult. Because many languages lack corresponding words, translating German modal particles could often pose difficulties. In spoken German, modal particles are frequently utilized. Whereby the speaker's attitude toward what is spoken is conveyed by multiple ways like as tone, semantic, syntactic, and pragmatic functions, which is not the case when they are rendered in written form. As a result, finding appropriate ways to render them in the target language is unavoidable when translating them. They can, for example, be replaced with words of similar meaning but from a different part of speech, or they can be removed entirely from the target text. Such approaches are called translation strategies (Laurer, 2020). In this paper, the translation strategies, such as transposition, omission, literal translation, and paraphrase, used to render the German modal particles "ja, doch, und denn" into Turkish are analyzed. For this analysis, data from Thomas Mann's work "Der Zauberberg " is used. Mixed-methodologies research is utilized in this study to combine qualitative and quantitative methods. The goal of this study is to determine how the German modal particles "ja, denn, and doch" are rendered in Turkish translations, as well as which translation strategies are used, using qualitative content analysis, as well as descriptive statistics to show the frequency of each translation strategy, transposition, omission, literal translation, and paraphrase.

Keywords: Linguistic, Translation, Modal particle, German, Turkish



Effect of Mobile Phone Addiction on Various Aspects of Academic Achievement: Evidence from Chinese and Czech University Students

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Abstract

Mobile phone addiction refers to the excessive use of mobile phones by individuals, which may cause problems in study, work and life. We compared differences in mobile phone addiction among Chinese and Czech university students, and explore the relationship between mobile phone addiction and academic achievement among them in this paper. The subjects of this study included 358 Chinese university students and 282 Czech university students who was recruited during March to April 2022. We collected data through online questionnaires, using the Short Version of the Smartphone Addiction Scale (SAS-SV) to assess the level of students' mobile phone addiction and the Academic Achievement Questionnaire (AAQ) to assess the level of students' academic achievement. The results show that for the level of mobile phone addiction are negatively correlated with the scores of various dimensions of academic achievement and the total score of academic achievement, among them, Chinese students have more significant effect in the relationship between mobile phone addiction and study performance, moreover, the correlations between the three sub-factors of academic achievement in Chinese students were stronger. It can be concluded that mobile phone addiction may lead to lower study performance, more difficulty in handling study demands, and lower social adaptation, or lower academic achievement may also lead to more severe mobile phone addiction.

Keywords: Mobile phone addiction, Academic achievement, University students



Philosophy Of Postmodernism And Its Influence On Modern Education

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Abstract

Changes in the economy, culture, technology in the second half of the 20th century and at the beginning of the 21st century brought to life the need for philosophical reflection, which puts forward a new value paradigm for interpreting the world, including education. The urgent tasks of addressing this topic are the need for a new approach to education and changing the conceptual framework of the philosophy of education. Postmodernization theories are revolutionizing modern ideas about education, and therefore it is difficult to overestimate the opportunities that the postmodernization challenge opens up for pedagogical theory and education. Post-modernization theory generally casts doubt on the idea of civilizational development and the general progress of mankind. If traditional educational plans and projects were based on the belief in the universality of such main emancipatory concepts as freedom, progress, equality, democracy, justice, and justified this from the standpoint of a single metalanguage, then postmodern theory denies such a single metalanguage. Postmodernism rejects such concepts (indicating perspectives) as democracy, progress, autonomy, equality, freedom), it considers them oversaturated with ideological and political tension, the desire for truth and the transformation of the individual, original, unique in honor of the mandatory "true order". In postmodernism, the "total" nature of knowledge experiences "dispersion, because there is no "single knowledge" (universal and "ahistorical"). In general, postmodernist ideas look rather contradictory, paradoxical, and indefinite. They can be perceived as a transitional state, when postmodernism successfully destroys the sides and elements of the previous era, but cannot offer a new methodology for transforming the world. Postmodernism is strong only in its critical aspect, and not in its productive application to the experience of educational systems. Assessing the impact of postmodernism on relations in the educational sphere, in our opinion, one should agree with postmodernists in their positive-heuristic aspects of criticizing the claims of philosophy and other social sciences to "absolute truth", perfection, unlimitedness and ubiquity of the use of proposals and conclusions.

Keywords: Postmodernism, Education, Culture, Methodology, Philosophy



The Problem of Bilingual Education for Turkish People Living in World

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Abstract

In modern times, the life of young people plays a major role in the future of patriotism, with different events, impressions, and, most importantly, the process of personal development, as the practice of today's day, with its cultural-national identity and language factor. Thus, by means of language, a great deal of information can be introduced to human consciousness, which should lead to the formation of a healthy personality. Bilingualism is a complex psycholinguistic phenomenon, predicates the ability to speak with two languages, and is related to the world's language, language consciousness, language identity, language skills, as well as the national culture of the people - carriers of that language. In criticism aspect of literature studies, artistic bilingualism has been presented as a special artistic method, and should lead to the solution of specific problems facing the writer-bilingualists. The legacy, national consciousness, and history of any nation can be seen in its literature. The use of bilingual literature, through the use of more symbolic characters in Turkic and Russian literature, is an indication of the great importance in modern times.

Keywords: Bilingualism, Artistic dualism, Simbol, Modern literature



Problems of Education in V.Tendryakov's Works

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Abstract

The teacher component has always been organically inherent in Russian literature. Heroes were called upon to show patterns of behavior, to expose the ulcers of public life. And readers were to strive to follow the ideals to which they were called. A special place among such preaching and educational literature was occupied by works about the school - a kind of teaching in the square. There were few creative successes in this genre. The more valuable and significant is what Vladimir Fedorovich Tendryakov (1923-1984) did. It is characteristic that all the novels and stories of the writer devoted to the problems of education and upbringing caused a sharp, even some kind of fierce discussion. Already the first novel, "Behind the Running Day" (1959), sought to convince society of the need to restructure the entire system of school education in order to connect it more closely with production, with work, and also try to better take into account the individuality of each student. Not surprisingly, he attracted a lot of attention. It's hard to imagine now, but then, during the year, newspapers and magazines published dozens, even hundreds of responses. Of course, their authors wrote not so much about the work as about hot socio-pedagogical problems. But, perhaps, the story of V. Tendryakov "The Night After the Graduation" caused the greatest resonance. The social analysis of modernity and the contemporary, given in the works of V. Tendryakov, strikes with the originality of poetics, which makes it possible to raise even mundane everyday topics to the heights of the philosophical development of human existence. The assertion of humanity, concern for tomorrow, the struggle for a person in the modern world - this is what constitutes the main core of V. Tendryakov's works, no matter what he writes about.

Keywords: Education, School, Fiction, Modernity, Upbringing



Mediating Effects of Rumination in the Relationship Between Mobile Phone Addiction and Stress- an Investigation of Chinese and Czech University Students

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Abstract

In today's world, more and more college students are de-stressing by browsing social apps, playing mobile games, and browsing online stores; however, too much mobile phone use may create more stress. In the present study, a short version of the Mobile Phone Addiction Scale (SAS-SV), the Ruminative Response Scale, and the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) were administered to 358 Chinese and 280 Czech university students via an online questionnaire. The results found that Chinese university students have a higher rate of mobile phone addiction than Czech university students, and that mobile phone addiction, rumination and perceived stress were positively correlated with each other. The mediation test revealed that rumination mediated the relationship between mobile phone addiction and perceived stress. This study concludes that excessive mobile phone use by college students is only likely to produce more stress and is not a way to relieve stress and that college students should use healthier ways to relieve stress.

Keywords: Mobile phone addiction, Rumination, Perceived stress



Mobile Phone Addiction, Rumination, Perceived Stress

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Abstract

In modern conditions, when the functioning of a work of art ceases to be a fact of only national literary criticism, but becomes an element of the world literary process, the national context of a particular literature, the significance of certain phenomena occurring in it, is rethought, and because of this, the originality of its relations with other literatures comes to the fore. The study of the problem of bilingualism is one of the topical topics of modern scientific thought. As a literary creation, artistic bilingualism has an ancient and rich history, for example, the mutual influence and development of medieval Spanish literature with Arabic literature. The problem of artistic bilingualism has become widespread in the national literature of post-Soviet countries. First of all, this was due to the language situation on the territory of the former USSR. The study of the problem of artistic bilingualism was reflected in the works of the famous Azerbaijani and Russian writer Chingiz Huseynov in the XX-XXI centuries. The writer spoke about artistic bilingualism in his article "On the question of non-Russians" and how this problem manifested itself, attracted him in his work.

Keywords: Education, Bilingualism, National language, Literature.



The Problem of Bilingual Education for Turkish People Living in World

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Abstract

In modern times, the life of young people plays a major role in the future of patriotism, with different events, impressions, and, most importantly, the process of personal development, as the practice of today's day, with its cultural-national identity and language factor. Thus, by means of language, a great deal of information can be introduced to human consciousness, which should lead to the formation of a healthy personality. Bilinguism is a complex psycholinguistic phenomenon, predicates the ability to speak with two languages, and is related to the world's language, language consciousness, language identity, language skills, as well as the national culture of the people - carriers of that language. In criticism aspect of literature studies, artistic bilingualism has been presented as a special artistic method, and should lead to the solution of specific problems facing the writer-bilingualists. The legacy, national consciousness, and history of any nation can be seen in its literature. The use of bilingual literature, through the use of more symbolic characters in Turkic and Russian literature, is an indication of the great importance in modern times.

Keywords: Bilingualism, Artistic dualism, Simbol, Modern literature.



Diversity Management at Schools: A Valuable Gem or a Problematic Challenge?

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Abstract

Today, the rapid changes affect the profiles of people in organizations. Schools are one of the organizations where individuals with differences in demographic, cultural and individual characteristics work. These differences in organizations are one of the most important issues that managers should deal with and manage well. Diversity management, if applied well, provides important benefits such as high efficiency, rich perspectives, problem-solving skills for individuals and especially organizations. When the managers cannot manage the differences, various problems and difficulties may arise in the organizations. School administrators need to use diversity to improve learning and teaching activities, because school administrators have a key role to organize and implement equality and the management of diversity. The aim of the research is to reveal the benefits, drawbacks and difficulties experienced in the diversity management in schools according to school administrators. For this purpose, answers are sought to the questions about how the perspective on differences in school is, the benefits and disadvantages of diversity within the school, and the difficulties experienced in the management of diversity. This study is conducted as qualitative research and the phenomenology model is used. The universe of the study consists of school administrators working in public schools in Gebze district of Kocaeli province in the 2020-2021 academic year. The sample of the study is determined with the maximum variety method. A semi-structured interview form prepared by the researcher is used as a data collection tool. The findings are gathered under three main themes: perspective on diversity, effects of diversity and difficulties in managing diversity. The school administrators' perspectives on the diversity are grouped under three sub-themes. These are the types of diversity in their schools, the diversities that school administrators prefer to have and not to have in their schools. School administrators state gender and age the most as the diversities in their schools. The diversities that school administrators prefer not to have are determined as union, political view, working discipline and motivation. The effects of diversities on the school are grouped as positive effects and negative effects. The positive effects of diversities within the school are increased productivity, cultural interaction, transfer of experience, being a role model and gaining a different perspective. The negative effects of diversities in school are generation conflicts, lack of communication, ideological conflicts and socio-economic groupings. The code of union conflicts appears as the difficulties experienced in the management of diversity within the school. The difficulty the school administrators have in the management of diversity within the school is to manage conflicts between teachers who are members of different unions. Considering the results of the research, some suggestions are presented to the practitioners. By providing school administrators and teachers with in-service training on diversity, it should be ensured that the positive contribution of diversity to the school is increased and its negative effects are minimized. By preparing a diversity management plan, school administrators should ensure that employees overcome stereotypes and prejudices towards each other by demonstrating inclusive leadership.

Keywords: Diversity management, Benefits, Difficulties



Parent Expectations in Integration of Syrian Students Under Temporary Protection in Turkey into the Turkish Education System

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Abstract

The aim of the study is to examine and reveal what the parents' expectations of school are in the integration of Syrian students who are under temporary protection into the Turkish education system. The research was conducted with phenomenology design, one of the qualitative research methods. The study group consists of 15 parents under temporary protection, 12 women and 3 men with Syrian students in schools in Korfez district of Kocaeli province in the 2020-2021 academic year. The data was obtained with a semi-structured interview form and analysed with content analysis by dividing it into themes and sub-themes. According to the results, a total of 5 themes and sub-themes of these themes were found. In the theme of “expectations from the school administration”, the results were the presence of an interpreter in meetings and interviews, non-discrimination against Syrian parents and students at school, opening Turkish course for Syrian parents, having Arabic lesson for the students, providing financial support to families under temporary protection. In the theme of “expectations from teachers”, more frequent communication with parents through an interpreter, non-discrimination between students, making home visits, being patient and tolerant were results coming to the forefront. In the theme of “expectations from the auxiliary staff”, the result were the cleaning staff's paying more attention to hygiene during the pandemic period and the security staff's providing physical security. In the theme of “expectations from Turkish students”, the results coming to the forefront were non-discrimination against Syrian students, behaving tolerantly, and helping them in their learning Turkish. Finally, in the theme of “expectations from Turkish parents”, the main results were non-discrimination against Syrian parents and students, raising their children in a way that they respect differences, approaching them with compassion and tolerance, and inviting them to the events. As a result of these analyses, it is found that Syrian parents experienced prejudices, discrimination, exclusion, financial problems, limited participation in events and meetings, problems caused by language and communication problem in the education process in the school and the necessary recommendations were presented.

Keywords: Syrians, Parent expectations, Teacher, School administration, Migration



The Problem of the Ineffective Usage of Human Resources in the Public Sector

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to explore the potential causes and consequences of the problem of ineffective usage of human resources in the public sector, through passive public servants, which is an extreme example and is also described as "benched" in the public sector. The lack of research focusing on the ineffective usage of human resources in Turkish public administration requires the study to use a research design with a strong exploratory aspect. Therefore, a qualitative case study research design is used for this study. The importance of this study is to contribute to the knowledge in the focus of the problem of effective use of human resources, which has been constantly mentioned but has not been empirically investigated until now. It is possible to be carried out within the framework of the study to collect and analyze data more easily, especially on sensitive issues such as passive public officials. Qualitative case design allows to obtain detailed information about a particular social/administrative situation, event, or group and to make unique discoveries about problems. The selected research design will allow a holistic approach in terms of reasons, appearance, and results of ineffective usage of human resources. Face-to-face interviews were conducted with 20 public employees in the study sample. Interview questions consist of semi-structured and open-ended questions. After the analyses of the interviews, findings and suggestions were defined. The reasons for the ineffective usage of human resources can be summarized as follows; Political patronage relations, nepotism, incompetence, unawareness, etc. Consequences of ineffective usage of human resources can be summarized as; loss of motivation and possible job dissatisfaction and problems of person-environment harmony, financial weakness, loss of national performance, loss of confidence, loss of individual performance, and inefficiency.

Keywords: Human resources, Human capital, Public sector, Ineffective usage, Public personnel management



Examining The Impact of Brand Experience on Brand Loyalty in Sports Products for University Students

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Abstract

Examining The Impact of Brand Experience on Brand Loyalty in Sports Products for University Students Assoc. Prof. Dr. Cengiz YILMAZ AKÜ, İİBF Business Dept. Assist. Prof. Dr. Alpaslan ÖZMEN AKÜ, İİBF Business Dept. This article examines the impact of brand experience on brand loyalty in sports products for university students. Brand managers need to understand the advantages of creating and satisfying brand loyalty and efficient usage of it. There has been intense competition between brands in the sports shoe sector; this market consists of mostly young people. The study investigated the effect of university students' sports shoe brand experience on brand loyalty. The research population consists of Afyon Kocatepe University Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences students. The sampling method was used to collect the research data. A total of 550 survey data suitable for analysis were obtained. This study used t-test, frequency analysis, and regression analysis techniques to analyze the data. Keywords: Brand Experience, Brand Loyalty, Sports Products

Keywords: Brand experience, Brand loyalty, Sports products



Standing Against Workplace Discrimination (3); Exploring & Uncovering Workplace Discrimination by TOPSIS

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Abstract

Standing Against Workplace Discrimination (3); Exploring & Uncovering Workplace Discrimination by TOPSIS Assoc. Prof. Dr. Cengiz YILMAZ AKÜ, İİBF Business Dept. There is probably discrimination in human life from the earliest ages of history. Sometimes people even can discriminate against their children. While a loved child may be favored, the other can be discriminated against in the family. Of course, it is very nice when you are favored. But, if you are discriminated against, this is a big problem. If there can be discrimination (even) in the family, inherently, there can be discrimination in the workplace. Unfair discrimination is an illegal act, and it is believed that honest people have to stand against it in the name of law, humanity, and religion. Characteristics of the workplace are different from the others since its adverse effects influence not only the employee but also the whole family; its effects last for decades. Since losing basic capabilities and competitiveness, owners/managers, government, and third parties can be victimized: bad management. In order to remove the grievances that arise as a result of discrimination in the workplace, existing workplace discrimination must be uncovered and exposed first. In this study, one of the multiple criterion decision-making methods, TOPSIS (Technique for Order Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution), is used to uncover and expose discrimination in the workplace. This study has developed and modified a TOPSIS model for exploring and exposing workplace discrimination. Keywords: Workplace Discrimination, TOPSIS, Management Accounting, jurisdictional, humanitarian, religious, and managerial perspectives

Keywords: Workplace discrimination, TOPSIS, Management accounting, Jurisdictional, Humanitarian, Religious and managerial perspectives



Valuable Modern Architecture Database for Conservation and Lifelong Learning

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Abstrac

This research focuses on the survey and study of building architecture built in approximately 1932-1992, in Nakhon Nayok Province, Thailand with the three research objectives; (1) to study modern architecture buildings in Nakhon Nayok that reach the criteria of modern building value for conservation and lifelong learning, (2) to create a roster of modern buildings in Nakhon Nayok by studying the distinctive features of architecture and its historical, social, economic, educational, and other valuable significances; and (3) to create a valuable buildings database according to modern architecture criteria, to be uploaded to the micro-phishing system, and to publish modern architecture conservation database in digital and photographic files as the database of Nakhon Nayok. The main features of the buildings are consistent with the nature of modern architecture that shows the structure importance, and the use of technology of various materials which shows the advance construction technology in those days. The buildings are as simple as a box. They are useful, respond to the public, worth to society and culture, and contain of historical significance. From the survey and study in Nakhon Nayok, it was found that there were 43 buildings reaching the criteria of modern building value for conservation and were saved in the database in accordance with the micro-phishing model. The details of 43 modern buildings are presented in a digital file format and photo database of modern buildings in Nakhon Nayok to propagate the modern architecture conservation database as a lifelong learning resource for the benefit of interested people. This research is a source of information on Thai culture and civilization in modern period that is accessible to people of all ages without borders and is a sustainable source of lifelong learning by using the database publicized on the website; WWW.ARCHPNRU.COM

Keywords: Building architecture, Conservation, Lifelong learning, Modern architecture



The Educational Process in Relation to Health and Safety as a Prerequisite for the Personal Development of Teachers and Pupils

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Abstract

Health and safety education and training is an important societal issue that concerns many disciplines and activities. One of the most important areas is education, no matter whether this involves the preparatory education of children, pupils and students or the post-gradual, life-long education of workers in various professions. This article deals with health and safety issues in the context of education as a prerequisite for the development of students' competences in this field for their future measurement at universities and also as a prerequisite for their perspectives in their future professional life. The article presents the results of a survey conducted among school teachers in the Olomouc region, which is characterized as a primarily agricultural region with predominantly light industry. Based on a comparison with the situation in education in Slovakia and the conclusions of the research, the authors propose measures aimed at improving the level and quality of health and safety education.

Keywords: Health and safety, Education, School, Educational areas, Teachers



Transversal Competences of Future Teachers of Technical Subjects and Digital Literacy in Technical Education

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Abstract

Digital Literacy as a concept has been used for many years and could be said to be firmly rooted in the family of literacies such as mathematical, financial, reading and technical, etc. Recently, however, it has become a concept that dominates the field of professional terminology and is very often used in strategic and conceptual materials. This term has a very broad content. Like Digital Competence, it integrates relevant knowledge, skills and attitudes and is seen as a concept that is permeated to varying degrees by other literacies. The term Digital Skills or Digital Knowledge is also used in conjunction with Digital Literacy. Digital literacy has been a much-discussed topic in the context of Czech education in recent years, both the concept of digital literacy itself and the way of its development in pre-primary, primary and secondary education. The paper presents and analyses the didactic aspects of the implementation of the European Framework of Digital Competences for Teachers in teacher education programmes. Particular attention is paid to transversal competences in the competence model of the teacher, optimized for achieving digital literacy, enabling the subsequent development of digital literacy of learning individuals. The definitions and conclusions are discussed in the context of foreign sources and the currently addressed concept in the Czech Republic.

Keywords: Technical education, Digital literacy, Competences, Transversal competences, Teacher, Technical subject.



A Measurement of Environmental Literacy of Nursing Students

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to evaluate the environmental literacy levels of nursing students in terms of sustainable environment by considering dimensions of environmental literacy (knowledge, attitude, use and concern). This research was designed a descriptive study in the survey model. A total of 278 nursing students participated in this survey conducted at the Faculty of Nursing of University of Akdeniz. It was revealed that students obtained the high score for, use and concern, their attitudes towards the environment was "moderate" from dimensions of environmental literacy. However, nursing students received the lowest score for the environmental knowledge dimension, which indicates that students need support in environmental knowledge. It was put forward that there was statically significant differences based on gender, grade level and taking environment related course with dimensions of environmental literacy. All dimensions of environmental literacy were found to be positively correlated a statistically significant positive correlation with each other ranging from low to moderate relations

Keywords: Environmental literacy, Sustainable environment, Nursing students



The Teaching Activities for Digital Literacy in Mathematics Teaching

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Abstract

The increasing role of technology in everyday life and in the school environment creates a constant need to ensure that pupils have the skills and knowledge necessary to use it effectively, and also a need to develop those skills and knowledge. The range of digital technology tools is expanding all the time, and it is therefore necessary to continuously respond to the current situation in the school environment. The school environment then needs to be modified so that teachers and pupils perceive digital technologies as tools and resources that can help them in the ever-changing education reality. It is particularly important that teachers at the input and pupils in the course of learning and at the output have the required level of competency in digital literacy. They should be able to understand and use information in different formats and from different sources available through digital technologies. For this reason, the paper aims directly at mathematics lessons and presents two activities that have been implemented with pupils to support the development of their digital competencies. One activity focused on geometry to consolidate the knowledge of geometric concepts, and the other on arithmetic to practise basic multiplication. The paper describes in detail the experience of implementing these activities in lessons and analyses the pupils' activities accompanied by pictures on the basis of qualitative research. It concludes with recommendations for teachers.

Keywords: Digital literacy, Arithmetic, Geometry, Teaching mathematics



Academic Self-Efficacy as a Precondition for Critical Thinking in University Students

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Abstract

Critical thinking is considered one of the key competencies of university students and its importance increases with the effort to develop students' creativity, independence as well as scientific thinking. For this skill, it is important to have confidence in one's ability to solve problems, find relevant answers, or formulate defensible conclusions. And it is particularly self-efficacy that significantly affects how students approach their abilities as well as study and to what extent they can deal with the number of requirements. The aim of the paper was to determine whether academic self-efficacy acted as a precondition for critical thinking in university teacher training students. A total of 451 university students of the Faculty of Education were involved in this study. The data were obtained by The Critical Thinking Disposition Inventory (CTDI) which measures the dispositions of students' critical thinking by using three factors: open-mindedness, systematicity/analyticity, and truth-seeking ($\alpha = .86, .85, .82$) and the Academic Self-Efficacy Scale (ASES) which measures academic self-efficacy ($\alpha = .79$). The study was conducted in compliance with the applicable ethical principles. The data were analysed using the Pearson correlation analysis and multiple linear regression. The results showed that academic self-efficacy predicted all three dimensions of critical thinking: open-mindedness ($b = 0.058, P = 1.35e-04$), systematicity/analyticity ($b = 0.048, P = 4.1e-10$), and truth-seeking ($b = 0.060, P = 1.98e-12$), albeit with a small amount of explained variance ranging from 8.1 to 12.2%. Although the main factor moderating each dimension of critical thinking is the effect of academic self-efficacy, an interaction effect of gender was also found for open-mindedness and systematic/analytic thinking. The increase in critical thinking in relation to academic self-efficacy was more pronounced for males than for females. The study has several limitations. Regarding the gender representation of the sample, it is highly unbalanced in favour of women. In addition, the research sample is limited to university students from a single faculty. And finally, the cross-sectional design of the study did not allow a direct assessment of the relationships between the variables over time. The results of the study and their generalization should therefore be interpreted considering these limitations.

Keywords: Academic self-efficacy, Critical thinking, University students, Teachers



Digital Material Typographic Parameter Formatting Methodology

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Abstract

Technologies and digital material use increasing for all type of daily tasks especially for work and educational reasons. It is topical as it had showed us by Covid-19 pandemic and demand of a lot of organizations and companies for going digital and reduce paper use due to environmental issues. It increases digital near workload. As there are no appropriate general recommendations or methodologies for digital materials neither there is individualized, and it is affecting users' abilities and performance of screen reading. There are increase of complains and symptoms related to computer vision syndrome (CVS), digital eye strain (DES) and eye fatigue due to digital near workload. It can lead to permanent changes in vision system, its functions and eye health and some serious diagnoses overtime. Methodology for digital material typographic parameter formatting have been developed for use separately as manual formatting of digital text materials and for incorporating in the automatized app. It includes general basic recommendations for every digital material user, recommendations related to specific group and individualized recommendations in several levels. Several personalization levels can be reached only by the automatised app what is developed for this purpose. Appropriate digital material formatting is a part of solution to improve public health of digital material users and make digital materials more accessible for everyone.

Keywords: App, Contemporary e-learning environment, E-material formatting, Equality of educational opportunity, Methodologies, Personalised approach



Creativity in Cost and Management Accounting Education: A Literature Review

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Abstract

Humankind's creativity contributed to and improved music, arts, and scientific developments. Humankind could be able to increase the knowledge, the experience, and the life quality with this creative capacity. Creativity increases the opportunities in accounting besides the other occupations in every aspect. So, creativity is (and should be) at the center of the educational system for sustainable development. Human beings have traded and produced since ancient times. Trade transactions: debt receivables also increased when the volume of trade and production increased. There was a need to record, classify and analyze these transactions: accounting. Therefore, accounting has become a necessity rather than a popular choice. Today, even small companies make hundreds and thousands of daily transactions, which requires many employees (accountants) and sources. Measuring, Recording, analyzing, making decisions, auditing, performance evaluation, and controlling millions of transactions requires a high degree of analysis, and processing such a massive document and data requires better capabilities and creativity. The success of economic life, financial market, governmental organization, and companies relies on the correctness, reliability, and relevance of accounting. Nevertheless, processing accounting information is complex. Its results are very uncertain and unpredictable. The necessity of creativity in accounting education, accounting process, making decisions, and control became prominent. Accounting students and graduates work in a highly complex environment where they have to benefit from science, technology, improvement, and creativity. Accounting processes are required: the ability to collect correct and relevant information (documents), classification of these documents, record them, analyze them, make decisions and send feedback, which requires a high degree of creativity. Future accountants, business people, and teachers must be more creative and use more creative teaching methods. Today and in the future, accountants and accounting teachers have to be able to improve and adapt more creative teaching methods. So accounting teachers must focus on improving innovative (be creative) teaching methods: examining the teaching methods, philosophes content, and the whole teaching process. Reviewing the literature might lead several accounting bodies to develop and improve more creative accounting teaching methods.

Keywords: *Creativity, Teaching, Accounting education, Teaching Methods, Incentives of accounting education*



Hamlet and Us- Social Norms in Hamlet and Kosovo Students' Comparison and Perception as a Reflection of Their Culture

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Abstract

This paper studies one of the most nurturing plays by Shakespeare, The Tragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, from the viewpoint of the lessons derived from it. As the longest play by Shakespeare, among 37, Hamlet includes philosophical and psychological points above the actions of the protagonist, hence, it holds many thoughts and little acts. Moreover, many thoughts on social expectations and characters struggle with their gender roles and anticipation. Subject to our study and survey are the third-year students of the Faculty of Philology, University of Prishtina, Department of English language and literature in bachelor's and master's studies. Nevertheless, the evaluation was not separated, nor the groups were put to any kind of comparison. The survey, as a research instrument in this study, included hereby is conducted through a questionnaire submitted to the respondents online and the unstructured face-to-face interview which covered the gaps and provided us with further inputs. The questionnaire consists of mixed-type questions. The interview conducted provided additional explanatory information. The analysis of both the questionnaire and interview is statistically descriptive as well as descriptive in the open-ended questions. The focal point of our paper is the messages that students can receive from Hamlet in terms of the society of the period, social norms and behaviour, gender expectation, the pressure, struggle, and the victimization executed upon the characters. While the students answer the opened and closed questions of the survey on the developments and social influence, they simultaneously reveal and reflect on their own social norms and give the reasoning for their perception of the events in the play. The purpose of this study is to inquire about students' pulse on their observation of Shakespeare's quintessential work, where the collected data and findings put light on the similarities and differences between Hamletian, respectfully Elizabethan social norms and Kosovo culture mirroring their mentality.

Keywords: Social norms, Hamlet, Gender expectations, Kosovo culture, Cultural similarity/difference



Validation of the Factor Structure and Sex-Related Measurement Invariance of the Inventory of Socially Supportive Behaviors (short-form): Proposing an Alternative Design

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Abstract

The aim of this paper was to validate the factor structure and sex-related measurement invariance of the short form of the Inventory of Socially Supportive Behaviors (ISSB). The study sample consisted of 710 undergraduate students aged 19-55. Confirmatory factor analysis of the original design confirmed a three-factor structure with acceptable goodness-of-fit (CFI=0.910, TLI=0.894, RMSEA=0.066) and validity; however, some indices hinted at potential weak points. Therefore, we proposed an alternative model with an identical three-factor structure but fewer items. This model showed better goodness-of-fit (CFI=0.953, TLI=0.936, RMSEA=0.064) and was superior to the original design ($P<0.001$). Convergent and discriminant validity and reliability were also good. Finally, sex-related measurement invariance analysis demonstrated invariance in ISSB structure for both models, while revealing partial metric and scalar invariance. In conclusion, the findings suggest that the ISSB-SF is a reliable, efficient, and rapid tool for measuring received social support, with the proposed alternative design may be more advantageous if validated in other populations.

Keywords: Received social support, Inventory of socially supportive behaviors, Confirmatory factor analysis, Validity, Sex measurement invariance



**Psychosocial Resources of Working University Students and Work-School Conflict and Enrichment.
Looking for Optimal Ways of Supporting Students' Entrepreneurship**

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Abstract

Aim: It is vital to develop enterprising mindset in students. In this paper we present the results of research that aimed to search for links between conflict and enrichment proceeding towards work-school (CW-S and EW-S) and school-work (CS-W and ES-W) and selected predictors – resources that an individual uses in dealing with the requirements he or she faces when taking on specific roles. The issues covered in the study included the determination of the predictive role of general self-efficacy, coping strategies, emotional and instrumental support received in the work environment (support of colleagues and employers) and studies (support of other students and lecturers) in shaping the results of conflict and enrichment in both directions. The role of accompanying variables such as years of work experience, number of working hours, year of study (first year vs. second-fifth year), and having children was also taken into account in the analyses. **Methodology:** The following tools were used: Work-School Conflict Scale, Work-School Enrichment Scale, both of the first author's own construction, General Self-Efficacy Scale by Schwarzer et al., Coping Inventory for Stressful Situations by Endler and Parker, Social Support Scale (a modified version of the Social Support Scale of Cieslak), and a questionnaire of the first author's own construction. Descriptive statistics of variables, correlations between dependent, predictor, and concomitant variables were calculated, and then multiple regression analysis was used. **Results:** 395 respondents (mean age: 28), including 80% women, took part in the study. Important predictors of conflict turned out to be coping styles and the number of working hours. An increase in conflict was noted with the use of an emotion-centered style and avoidance by engaging in substitute activities, as well as an increase in the number of working hours. Reduced conflict was associated with avoidance by seeking support. Stronger enrichment was accompanied by higher self-efficacy, support of employers in the workplace, support of co-workers, higher number of years of work experience, and studying in the first year. **Suggestions:** Reconciling the roles of a student and an employee requires activating the psychosocial resources of an individual, which is the result of positive experiences in effectively coping with the demands of roles. Flexible solutions are recommended in the workplace and in universities.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Conflict, Enrichment, Psychosocial resources



Selected Risks of Cyberspace in the Transition of Pupils to Distance Learning in Czech Republic

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Abstract

In the literature, but also across the public, today's children are often referred to as the generation of digital natives. The development of communication and information means, especially the presence of the online environment is undoubtedly an integral part not only of pupils' leisure time, but at the same time during the pandemic it became a common part of formal education in the form of so-called distance learning. In the field of education, it is necessary to reflect on the current changes in the social environment, to gain a deeper understanding of its current state and at the same time to draw attention to the possible risks that cyberspace brings with it. The main goal of the presented article is to name the risks of cyberspace, resulting from the transition of students to distance education. On 11th March 2020, an extraordinary measure of the Ministry of Health entered into force, resulting in the widespread closure of schools. The extraordinary measure was later replaced by the Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic No. 74/2020 Coll. of 12 March 2020. On 12th March 2020 a state emergency was declared. Schools were obliged to continue to provide teaching, but in a non-contact way preventing the personal participation of pupils in teaching. The schools thus found themselves in a completely new situation, which the management had to deal with, but especially teachers and pupils. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, in cooperation with the Ministry of Health, has issued manuals for individual types of schools on what measures individual employees and pupils of these schools must comply with. However, with the use of digital technologies, it is necessary to perceive the risk of cyberspace as a broad multidimensional category, containing a number of phenomena. For the field of education, the use of media and ICT is related to the issue of discipline in the current educational reality, where a serious problem is especially the bullying of teachers by students even parents through cyberstalking, slander and swearing, making insensitive videos what make a fun. The main research goal is to name selected related cyberspace risks with the transition to distance learning and their potential intensity, which threatened or may continue to threaten students in the transition to this model of education. Research sub-objectives are to analyze students' awareness of their rights and obligations in the context of cyber security in distance learning and to compare of the obtained data among primary and secondary school pupils. Research and achievement of set research goals is carried out through a quantitative and qualitative approach through piloting in the form of interviews with a selected sample of students and the use of a questionnaire survey focused on the occurrence of selected risks in cyberspace and finding out basic awareness of students' rights and obligations in cyber security.

Keywords: Education, Cyberspace, Pupils, Digital Technologies



The Relationship between Prosocial Behaviour and Emotional Intelligence in Teachers

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Abstract

The teaching profession places enormous demands on individuals. A good teacher is one who, in addition to professional competence, is also personally mature and can motivate and support his students. Prosocial behaviour and emotional intelligence are the key contexts for building a successful teacher profession, increasing well-being or creating a healthy school environment. Prosocial behaviour can be defined as behaviour through which people benefit others including helping, cooperating, comforting, sharing, and donating. To be able to understand the students' needs as is demanded in the teaching profession it is also important to have high emotional intelligence, which can be defined as an ability to understand emotions and emotional messages and reflectively regulate them. As we consider both, prosocial behaviour and emotional intelligence crucial for the quality of the teaching profession, the aim of this survey was to find out whether is a relationship between prosocial tendencies and the level of emotional intelligence in a sample of teachers. The partial goals were to determine whether there is a difference in the score of emotional intelligence and prosocial tendencies between male and female teachers. The research group consisted of 997 primary and secondary school teachers, of whom 109 were men (average age 44.9) and 889 women (average age 45.17). The Czech translation of the Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire - Short form, TEIQue-SF was used to determine the emotional intelligence score. The second method applied in the research is the abbreviated form of Prosocial Personality Battery (PSB). This questionnaire measures various personality dispositions, which manifest themselves in prosocial thoughts, feelings and behaviors. The correlation coefficient calculation shows a significant negative relationship between the level of emotional intelligence and age, and the length of practice. This result was found both within the whole group and for the individual groups of men and women.

Keywords: Emotional intelligence, Teacher, Emotional intelligence scale TEIQue-SF, Prosocial tendencies



The Link Between Workplace Bullying and Quality of Sleep

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Abstract

During the past 20 years, workplace bullying has become a widely discussed and researched topic. Workplace bullying represents a serious form of harassment, which is considered an extreme type of social stressor in a work environment. It is related to work overload, lack of teaching staff, impact on the victim's mental health, and a high turnover amongst the teachers. The rapid increase of stress results in a high risk of incidence of workplace bullying. The research objective of this study was to determine the incidence of workplace bullying amongst teachers and to determine the relationship between quality of sleep and bullying at the workplace in the Czech Republic. The survey was designed as quantitative research. A questionnaire battery was used consisting of questionnaires NAQ-R (Negative Acts Questionnaire-Revised), evaluating the prevalence and the forms of workplace bullying, and the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) assessing the sleep quality. The research sample consisted of 103 teachers from the Olomouc Region. The average age was 42.23 years (ME 42; SD 11.03). The average period of employment in the current position was 14.8 years. The results of the survey point out the existence of a significant relationship between the victims of workplace bullying and the quality of sleep. Long-term victimization at the workplace leads to sleep problems, in the form of disturbed sleep, awakening problems, as well as poor quality of sleep.

Keywords: Workplace bullying, Sleep quality, Teachers



The Teaching of English as a Foreign Language in Preschool Children. The case of the Centre "Jardines de Xalapa" Veracruz, Mexico.

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Abstract

In recent years, more and more early childhood education centres in Mexico are implementing the teaching of English at an early age in a bilingual environment with Spanish as the mother tongue, mainly. But the problem is that it is necessary to choose the didactic materials to achieve good practices of early bilingual education in the classroom, as well as the contents and the methodology to organise the teaching-learning of English in preschool. That is why the aim of the present work is to elaborate a guide of playful activities to promote the learning of English language at early ages in bilingual environments in the preschool "Jardines de Xalapa", in Xalapa, Veracruz, Mexico. With this research we hope to have a guide of play activities elaborated according to a specific age, from 5 to 6 years old, which is oriented to develop oral and listening skills, with contents of everyday life like animals, colours, numbers, school objects, parts of the house, geometric figures, parts of the body, transports and the weather.

Keywords: Preschool, Teaching, Foreign language



The Increase in the Improvement of Social Relationships and Self-Esteem in Adolescents

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Abstract

The process of education is associated with the transformation and formation of the person, which is built in a social context affected by the interaction within adolescents' groups, having limitations in the school and the family (Jaramillo, Quilindo & Paz, 2017). The conflicts that arise in educational centres are present in the different spaces where education takes place, challenging school coexistence, by triggering different types of reactions in adolescents, for example, depression, school aggressiveness and low self-esteem (Munevas, Burbano & Flórez, 2019). It is in adolescence where personal identity is established (Salas, Levette, Redondo, & Luzardo, 2017), being important to facilitate the increase of social relationships and self-esteem at this stage; as well as to mobilise self-esteem, in a specific environment. In this context, we set ourselves the objective of increasing these social relationships and self-esteem in adolescents. To this end, we conducted a series of workshops focused on values and social competencies. The participants were 240 students from a Higher Education Institution in Madrid, aged between 12 and 14 years old. The study was based on action research methodology, but with the application of a questionnaire and a quantitative, descriptive and inferential analysis. As to the results obtained, they reveal low levels of social relations and self-esteem. This points to the need to stimulate the development of these personal growth factors in families and schools.

Keywords: Adolescents, Self-esteem, Social skills, Education, Educational development



Creativity Versus Conventional: Preferred Teaching Styles Among Students in Higher Education Institutions

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to explore preferred teaching styles among students in higher institutions in Jordan, study sample consisted of 200 participants randomly selected, to achieve the study objectives, the authors developed self-rated inventory for preferred teaching styles based on literature of creativity and through deep reviewing of creative tools which in peer-reviewed journals, all items were written according purposeful strategy in order to avoid the participants arbitrary selection, where each item require the participant to choose one of two options, one represent the creative teaching styles, and the other represent the conventional teaching styles, the total items included in the inventory are 46 , 23 items represent the creative teaching styles and the rest half represent the conventional teaching styles. Study tool were verified for logical validity, and has acceptable reliability indicators using Cronbach alpha correlation. study's data were analyzed through Spss program, means and standard deviations were calculated; ANOVA test also conducted to examine if there significant differences according to study's variables. Results indicated that creative teaching styles in higher education institutions is the most preferred among students in versus to conventional styles for all inventory's items, also results indicated that all students regardless of their gender or academic achievement prefer creative teaching styles. Results of this study address the importance of support creativity teaching in higher education institutions, and suggest the stakeholders to consider preparing and implementing training programs for enhancing creativity in higher education institutions and the necessity to increase the academic staff awareness of creativity value.

Keywords: Creative teaching, Higher institutions, Jordan



The Effectiveness of a Training Program Based on the SCAMPER Strategy in Developing Creative Thinking of Kindergartners in Jordan

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Abstract

Over the course of the last few years, numerous training programs intended to develop creativity capacities, have been proposed. The aim of this article is to find out the effect of a training program based on the SCAMPER strategy in developing creative thinking among kindergartners in Jordan. Such an intervention would provide evidence that can be used as a starting point for enhancing kindergartners' creative thinking and helping them to express their creative abilities. Which aims to enhance thinking developed by Eberle (1971). SCAMPER stands for seven thinking skills which are Substitute, Combine, Adapt, Modify, Put to another use, Eliminate, and Reverse. SCAMPER is a practical program insists of 20 games through which trainees are being asked questions in a fun playful manner. They are encouraged to think and respond in unfamiliar way. Thus, young trainees develop various thinking skills. To achieve the aim of this research, the methodology chosen for this study is a quasi-experimental method. To achieve its goals, it applied the Jordanian version of the German TCT-DP creative thinking test, prepared by Urban & Jellen, 1996, after verifying the appropriateness of the psychometric properties for kindergartners. The data was gathered from one kindergarten in the second semester of the academic year 2021-2022. The sample consisted of 40 kindergartners, randomly distributed into two groups; An experimental group of (30) boys and girls, and a control group of (32) boys and girls. To answer the research questions, means and standard deviations were calculated on pretest post test results of the research instrument. Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA) was calculated to investigate the effectiveness of the intervention at the level of significant (0.05). The results show that there was a statistically significant effect at the significance level (0.05), in favor of the experimental group and girls in developing creative thinking among kindergarten children. Thus, interventions for enhancing students' creativity could be useful in early childhood.

Keywords: SCAMPER strategy, Creative thinking, Training program, Kindergarten children



Creativity as a Cross-program Skill of Teachers: Based on TALIS 2018 Data

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between teachers' sense of readiness to teach cross-curricular skills (eg creativity, critical thinking, problem solving) and their professional development needs for this area. In addition, it has been tried to examine whether the professional development needs of teachers for teaching cross-program skills (for example, creativity, critical thinking, problem solving) change according to whether previous teacher trainings have taken courses in this field. The research is in scanning model. The participants of the research are the teachers who answered the questions of the research who participated in The Teaching and Learning International Survey (TALIS). While the first sub-problem was analyzed with the data of 236409 teachers, the second sub-problem was examined with the data of 247597 teachers. The data of the research was obtained from the TALIS 2018 page. Within the scope of TALIS 2018, teachers' perceptions of their readiness to teach cross-program skills (for example, creativity, critical thinking, problem solving) were asked as an ordinal scale as "Not at all", "Somewhat", "Well", "Very well". The needs of participation in professional development activities were asked as "No need at present", "Low level of need", "Moderate level of need" and "High level of need". In the analysis of the data, the Goodman-Kruskal Gamma test was used to determine the relationship in ordinal scales. Mann-Whitney U test was applied for 2 X c dimensional tables to determine the change according to previous course taking. In order to determine whether there is a relationship between the questions, the Gamma coefficient and the Mann-Whitney U test were performed for the groups as (2Xc). According to the findings of the study, a moderately inverse significant relationship was found between the teachers' feeling ready to teach cross-program skills (eg creativity, critical thinking, problem solving) and their professional development needs for this area. On the other hand, teachers' cross-program skills (eg creativity, critical thinking, problem solving) change their professional development needs for teaching compared to taking courses in previous teacher trainings. There is a significant difference in favor of those who have not taken courses before, that is, those who have not taken a course, even with a small margin, feel the need for professional development.

Keywords: Creativity, Cross-curricular skills, TALIS 2018



Orientation of Motivation and Positive Thoughts Towards Self-Worth and Self-Efficacy as a Response to Challenges

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Abstract

Background: Self-worth is synonymous with the belief of the individual in his abilities, or in the inability to move forward. This concept is related to attitudes towards motivation, cognitive process, self-esteem, self-confidence, and achievement. Belief in oneself, in personal efficiency during different life processes, determines the aspirations and the level of motivation and individual inclusion. Methodology. The data are derived from participant aged 18 to 60 from all over Kosovo. In Study 169 participants completed implicit measures of motivation and positive thoughts which lead to self-worth and self-efficacy. Results: These findings demonstrate that participants positive thought and motivation plays an important role to achieve self-worth and self-efficacy as a response to challenges. They also admit that there are many factors that contribute in increasing self-assessment which are necessary for reaching self - actualization. Discussion: Self -efficacy develops at different levels and changes during different developmental stages. It is not only linked with the individual but also with social factors. Building self-esteem has several distinct characteristics which are important because they provide a positive lifestyle.

Keywords: Self-esteem, Self-efficacy, Motivation, Individual inclusion, Challenge, Positivity



A Study on the Sustainability of Traditional Culture through Media Platform

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Abstract

Some changes have occurred today. It has spread in the era of COVID-19, a change in consumer culture behavior. In particular, OTT's service was notable, it was used, OTT low-cost pay-TV services (Banerjee, Alleman, & Rapoport, 2013). OTT services have increased due to COVID-19. surpassed, OTT users increased subscribers (Ovum, 2020). Also, K-Dramas is related to the specificity and closeness of East Asia, where the Korean Wave first appeared (cf. Shim 2006). Therefore, "cultural proximity" is a successful study of K-Dramas (Jung, 2008; Lee & Ju, 2010; Shim, 2006, 168; Yang, 2012). There is a study of economic factors. Along with this, it was confirmed as a traditional play factor of the squid game. Netflix with over 100 million records worldwide. The subject and scope of the study were designated and empirically investigated. The questions were focused on the viewing experience of 'Squid Game'. Some changes have occurred today. It has spread in the era of COVID-19, a change in consumer culture behavior. In particular, OTT's service was notable, it was used, OTT low-cost pay-TV services (Banerjee, Alleman, & Rapoport, 2013). OTT services have increased due to COVID-19. surpassed, OTT users increased subscribers (Ovum, 2020). Also, K-Dramas is related to the specificity and closeness of East Asia, where the Korean Wave first appeared (cf. Shim 2006). Therefore, "cultural proximity" is a successful study of K-Dramas (Jung, 2008; Lee & Ju, 2010; Shim, 2006, 168; Yang, 2012). There is a study of economic factors. Along with this, it was confirmed as a traditional play factor of the squid game. Netflix with over 100 million records worldwide. The subject and scope of the study were designated and empirically investigated. The questions were focused on the viewing experience of 'Squid Game'.

Keywords: OTT, K-drama, Story telling



Results of Learning Activity Package for Developing Learning Management Competency of Non-formal Education Teachers

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Abstract

The objectives of the study are (1) to examine the draft of learning activity package for developing learning management by experimenting the package with thirty non-formal education teachers in Bangkok, Thailand and (2) to examine the learning activity package by expert evaluation. The research instruments for the first objective were; (1) the pre-test and post-test for evaluating learning management competency (2) Exercises for evaluating learning management competency. The results were found that learning achievement of the non-formal education teachers after participating in the activities was significantly higher than before participating in the activities at .05 level. They could design local curriculum and write learning activity plan through the specified criteria accounted for 53.33%. The examination on the experimental results of the learning activity package by nine experts; non-formal education administrators, non-formal education/ lifelong education experts and learning management experts. The effectiveness checklist forms; validity, appropriateness, feasibility and usefulness were used. The expert results in the package parts were shown that, the highest score of the package was the objective part with the mean of 4.39, followed by the unit content part with the mean of 4.25 and the pre-test part with the mean of 4.17. The lowest score was the learning media and PowerPoint with the mean of 3.97. The results in the package qualification were shown that, the highest score was the package validity with the mean of 4.14, followed by the package usefulness with the mean of 4.12, the package appropriateness with the mean of 4.11 and the package feasibility with the mean of 4.08.

Keywords: Human resource development, Learning activity package, Learning management competency, Lifelong education, Non-formal education



Impact of Work Cycles on Autonomous Digital Learning Via Class Blog Project

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Abstract

Guided digital learning has attracted many researchers as it is assumed that it leads to autonomous learning. These studies generally focus on beliefs and attitudes of learners towards online learning. The developments in Guided digital learning have led to changes in teaching and learning in English Language Teaching classes. This study reports on tasks designed under the principles of learner autonomy in an online learning platform “Webquest” for teaching English to Turkish tertiary level students in Istanbul. Guided Digital Learning blog project contents were organized according to work-cycles phases (planning and negotiation phase, decision-making phase, project phase and evaluation phase) which are compatible with the principles of autonomous learning. This study explored the implications of class blog project and the impacts of work-cycles in the learning process. The aim of the study was to implement the class blog project to find out the behaviours and beliefs towards autonomous learning. The results of the study proved the impact of guided digital learning class blog activities conducted with work cycles phases on autonomous learning in English. A mixed method research was used. 24 tertiary level students participated in the study on voluntary basis. Data analysis was performed with SPSS(version 26). Categorical variables were calculated as numbers and percentages. In the comparison of the scale scores of the students before and after the education, the Paired Sample T test was used for data with normal distribution, and the Wilcoxon test for data without normal distribution. Students' Attitudes Towards Learning and Attitudes Towards Computer and Internet did not differ before and after the training application ($p>0.05$). The Learning Styles of the Students and their Knowledge on Internet Learning scores differed before and after the training ($p<0.05$). It has been observed that the students' Learning Styles and Knowledge on Internet Learning scores increased after the training application. Autonomous Beliefs, Autonomous Behaviors, Group Cohesion and Group Norms differed before and after the training application ($p<0.05$). It was observed that the Autonomous Beliefs, Autonomous Behaviors, Group Cohesion and Group Norm scores of the students increased after the training application. Students' Motivation Level, Strategies for Learning English, Perceptions of Responsibility and Out-of-Class Activity scores differed before and after the training application ($p<0.05$). It was seen that work-cycles in online classes create student centered learning that fosters autonomous learning. This study was conducted to find out the impacts of work cycles on autonomous digital learning via class blog Projects. It might also be possible to reach different results with different variables; for example, gender and age.

Keywords: Guided digital learning, Work cycles, English language teaching, Autonomous learning



Length of Work Experience and Educational Stage as Elevating Factors of Work-Related Stress Among Czech Teachers

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Abstract

The present-day profession of kindergartner, primary and secondary school teachers in the Czech Republic is of a highly demanding nature. Being a helping profession, teachers are exposed to significant work-related stress, risk of burnout syndrome and other mental health issues. In such an environment, the issue of time – length of work experience together with the factor of different educational stage, could play an important role – as confirmed by the present research. The aim of the paper is thus to find out whether and how length of work experience and educational stage of Czech teachers elevate their work-related stress. The research sample consists of 594 teachers (119 kindergarten teachers, 262 primary school teachers and 213 secondary school teachers). Using OSI-R (Occupational Stress Inventory-Revised, author: Osipow) the categories of Overload, Role Insufficiency, Role Ambiguity, Role Boundary, Responsibility and Physical Environment were correlated with length of work experience (0–15; 15–30; 30+) and educational stage (kindergartner, primary and secondary school). The research survey was conducted in accordance with all applicable ethical considerations. In terms of length of teaching experience, teachers with the shortest experience (0–15 years) were significantly different from teachers with 15–30 years of experience (all $P < 0.001$) and 30 or more years of experience (all $P < 0.001$). In both cases, Role Overload and Role Responsibility worked together and induced lower job stress in teachers with 0–15 years of teaching experience. In the context of educational stage, kindergarten and secondary school teachers differed in terms of the two roles ($PRO = 0.036$, $PR = 0.010$), with kindergarten teachers showing greater role-related stress compared with those from secondary school. The only effect of length of teaching experience was observed for Roles Insufficiency and Ambiguity. For Role Insufficiency, teachers with the longest (30+ years) teaching experience showed significantly less role-related stress compared with those with medium (15–30 years, $P = 0.006$) and shortest (0–15 years, $P = 0.013$) experience. For Role Ambiguity, again, teachers with the longest (30+ years) teaching experience showed significantly less role-related stress compared with those with the shortest (0–15 years, $P < 0.001$) length of experience. The values of Role Boundary and Physical Environment were significantly different due to the interaction between length of teaching experience and educational stage. A post-hoc analysis showed that secondary school teachers with the longest teaching experience showed significantly lower role-related stress compared with secondary school teachers with medium teaching experience (mean 47.58 vs. 52.44, $\text{diff} = -4.861$, $P = 0.019$). Finally, for teachers with the longest experience (30+ years), the physical environment induced significantly higher stress in kindergarten compared with secondary school (mean 51.35 vs. 45.87, $\text{diff} = 5.480$, $P = 0.155$). In conclusion, both length of work experience and educational stage play specific roles in teachers' work-related stress and suggest that especially for kindergartner teachers a specific type of psycho-hygiene and for secondary school teachers a type of inter/supervision could be supportive.

Keywords: Length of work experience, Education stage, Work-related stress



The Communicative Approach in English Language Classes: Are Teachers and Coursebooks Communicative or Not?

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Abstract

For many years, communicative language teaching (CLT) has been one of the most effective methods in second language and foreign language teaching. Based on this idea, this study takes the ideas and practices of English teachers on the Communicative Language Teaching Approach into account and examines the effects of communicative practices of teachers during their educational activities. The objective of this study is to reveal how much a course book is written with the communicative approach. In the present study the "Descriptive Approach" was used. The study data was obtained from Istanbul Aydın University, School of Foreign Languages, teachers who teach first grades. A questionnaire consisting of eight questions on how effective teachers can use communication-oriented language teaching methods and techniques during the teaching process was employed to obtain the data. As a result of the questionnaire, together with the analysis of the data obtained, it is seen that although participants adopt a positive attitude towards communicative language instruction for teaching staff, they do not use this approach fully effectively. It appears that the course books are generally written in the communicative approach, but the students are unable to transfer the classroom practices into real life. So it is seen that the book is considered as non-communicative and does not reflect real life. These findings support the contention that instructors are adopting the communicative approach in practice as it is given in the textbooks but the students are unable to communicate in real life since this knowledge is not put to use neither in class nor outside the class.

Keywords: Descriptive approach, Communicative language teaching, Communicative approach, Authentic materials



Group Dynamics and Creativity: The Case of Experimentation With Young Adults

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Abstract

Modern society asks people to be flexible and to be able to come up with innovative solutions to unexpected situations. It is, therefore, necessary to develop creativity not only in children but also in adults. Creativity is the complex human capacity to produce novel ideas, generate new solutions, and express oneself uniquely. Until recently, creativity has been seen as a trait of some individuals, and most studies on creativity have focused on the individual creator's minds, methods, and motivations. Furthermore, most theories have analyzed gender differences in creativity based on socio-cultural and environmental factors and recently on neuroscientific grounds (Nakano et al., 2021). Only a few scientific studies have examined group dynamics' influence on individuals' creativity (Kurtzberg & Amabile, 2010). Consequently, this study was generated, to explore creativity in group settings and to identify how the sex of group participants influences the group dynamics and the creative process. The study was conducted among 30 participants aged between 20 and 25 years, who were attending university after having completed a bachelor's degree. They were divided into groups of 3 depending on their sex. The creative task that the groups performed was related to the Lego mosaic, developed by a designer from Lego for the Scintillae laboratory at the Reggio Children Foundation. The objective of the study was to explore the relevance of specific behaviors that had been studied in a previous experiment carried out with children. Such behaviors were operationalized into two sets of categories. The first included variables relating to group dynamics, in particular: Social Interaction and Play. The second included variables relating to the creative task: Creative Action and Creative Thinking. The research questions focused on: (1) the relationship between group dynamics and creativity; (2) the relationship between creative thinking and creative action; (3) the relationship between the gender of participants and their orientation to creativity and/or group dynamics. The qualitative data collected were transformed into quantitative data with the Observational Coding System (Hawes et al., 2013); the data analysis took place in several stages, highlighting correlations among behaviors, using median points as well as averages. The results showed a positive relationship between group processes, creative thinking, and creative actions. Other results showed that the more intense the group dynamics the less the level of creativity displayed. Finally, the results indicated that female participants were more oriented to the creative task, whilst male participants were more oriented to group dynamics, especially when there were females in the group. An orientation that opens to further investigation on the relationship between creativity and cultural stereotypes on gender roles.

Keywords: Group dynamics, Creative thinking, Creative action, Social interaction, Gender infusion



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Abstract

Abstract Teachers are subject to supervisions within the scope of their activities in classroom, and school administrators are subject to ones within the scope of effectiveness and efficiency of their administrative processes in order for the education and training processes to be carried out in a regular way. Carried out by inspectors and administrative supervisors in Türkiye, school supervisions are practiced in line with national guidelines. It is necessary to describe how supervision processes are applied in schools so as to ensure continuity and evaluation of improvement in education and training processes. Designed as a descriptive survey, a measurement tool developed by the researcher and containing multiple-choice questions was used to collect data in this research. Teachers and school administrators working in middle schools and secondary schools were investigated under the headings of purpose of supervision, its results of supervision, frequency and methods used in it, their perceptions of the current supervision processes and their views on what kind of supervision is demanded, and comparisons on existing situation of supervisions and demands on it were made. Results of the research indicate that the supervisions of teachers aim to identify both their deficiencies and successes; are resulted by making verbal reminding and guidance; they do not have a routine, and are carried out in a form of document review. Some other results are that they aim to identify deficiencies in administrative supervisions of school administrations, they may result in either administrative sanctions, or improvement through guidance, supervision is made every few years, and it takes place in the form of document review. Some of the demands identified through this research are that the supervision of both groups should be carried out to identify both deficiencies and achievements, to result in improvement through guidance, to be continued throughout the education and training processes, to be practiced in a way to monitor the process and detect satisfactions of those who benefit from the service.

Keywords: Supervision of teachers, Supervision of school administrators, Purpose of supervision, Results of supervision, Frequency of supervision



Reflective Teaching Perception of EFL Teachers Who Applied Reflective Teaching Tools in Their Class

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Abstract

Reflective teaching, which has gained popularity and reattracted scholarly interest recently, can help practitioners of education gain new insights into their own practices by questioning their underlying assumptions, habits and perspectives and taking broader societal and political implications of their teaching. Grounded in a mixed method embedded design, the current study was carried out to explore (1) overall levels of reflection of the participants, (2) whether certain variables (gender, degree, experience, certification and department) have an influence on the participants' levels of reflection, (3) how reflection takes place, (4) what tools of reflection are employed by the participant. For the current study, the quantitative data was collected through the Reflective Teaching Questionnaire developed by Larrivee (2008). The questionnaire was administered to 100 instructors employed in the foreign languages departments of eight foundation universities in Turkey. The data obtained were analyzed using SPSS (26) for Windows. The qualitative study followed the quantitative phase and was carried out with the participation of 10 instructors in one of the foundation universities. The qualitative data was collected through the semi-structured individual interviews and content-analyzed by the researcher manually. The findings revealed that the participants' perception of their reflection levels were positive. The results indicated that the majority of the participants reflected on their teaching pedagogically or critically, though in many cases the variables of the study did not seem to significantly affect their levels of reflection. The qualitative findings also indicate that reflection takes place before, during or after teaching, and diverse reflection tools are used by the participants. The qualitative findings also indicate that there are some contextual factors inhibiting or enabling reflection such as strict curriculum, workload, work environment and flexibility. When both the qualitative and quantitative data are considered together, it seems that the participants' perception of their reflective practices are positive, but it is also clear from the results that reflection does not happen in a systematic and organized way. Finally, it is noteworthy to state that reflection levels seem to be dependent most on individual factors and choices, regarding that such variables as degree, experience, certification and experience often did not significantly impact reflection levels. To conclude, the present study contributes modest insights into reflective teaching practices in higher education ELT/EFL settings. Acknowledging the positive implications of reflection, the findings of the study related to how reflection takes place and what tools are used can help both researchers and practitioners in the field understand reflective teaching better.

Keywords: Reflection, Reflective teaching, ELT/EFL, Language teaching



Innovative School Climate, Teachers' Self-Efficacy and Cognitive Actualization Strategy in Instructional Practice: A Multilevel Mediation Analysis

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Abstract

This study was designed to examine teachers' self-efficacy as a potential mediator to understand the relations between innovative school climate and teachers' cognitive actualization in instructional practice. The data of this study are derived from the 2018 Teaching and Learning International Survey (TALIS) conducted by the OECD. This study was based on a sample of 2376 Korean teachers. Multi-level mediation analyses with Monte Carlo confidence intervals were used to measure within-subject effects at the teacher level (L1) and between-subject effects at the school level (L2). In this study, a 2-1-1 model containing a level-2 X variable and level-1 M and Y variables was designed. First, the author tested the relations between the variables and the mediational hypotheses using the MLmed macro for SPSS (Rockwood & Hayes, 2017), with robust standard errors (REM estimation). The results show significant effects of the innovative school climate on the mediational and dependent variables at between levels. Second, teachers' self-efficacy was an essential mediator for instructional practice for students' cognitive actualization within and between levels. These results highlight the importance of teachers' self-efficacy during secondary teachers' instructional practice and suggest that an innovative school climate is crucial for students' cognitive actualization.

Keywords: Innovative school climate, Teachers' self-efficacy, Cognitive actualization Strategy multilevel mediation analysis



The Status of Stufents' Didactic Self-Assessment in Romanian University Curriculum

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Abstract

Didactic self-assessment is one of the most important components of the instructional-educational process, even if many students and teachers minimize its relevance. This can be defined as the ability of students to make value judgments about their own academic performance, generally about their own activity, based on sound logical and psychological arguments. The development of students' self-assessment skills is supported by a number of socio-psychological factors (such as perceived self-efficacy or the opinions of relevant people - teachers, parents, etc.) and by some pedagogical factors (such as the teacher's didactic style, strategies teaching / learning / assessment used, the specifics of the information content taught, etc.). The aim of this research was to assess the awareness of students of the importance of training self-assessment skills for their professional and personal development. The research sample was represented by 336 students from 4 faculties within the University of Oradea, Romania, grouped in 3 series according to the academic years in which they studied (2019-2022). They were asked to self-assess their own academic performance in a university subject included in the Training Program in Psychopedagogy and Methodology. The results showed that most respondents tend to underestimate themselves, depending, among other things, on the quality of their academic preparation or the way exams are administered.

Keywords: Complementary strategies, Didactic evaluation, Objectivity, Self-assessment competences.



On Some Aspects of Motivation in Teaching in Albania and Kosovo

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Abstract

Over the past few decades, much has been learned about faith, value, motivated purpose, and the way they are developed. The aim is to provide theoretical perspective and opportunities to display the current summary of studies on the development of motivated values, goals and achievements. Students' learning motivation is seen on the most important psychological concepts of education. The main element is motivation and cognition. The study in the psychological aspect, aims to determine the relationships that function between internal and external motivation, learning achievements, as well as the role of self-efficacy of teachers and parents for the success of students in school. In terms of motivation, the study seeks to define self-esteem as a key factor in increasing self-efficacy and ability to cope with the challenges of the time. For this purpose, we have used several methods in the paper such as analysis, interviews, data description and comparative methods. The survey method provided data from different schools in Albania and Kosovo. The paper takes on a quantitative-qualitative nature with a concrete approach, leading to acceptable conclusions. The quantitative side in scientific research has been used to increase the strength of the argument. The evaluation of the forms of positivism recommended by various researchers, has coherently realized the theoretical paradigms, accompanied by sufficient quantities of tables and diagrams, which constitute the practical part of the study. The qualitative method has increased the validity of psycho-pedagogical concepts, giving it the tangible naturalness of life with scientific discipline. Elements of motivation are related to learning, combining its use, values and the importance of completing the activity. Motivation can be intertwined within the learning structure because it is essential to organizing, testing, and evaluating student involvement and the strategies used. The social context in which the learner tends to stabilize meaning over identity has a strong influence on the nature of the process. According to this we say that society plays an important role in determining the type of identity, which elements are possible, desirable and which are not.

Keywords: Motivation, Self-esteem, Teaching, Psycho-pedagogy, Self-efficacy



Content Analysis: Primary Education Teachers' Formation in Leadership

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Abstract

Leadership is one of the most important and necessary competencies of the 21st century, especially when it comes to education. According to Leithwood & Jantzi (2008), leadership is the second factor with the greatest impact in schools, only preceded by teaching. For this reason, it is important for teachers to be trained in aspects related to leadership and its implications for teaching. This paper deals with a content analysis of the presence of school leadership training received by trainee teachers in Primary Education in Andalusia. The objectives of this study are: (1) to analyze the training received by students of Primary Education in school leadership; (2) to know how the subject is approached in the different public universities of Andalusia; and (3) to analyze whether the training is sufficient to carry out the teaching task effectively. The study is based on the content analysis methodology proposed by Bardin (1986). The study plans of eight public universities of the Autonomous Community of Andalusia were taken into account, including core, basic and elective subjects. The results of the analysis of these didactic guides showed that in spite of the importance of leadership in education, the study plans hardly contemplated leadership and its importance in the proper functioning of schools.

Keywords: Leadership, Content Analysis, Primary Education, Teachers Formation



Examining the Relationship Between Gender Equality Attitudes, Gender Role Stress and Fear of Being Evaluated Negatively

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Abstract

The aim of the study was to examine the relationship between gender equality attitudes of female university students and their gender role stress and fear of being evaluated negatively. In the study, relational screening model, which is a quantitative research technique, and cross-sectional research design, which is a descriptive research type, were used. The universe of the study consists of female university students studying in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus in the 2021-2022 academic year. 388 female university students selected by purposeful sampling method were included in the study. Demographic Information Form, Gender Equality Scale, Female Gender Role Stress Scale and short form of Fear of Negative Evaluation Scale were used to collect data. The distribution of the participants according to their socio-demographic characteristics was determined by frequency analysis and descriptive statistics were used to evaluate the scale scores. In the study, it was found that there were no significant correlations between fear of being evaluated negatively and gender equality attitudes. There was significant negative correlation between gender role stress and gender attitudes and there was positive and significant correlation between gender role stress and fear of being evaluated negatively. There was a significant difference between the gender attitudes and gender role stress of participants in terms of their age. The study also concluded that there was no significant difference between age and fear of being evaluated negatively. There was no significant difference between the fear of being evaluated negatively and the income level, but there were significant differences between gender equality and gender role stress and income level. In this study, it was found that the level of paternal education affected gender equality and fear of being evaluated negatively. According to the findings, individuals whose father is a primary school graduate accept men superior to women and they believe that women are dependent on men. Finally, while it was determined that the sexual orientation variable was not related to the fear of being evaluated negatively, it was revealed that there was a significant difference between sexual orientation and gender attitudes and role stress. According to this difference, the egalitarian attitudes and role stresses of individuals who define their sexual orientation as 'other' are lower than other groups. However, the gender role stress scores of individuals with bisexual orientation are lower than those of homosexual. It is highly recommended to train young female individuals to raise their awareness about gender equality.

Keywords: Gender, Gender equality, Gender role stress, Fear of negative evaluation



Investigation of the Relationship Between Attachment Styles, Self-Compassion, Coping with Stress and Psychological Symptom Levels of University Students

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Abstract

The aim of the study was to examine the relationship between the attachment styles, self-compassion, stress coping styles and psychological symptom levels of university students. Relational screening model and cross-sectional research design were used in the study. The universe of the research consists of university students studying at universities in the TRNC in the 2021-2022 academic year. 380 individuals selected by randomized sampling method were included in the study. Demographic Information Form, Experiences in Close Relationships-II Scale, Self-Sensitivity Scale, Styles of Coping with Stress Scale and Brief Symptom Inventory were used as data collection tools. Frequency analysis was applied to determine the distribution of the participants according to socio-demographic characteristics and descriptive statistics were used to evaluate the scores of the scales. It was determined that there was no significant difference between gender and self-sensitivity. The scores of the male participants in the avoidant attachment, submissive and optimistic approach sub-dimensions were higher than the scores of female participants. Female participants had higher levels of hostility and depression than male participants. It was found that there was a significant relationship between age and styles of coping with stress and that optimistic approach sub-dimension scores increased as age increased. Among the results reached in this study are that the self-judgment sub-dimension scores and psychological symptom levels of individuals whose parents are separated are higher than individuals whose parents are together. It was concluded that the anxious attachment, self-judgment, isolation, excessive identification, helpless and submissive approach sub-dimension scores and psychological symptom levels of individuals with diagnosed psychiatric/psychological disorders and those using psychiatric drugs were higher than individuals who did not have any psychiatric / psychological diagnosis and did not use psychiatric drugs. In addition, it was found that there were significant and negative correlations between self-sensitivity and psychological symptoms in the study. According to these findings, the level of psychological symptoms increases as the scores in the sub-dimensions of self-judgment, isolation and excessive identification increase. Also, as the scores in the sub-dimensions of self-compassion, awareness of sharing and consciousness increase, the level of psychological symptoms decreases. It was also found that there were negative and significant correlations between self-confident and optimistic approach sub-dimension scores and psychological symptom scores of the participants. In addition, there were positive correlations between the scores of the participants from the desperate approach, submissive approach and psychological symptom scores. Finally, this study revealed that there was a statistically significant positive relationship between the sub-dimensions of avoidant attachment, self-judgment and the level of psychological symptoms. There is a need to do social studies to protect individuals from carrying their early years psychological problems to their adulthood.

Keywords: Attachment style, Self-compassion, Coping with stress, Psychological symptoms



Content Analysis: Primary Education Teachers' Formation in Leadership

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Abstract

Leadership is one of the most important and necessary competencies of the 21st century, especially when it comes to education. According to Leithwood & Jantzi (2008), leadership is the second factor with the greatest impact in schools, only preceded by teaching. For this reason, it is important for teachers to be trained in aspects related to leadership and its implications for teaching. This paper deals with a content analysis of the presence of school leadership training received by trainee teachers in Primary Education in Andalusia. The objectives of this study are: (1) to analyze the training received by students of Primary Education in school leadership; (2) to know how the subject is approached in the different public universities of Andalusia; and (3) to analyze whether the training is sufficient to carry out the teaching task effectively. The study is based on the content analysis methodology proposed by Bardin (1986). The study plans of eight public universities of the Autonomous Community of Andalusia were taken into account, including core, basic and elective subjects. The results of the analysis of these didactic guides showed that in spite of the importance of leadership in education, the study plans hardly contemplated leadership and its importance in the proper functioning of schools.

Keywords: Leadership, Content Analysis, Primary Education, Teachers Formation



Factors Predicting Teachers' Job Satisfaction in Korean Middle Schools

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Abstract

This study focused on exploring a strategy to increase teachers' job satisfaction in Korean secondary schools. To this end, the first task is to identify factors that affect their satisfaction. Unlike previous studies that explored its factors using regression analysis or SEM, which is focusing on the relationship between a single variable and job satisfaction, this study focused on identifying paths leading to teachers' job satisfaction through fuzzy set analysis (fsQCA) noting the causal complexity of social phenomena. Therefore, this research aimed to reveal the combinations of conditions leading to teachers' job satisfaction in Korean secondary schools. The data of this study are derived from the 2018 Teaching and Learning International Survey (TALIS) conducted by the OECD. The explanatory variables were Teacher self-efficacy, Teachers perceived disciplinary climate, Teacher-student relations, Teacher cooperation, Participation among stakeholders, and Social utility value. This study was based on a sample of 2287 Korean middle school teachers. The research method is the fuzzy sets qualitative comparative analysis (fsQCA) using the set-theoretic relations, which starts from the premise that social phenomena have causal complexity characteristics. The important findings revealed Korean teacher job satisfaction by outlining several combinations of factors that lead paths to explain job satisfaction. More specifically, 1) Five distinct paths were extracted to explain the high level of job satisfaction. 2) Two distinct paths were showed clearly to explain the low level of job satisfaction. The other significant findings are that teachers could achieve job satisfaction only when a variable is combined with other variables, and neither variable is sufficient by itself. These findings imply that teachers' job satisfaction has causal complexity characteristics of conjunctural causation, equifinality, and causal asymmetry. Some implications of these findings are discussed, theoretically and practically, and a few recommendations to improve teacher job satisfaction are suggested.

Keywords: Teachers' Job Satisfaction , Teacher self-efficacy, Teachers perceived disciplinary climate, Teacher-student relations, Teacher cooperation



Accounting Students Alignment with Active Methods in a Post-Pandemic Context

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Abstract

More and more professors in higher education are requested to use innovative methodologies to motivate and engage students. The focus in education tends to be the development of new skills such as creativity and critical thinking, considered key skills for students to be able to deal with uncertain realities. The future in the professions, and life, will be marked by the post-pandemic stamp. The pandemic has shaken educational methodologies. On the one hand, the supply and demand for digital content increased and the teaching of theoretical content began to be done at a distance and with digital support (such as videos, internet pages and digital documentation). On the other hand, active methods, difficult to implement in a pandemic context, have gained new prominence. Thus, in the post-pandemic context the demand for these methods increases. This paper presents the case of a workshop proposed to students of a public accounting course. 118 students, from a population of 202, enrolled voluntarily. The combination of simulation and role-playing was the method used in the workshop. This study aims to understand how students perceived the use of active methods to enhance an active role by the combination of active methods in their process of teaching and learning. The quantitative methodology was the chosen one for the study. A survey was sent to those students to gather their opinion regarding the workshop: content, simulation use, teamwork, role-playing, problem-solving and the format used. The response rate was 82%. The findings allowed us to conclude that students want to learn with active methods where they are called to do, to prepare information by themselves, to solve difficult situations addressed to real situations. They are more engaged in their self-learning when working in environments where: “a controlled” stress is present, different students work together, problems are based on real situations, time management is essential, technologies applied to public accounting are real (not just for education), role-playing is constantly used, which obliges them to react immediately to provide solutions. This study contributes to public accounting education, during a post pandemic period, showing the demand and alignment of the students with active methods.

Keywords: Active learning, public accounting, simulation, role-playing, crisis skills.



Through the Positive Discipline Lens: Primary School Teachers' Busy Agenda

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Abstract

In primary school years, classroom management mostly occupies the agenda of teachers working at this level. Teacher-child communication, behavior patterns that children bring to school from their homes, and the order that teachers want to establish in their classrooms are knitted by crossing wicker ropes. Classroom management includes all the actions that teachers take to create an effective and safe learning environment. When the relevant literature is examined, various models related to classroom management are encountered. Based on the principle that the communication between the teacher and the child is the basis of effective classroom management, it is necessary to examine the quality of teachers' approaches, attitudes and behaviors towards children from the teachers' own perspective. In this context, the evaluation of educational environments from the perspective of the concepts of positive psychology has gained importance in recent years. In this study, the main aim is to examine the discipline understanding of kindergarten, primary school and English teachers working at the primary education level in the lens of classroom management. In the second stage, it is aimed to examine the problems they experience while communicating with children in depth. Sequential explanatory design of mixed method research was used in this study. Kindergarten, primary school and English teachers (N=105) working in public schools in Istanbul, selected by random sampling, constitute the sample of the research. Teachers' thoughts on positive discipline were collected through a questionnaire consisting of open-ended questions. The findings obtained from the teachers' questionnaire responses led the researchers to conduct semi-structured interviews in order to obtain in-depth information about the subject. For this purpose, interviews were conducted with 10 teachers who were randomly selected from the sample group. According to the survey results, "disruption" in primary classes was on the top of the problems' list teachers reported. In the semi-structured interviews, presenters asked the real cases in the teachers' classes and disruption scenarios. In the analysis of the qualitative data, descriptive analysis was used. All teachers interviewed, regardless of branch, stated that they faced similar problem behaviors in their classrooms.

Keywords: Positive discipline, Classroom management, Primary education



Understanding the Effect of Thai Entrepreneurs' Altruism and Procedural Fairness on Being Happy: More Money or More Happiness?

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Abstract

The concept of give and take is nothing uncommon or peculiar. Since the beginning of mankind in this cradle of humanity, in order to survive, living along as an isolated island is not a lucrative way to survive: Human beings need to be socialized. Thus, by exchanging/bartering what they acquired to the others group, without expected return, is a sign of altruism. But why did they decide to give so, was it because they had the feelings of happiness or just a feeling of giving away? Consequently, by understanding the effect of such reciprocity, authors would like to see whether it is rational enough to be procedurally fair and altruistic at the same time. And if so, can we be happy after that, especially when the sample questioned is entrepreneurs in Thailand? Can businessmen be more happily with the incremental of benefits as well? – This is what authors aim to explore. Author takes data of Thai entrepreneurs from World Value Survey Database. World Values Survey was conducted by World Values Survey Association with the current seventh wave covered 80 countries, the length of survey spanned from 2017-2021 (World Values Survey, 2020a). The data were used in various research such as Bjørnskov et al. (2013). This research is divided accordingly: The first part will be introduction to ration aspects; secondly, literature reviews will be explored in various perspectives and their side-effect; thirdly, the methodology will be explained and analyzed by using secondary data with Structural Equation Modelling; and finally, the results and further research will be discussed.

Keywords: Altruism, Procedural Fairness, Entrepreneur, Money, Happiness



Examination of Sports Faculty Students' Levels of Subjective and Mental Well-being in Terms of Various Variables

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Abstract

The aim of the study is to determine the mental well-being and subjective well-being of Kocaeli University Faculty of Sports students' behavior of doing and not doing sports, their effects on their academic success, and the effect of sports on mood. It was prepared to investigate whether this effect differs according to gender, age, education, and marital status variables. The sample group of the study consists of female students and 98 male students total of 201 university students who wished to participate voluntarily. Data were collected and randomized by using the survey method, and obtained in the research were analyzed through SPSS 25.0 package programs. Mann-Whitney test analysis from non-parametric tests was used for the data. Mental Well-Being Scale and Subjective Well-Being Scale relational screening models were used in the evaluation. A significant difference was found between mental well-being and subjective well-being in doing sports.

Keywords: Subjective Well-being, Mental Well-being, State of doing sports



Teachers' Creativity as a Condition of Including Refugee Students from Ukraine in Polish Mainstream Schools

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Abstract

Abstract Background and aim: Due to the political situation in Ukraine, the number of Ukrainian students in Poland has increased significantly in recent months, reaching almost 200.000 students in different types of schools. After February 24, 2022 many Polish teachers were faced with the challenge of including students from Ukraine in the Polish education system. This situation required them to take a creative approach to their work. This research aimed to understand the experiences of Polish mainstream schools teachers who teach refugee students from Ukraine with a special emphasis put on teachers' creativity in adjusting Methodology: A qualitative, interpretive phenomenological study was used to explore teachers' lived experiences associated with teaching refugee students from Ukraine. A sample of 31 teachers participated in six focus groups. An interpretive analysis was conducted. Results: Three main themes – Feeling Bewildered and the Need for Creativity, Changing Attitudes and Teaching Styles, Creativity in the Use of Teaching Methods – were identified. Various aspects of teachers' activities required their creativity: 1) establishing contact with students from Ukraine, 2) taking care of them in a crisis situation, 3) organising preparatory classes, 4) including them in classes and ensuring good relations with Polish students, 5) using didactic methods that could support the teaching process of these students, 6) supporting students in areas other than education (e.g. material, emotional). Conclusion and suggestions: Polish teachers had to adjust to the new situation caused by the war in Ukraine and a sudden influx of refugees with children who started attending Polish schools. This unexpected situation forced teachers to use their creativity: look for new ways of helping students, adjust their teaching styles and use new, creative methods of their own design in teaching. A number of practice recommendations aimed at supporting teachers and students are made.

Keywords: Creativity, Teachers, Teaching methods, Refugee students, Ukraine



Digitalization in Accounting: Changing Processes

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Abstract

Digitalization and new technologies bring with them accelerated changes in many areas, and especially in those where the use of technology is indispensable. This article researches the ability of accounting to innovate and adapt to digital technologies and the solutions related to those technologies, especially when the operating system depends on the state. The transformation of accounting from the traditional process to digital innovation presents many opportunities and challenges for an increasingly digital world, and where sustainability is still an emerging area of high awareness. It becomes important to understand the impact of this technological advance on the accounting profession and accounting professionals, and to understand what kind of new skills are needed by Certified Accountants (CA). Interviews were conducted with accounting professionals in order to understand the impact of technological advances in their daily lives, and an analysis was made of the social networks of CA groups, where questions are presented for clarification by professional colleagues and even some notices about legislation, but mainly about the unburdening of these professionals regarding the current moment of (post) pandemic. Accounting evolves and follows the progress of society and the business world, where the evolution of technologies is a constant, especially in the last decade. On the one hand, digital transformation in accounting is affirmed as necessary and as an important tool for managing information systems, but on the other hand, there is a constant inoperability of information systems and reception of information by the State, where websites are often inoperable or under maintenance on critical dates for the submission of tax returns. Repeated information is also requested from various state agencies, to companies that, not being the CA's responsibility, it is to these professionals that companies appeal. There are also successive requests for postponements of deadlines and adjustments to the tax calendar, with a generalized discontent and weariness of the CA's. This research contributes to the theoretical body of the evolution of accounting and information systems, in the dimension of the use of new technologies in creating operations and managing transactions, for companies and for the state. While it is widely accepted that accounting is part of the process of innovation and digital transformation, it is currently at a stage of several contradictions: on the one hand, the facilitation of digital media and artificial intelligence that presents itself as a real challenge, and the information does not circulate among the various state bodies, namely because the same type of information is requested by several bodies; and on the other hand, the preparation of the CA's, from the academy to the future CA's, and finally, the State as the receiver of digitalization and information processes.

Keywords: Digitalisation accounting, Generic skills, Accounting education, Professional accounting, Sustainability accounting.



Action-Oriented Approach Based on the Principles of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR)

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Abstract

Action-oriented approach based on the principles of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) Asst. Prof. Dr. Lendita Gjickolli, University Hasan Prishtina of Prishtina, Department of French language and literature Republic of Kosovo lendita.gjikolli@uni-pr.edu ORCID ID0000-0002-4043-9048 Abstract The interactive approach of teaching / learning foreign languages as a language concept or perspective, is prone of language code implications, which appear during the process of learning a foreign language, emphasizing various factors that require metacognitive knowledge and skills as: phonological, grammatical and communicative awareness. The aim of this research is to reflect, analyse, and highlight the explicit description of the objectives, content and methods of language teaching / learning components such as: acquisition, production, interaction and mediation based on the SPSS methodology, in the Department of French Language and Literature, at the University of Prishtina “Hasan Prishtina”, Rep. Kosovo. Furthermore, we will address the typology of language variety of existing models designs according to the standards and parameters founded by CECR, which represent an interactive approach with comprehensive, pragmatic competencies, elaborated at levels, in order to communicate effectively in different aspects and situations of daily life, always including the connection of language components as a facilitative, intriguing process of learning languages creatively and efficiently. Key words: Action-oriented, code, language, approach, awareness, competencies.

Keywords: Action-oriented, Code, Language, Approach, Awareness, Competencies.



Bibliotherapeutic Models of Creative Teaching of Children's Literature

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Abstract

Abstract: Although the term bibliotherapy takes on special significance in the twenty-first century, bibliotherapeutic practices are as old as human. Although of a fictional nature, literature has always had the power to influence the psychological states of children in particular, because bibliotherapy as an artistic therapeutic model primarily involves oral narration of various literary genres and reading literary texts to prevent and treat certain psychological difficulties and to nurture mental health in general. This means that children from the time of listening to lullabies at the earliest age are exposed to bibliotherapy, and with growing up and reading various literary texts, watching movies, listening to music, etc. this action only intensifies. Therefore, it is necessary to examine how children's literature in the class of Bosnian, Croatian, Serbian language and literature through adequate work of teachers can therapeutically contribute to the positive characteristics of the child's personality. And vice versa – which texts for children could have a completely opposite effect, since children's literature, unfortunately, abounds in ideological texts and from the perspective of child psychology with various inappropriate content. This paper uses various bibliotherapeutic methods to examine the therapeutic effect of selected texts for children of 4th grade pupils in primary school in Bosnia and Herzegovina in order to preserve the mental health of younger students with a focus on well-known student difficulties such as the stress of grading, not accepting lower grades, stronger self-acceptance which includes accepting one's own shortcomings, bullying, etc. And, of course, nurturing and promoting many positive traits of a child's personality. In the entire bibliotherapeutic process in the teaching of literature the education and creativity of teachers who teach children's literature is of particular importance, and the paper offers certain methodological guidelines for teachers of children's literature in the bibliotherapeutic direction.

Keywords: Bibliotherapy, Psychology, Children's literature, Prevention, Difficulties, Guidelines



Lessons from the Pandemic: Digital Transformation of Higher Education through Distance Learning

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Abstract

The topic of the research is relevant because it is due to radical changes in the organization of the educational process in all universities of the country in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. Over the past 2019-2020, 2020-2021 academic years, almost all the country's leading universities were massively forced to switch to a distance learning format using one or another electronic educational environment. Such a sharp transition to distance learning revealed many sore points of the entire education system - the system showed insufficient preparation of participants in the educational process to work in isolation. The article analyzes the perception educational disciplines as the main participants in the educational process in the context of an emergency transition to a remote learning format. Distance learning is becoming one of the main factors in reforming the educational process in universities. The strengths and weaknesses of this process are analyzed, it is concluded that in the system of modern higher education, the distance learning format can be considered a form that complements and enhances the educational and educational potential of the education received. The transition in 2020 to a full distance learning format accelerated, in our opinion, the virtualization of education, which caused a large-scale restructuring of the entire educational process in the education system, in which, as a new factor was the model of contact distance learning using Internet technologies. Such an experience of a mandatory and total transition to a distance learning format not only made it possible to create a new learning model that has great technological capabilities, but also helped to identify the most problematic issues of online learning. The most vulnerable places, as the survey showed, affect the sphere of communication between participants in the learning process, namely: the lack of "live", direct contact with each other. Therefore, the remote learning format encourages the teaching staff of universities to search for new methodological approaches and, first of all, above all, to the search for new models of effective online communication. The accumulated world experience of distance education allows us to talk about the development of this process in the following areas: 1) distance learning within the global Internet system; 2) active introduction into the educational process of mobile and cloud technologies, open educational platforms that contribute to the targeted choice by the students themselves of an individual learning path, taking into account the needs and characteristics of each and, accordingly, the organization of their autonomous learning. So, we can conclude that in the system of higher education, distance learning can be considered and applied not as the main one, but as a supplement and strengthening the traditional basic format of higher education. Despite the fact that the forecasts for a return to the previous format of organizing education are not yet clear, it is worth considering now the question of the model for organizing the educational process in the post-pandemic period.

Keywords: Distance learning, Blended learning, Digitalization, COVID-19, Interactive Technologies



Self-Concept and Creative/Noncreative Attitudes of Students of Special Education Major in Poland

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Abstract

Creativity is considered to be not only potential and necessity but also a value in contemporary teacher education. From a special education perspective, adequate teachers' support for the development of children with disabilities is directly linked to teachers' creativity or creative attitude. The low quality of expected standard pedagogical intervention activities can even force special education teachers to keep searching for new solutions or educational innovations that will make it possible to overcome numerous ongoing difficulties. Creativity in education should be understood as, among others, certain personality traits of preservice teachers somehow embracing self-concept, as well. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between self-concept and creative/noncreative attitudes among undergraduate students majoring in special education. A total of 99 Polish university students participated in the study. A creative/noncreative attitude-dependent variable was examined by a Creative Behavior Questionnaire by Popek. Students' self-concept (including self-esteem) - independent variable, the predictor was assessed with a Tennessee Self-Concept Scale by Fitts. The outcomes of the regression analysis proved that the strongest predictors were found for noncreative (reconstructive) attitudes. The personal barriers to developing students' creative attitudes (concerning self-concept) were identified. The paper contains conclusions in conjunction with practical implications. Humans are neither born creative nor noncreative. Moreover, nothing and no one can deprive someone of creative potential, but a creative attitude deficit may be linked to certain personal obstacles pertaining to the self-concept of preservice teachers. Thus, self-confidence in combination with creative attitudes toward future special needs and inclusive education teachers could be translated into practice by introducing effective and innovative teaching strategies

Keywords: Self-Concept, Special Education, Creative/Noncreative attitudes, Higher education



Comparison of Education Systems of Turkiye, Estonia and Japan

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Abstract

When the countries considered as developed are examined, it is seen that their education systems are also effective and developed. One of the most comprehensive exams showing the education quality of countries at the international level is the Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) organized by the Organization for European Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The PISA exam is an exam that is held every three years and only includes 15-year-olds. In the exam, students solve questions from three basic competence areas: reading, mathematics and science. Estonia and Japan, which were selected to be compared with Turkey in the research, are at the top of the list in terms of success in PISA 2015 and 2018. In the study, the education systems of these three countries were compared with five parameters: teacher training and appointment, supervision, the structure of the education system, and the teaching process of the course. The aim of the research is to compare the education systems of Turkey, Estonia and Japan with the determined parameters and to reveal the similarities and differences. The research was modeled using document analysis, one of the qualitative research methods. The literature on the parameters discussed in this process was examined. In addition, the official websites of the relevant education ministries of the countries and the sources on other international education content websites were also used in the collection of data. According to the findings obtained as a result of the research, it has been seen that Estonia and Japan keep their education systems above politics, and that their teacher selection, training, appointment and development systems are effective. It can be said that the high quality of teachers is the most important building block of the quality of the education systems of these two countries. In addition, the autonomy of teachers and the flexibility of curricula are also seen as separate differences. It can be stated that the education systems of the three countries discussed in the research are centralized, compulsory education periods, holidays and kindergarten are not compulsory. From the point of view of inspection systems, while school inspections in Estonia and Japan are carried out both centrally and locally by municipalities, in Turkey, municipalities cannot conduct school inspections.

Keywords: Comparative education, Japanese education system, Estonian education system, Turkey education system



The development and Validation of Teacher Leadership Behavior Scale and its Implications for School Leaders

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Abstract

This paper describes the development and validation of Teacher Leadership Behavior Scale (TLBS) and discusses its psychometric properties. A mixed-method research design has been adopted for scale development. Initial 58 items that measure teacher leadership behavior have been drawn from in-depth interviews with 25 teachers in a teacher leadership study that had previously been carried out in 2012 by the author (Bolat, 2012). The scale with 58 initial items, using a 5-point Likert type, was administered to 403 teachers who work in K-12 schools in Türkiye for exploratory factor analysis. 58 items were reduced to 20 items through exploratory factor analysis. The scale was further validated by confirmatory factor analysis with another 400 respondents. Factor analysis revealed that there are four subscales in the scale: (i) Self-Leadership: Professional and Student Improvement (6 items), (ii) Self-Leadership: Parental Involvement (3 items), (iii) Micro Leadership: Professional Community (6 items), (iv) Macro Leadership: School Improvement (6 items). What makes the scale distinctive is it is theoretically driven. Bolat (2012) has found as a result of qualitative analysis in his earlier research that teacher exhibits leadership behavior at three levels: self-leadership, micro leadership and macro leadership. This scale is a quantitative representation of these three levels. A four-factor model of teacher leadership behavior scale is psychometrically sound and can be used in school settings by school leaders to choose at what levels teachers are in terms of leadership and develop teacher leadership behaviors for school improvement.

Keywords: Teacher Leadership, School Leaders, Scale Development, Leadership Development



Teacher Leadership at Three Levels and its Implications for School Leaders: A Cluster Analysis Approach

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine teacher leadership by establishing profiles at different levels of leadership. Teacher Leadership Behavior Scale, developed by Bolat (2022), has been administered to 480 teachers. The scale consists of four subscales: (i) Self-Leadership: Professional and Student Improvement (6 items), (ii) Self-Leadership: Parental Involvement (3 items), (iii) Micro Leadership: Professional Community (6 items), (iv) Macro Leadership: School Improvement (6 items). It asks teachers whether they exhibit leadership at the classroom level, departmental level and school/policy level. As predicted, cluster analysis has revealed three clusters of teacher leadership behavior. Teachers at Cluster 1 (macro-leaders) exhibit leadership behavior at all three levels. These teachers feel responsible for the improvement of their own students, their departments and the whole school. Teachers at Cluster 2 (micro-leaders) exhibit leadership behavior at the classroom level to a great extent but at micro and macro level to moderate extent. Teachers at Cluster 3 (self-leaders) exhibit leadership behaviors only at classroom level, but not so much at micro and macro level. They feel responsible only for their own professional development, student improvement and parental involvement. Cluster analysis of teachers is a helpful tool for school leaders to identify where teachers are at their leadership level. They can design and develop leadership development programs to help teachers move to a higher level of leadership (from self-leadership to macro leadership) so that all teachers can help improve the school as a whole.

Keywords: Teacher Leadership, School Leaders, School Improvement, Teacher Leadership Development



Digital Education: A Portuguese High School Example

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Abstract

The professional digital competence of teachers is of growing importance in classrooms, now that digital resources and digital media are becoming important parts of teachers' everyday practice. Learning in a classroom is an important aspect in the transmission of knowledge. Consequently, the combination of traditional learning with digital environments brings up important issues in didactics and pedagogies. This study aims to explore a pilot method in a high school in Porto, which uses both face-to-face with digital teaching/learning simultaneously. In the light of this expectation, it is important to investigate the effects of these technologies on teacher and student's relationship at the classroom. Based on classroom action research, the design used was the model developed by Kemmis and Taggart, consisting of four components: planning, action, monitoring, and reflection. In addition, this research required the use of observation and interviews for data collection and a descriptive-quantitative analysis of the obtained data. Results indicated that: (1) teachers do not have the necessary digital skills; (2) schools must change the pedagogies in use and; (3) students need humanistic, communication and interpersonal skills. Conclusions show that students, teachers and school managers are eager to exploit this pilot model to achieve better results. We conclude that further comparative studies of digital learning are needed. The ultimate goal is to reflect on digital environments in school as a pedagogical tool and the teaching of human and interpersonal skills along with the training of digital skills.

Keywords: Digital Environments, Soft skills, Human relations, Emotional literacy.



Organizational Commitment of Academicians, The Relationship Between Job Satisfaction and Denunciation Behavior

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to determine the relationship between academicians' organizational commitment, job satisfaction and whistleblowing behaviors. The universe of work in the research consists of academics working in state universities, which are among the top 10 in the URAP 2020-2021 Turkey ranking, which summarizes the academic performance of our universities in the 2020-2021 academic year. The sample consists of 814 academicians selected using the simple random sampling method. In the particular research, The organizational Commitment Scale (OCS), the Job Satisfaction Scale (JSS) and the Whistleblowing Degree Scale (WDS) were used as the data collection tools for data collection. SPSS 18.0 and LISREL 8.80 statistical packages were used for data analysis. The descriptive statistics on the variables were tested in the SPSS program and the model of the effect of organizational commitment on job satisfaction and on whistleblowing behavior was investigated and carried out using the path analysis technique of the LISREL 8.80 program. According to the results of the research, it is seen that the organizational commitment of the academicians is at a 'moderate' level and their emotional commitment is at a higher level compared to the continuance and normative commitment. The job satisfaction of academicians is at the level of 'very'. In addition, although whistleblowing behaviors occur at a 'moderate' level, academics are the most supportive; they exhibit the least external whistleblowing behavior. Organizational commitment of academics affects their perceptions of job satisfaction and whistleblowing. As academics' organizational commitment increases, their job satisfaction levels increase, but their whistleblowing behaviors decrease. In addition, as job satisfaction levels increase, whistleblowing behaviors also increase. Organizational commitment has a stronger predictive effect on whistleblowing than job satisfaction. Organizational commitment levels of academics; It varies depending on gender, age, seniority, marital status and education level. Job satisfaction levels, on the other hand, vary depending on gender, age, seniority, marital status, educational status, title, educational level, and the fields of academics. Finally, while the whistleblowing levels of academics do not differ according to gender; varies depending on age, marital status and the university where they work.

Keywords: Organizational commitment, Job satisfaction, Whistleblowing, Organizational behavior, Whistleblowing behavior



Risk Management in Latvian Municipal Social Services for Sustainable Well-being of the Population

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Abstract

The European Pillar of Social Rights, adopted in November 2017, sets out 20 principles with the explicit aim of promoting upward convergence to create better living and working conditions in Europe that helps fight poverty in all its forms and ensure fair, adequate and sustainable social security systems. For several years now, the world and Latvia have been witnessing a change in political systems and ideologies, and rapid technological developments, especially in information technology. Today, we can see how the methods of administration in local government, the forms of customer service in the public sector are changing and what are the benefits of change for population, but the risks that can significantly affect the organization of work and communication with customers in local government institutions for the promotion of social welfare in a sustainable way are not fully identified. 2017. gada novembri pieņemtajā Eiropas sociālo tiesību pilārā ir noteikti 20 principi, kuru tiešais mērķis ir veicināt augšupeju konvergenci, lai Eiropa radītu labākus dzīves un darba apstākļus, kas palīdz apkarot nabadzību visās tās izpausmēs un nodrošināt taisnīgas, piemērotas un ilgtspējīgas sociālās drošības sistēmas. Jau vairākus gadus pasaules un Latvijas mēroga vērojama politisko sistēmu un ideoloģiju maiņa, strauja tehnoloģiju attīstība, īpaši informācijas tehnoloģiju. Šodien redzam, ka mainās administrēšanas metodes pašvaldībā, klientu apkalpošanas formas publiskajā sektorā un kādi ir iedzīvotāju ieguvumi no pārmaiņām, tomēr pilnībā nav apzināti riski, kas var būtiski ietekmēt pašvaldības iestāžu darba organizāciju un komunikāciju ar klientiem sociālās labklājības veicināšanai ilgtspējā. The aim of the research- based on the scientific literature, regulatory framework and the findings of the empirical study, to develop a risk assessment, in accordance with the specifics of social services in Latvia, to promote the social well-being of the population in sustainability. balstoties uz zinātnisko literatūru, normatīvo bāzi un empiriskajā pētījuma gūtajām atzinām, izstrādāt risku izvērtējumu, atbilstoši sociālo dienestu specifikai Latvijā, iedzīvotāju sociālās labklājības veicināšanai ilgtspējā. Methods of research: Theoretical research methods – literature research and analysis, regulatory analysis, empirical research method –survey, statistical analysis, expert interview. Results of the research: Summarized conclusions on the need for risk management in municipal social services and developed a risk assessment in accordance with the specifics of social services.

Keywords: Risk management, Municipal social services, Well-being, Sustainability



Ways of Integrative Study of Folklore

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Abstract

As it is known, the teaching of folklore in secondary schools and universities, the use of new teaching materials in literature lessons, the use of innovations and technologies in the training of literature teachers, active / interactive work methods in teaching fiction application, from tradition to modernity and the publication of articles on such topical issues are of great importance in the renewal of the science of teaching methods of literature in accordance with modern requirements. The article explores the history and ways of teaching folklore. For this, the experience of recent times has been studied and researched. The history of folklore can—and should—be written as a history of ideology. As it is known, the teaching of folklore in secondary schools and universities, the use of new teaching materials in literature lessons, the use of innovations and technologies in the training of literature teachers, active / interactive work methods in teaching fiction application, from tradition to modernity and the publication of articles on such topical issues are of great importance in the renewal of the science of teaching methods of literature in accordance with modern requirements. The article explores the history and ways of teaching folklore. For this, the experience of recent times has been studied and researched. The history of folklore can—and should—be written as a history of ideology.

Keywords: Comparative, Theoretical analysis and generalization; Qualitative empirical methods: Observation, Interview



Development Trends of Environmental Education

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Abstract

The article reflects the consequences of environmental problems and ways to restore them. The need for environmental education arose from the need to provide a favorable environment for human life. The quality of the environment, health - determines the basic human right and the main goal of the development of civilization. Without the natural basis necessary for human existence and development, all social issues lose their significance. Therefore, environmental education should not be limited to the education system, but should become a key part of it. If literature and history are necessary for the acquisition of cultural values, natural science is necessary for the acquisition of natural laws, environmental education is for a form of true human attitude to nature, for the acquisition of specific socio-natural laws and norms of behavior. Thus, human existence and development is possible in the future. Deformation of the system of ecological relations, lack of sense of responsibility for the future is the source of environmental crises. There is a consumer attitude towards nature among high school and high school graduates and the population as a whole; The demand of the population to study the environment and participate in its improvement has not developed. Therefore, the purpose of environmental education is to form a responsible attitude to nature. Ecological education means the process of continuous education, upbringing and development aimed at the formation of a common ecological culture, ecological responsibility on every inhabitant of the planet, the ecological responsibility of every inhabitant of our planet.

Keywords: Environmental education, Protection, Creativity, Nature protection, Ecological community



Ways of Teaching the Poetic "I" in the Works of Pasha Galbinur

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Abstract

The article discusses the poetry of Pasha Galbinur, a poet of modern Azerbaijani literature. After a conceptual study of the author's work, the poetic "I" in his poems and the ways of its teaching were studied. Pasha Galbinur is one of the artists distinguished in modern literature by his creative talent, originality of thought and style. Formed in the heat of the literary and cultural environment of the 80s of the last century and tuned to the awakening of the national spirit with all its potential, the artist has always been a problem of serious analysis in the field of super-time and super-space. In general, the renewal, which began in the 60s, is characterized by the mobility of different typologies, different models of paradigmatic landscape, new expression schemes of memory codes in the following decades. The article discusses the poetry of Pasha Galbinur, a poet of modern Azerbaijani literature. After a conceptual study of the author's work, the poetic "I" in his poems and the ways of its teaching were studied. Pasha Galbinur is one of the artists distinguished in modern literature by his creative talent, originality of thought and style. Formed in the heat of the literary and cultural environment of the 80s of the last century and tuned to the awakening of the national spirit with all its potential, the artist has always been a problem of serious analysis in the field of super-time and super-space. In general, the renewal, which began in the 60s, is characterized by the mobility of different typologies, different models of paradigmatic landscape, new expression schemes of memory codes in the following decades.

Keywords: Poetry, Lyric "I", Pasha Galbinur, Teaching literature



Experimental Methods in Education: Experiments on Pregnant Mice for the Treatment of Alcoholism

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Abstract

The article discusses the inhumanity of alcohol and other experiments on pregnant mice in biological education. Use of "indicator" animals with known microbiological status. Animals are placed in the same environment as the population being tested and periodically sacrificed and examined. Naked (athymic) mice are excellent indicators because they are immunodeficient and especially susceptible to pathogens. But these mice are not suitable for detecting changes in serological titer, which may indicate the presence of viruses, since there is no antigenic response in nude mice. To determine the serological titer, it is necessary to use animals with the appropriate immune status. The article discusses the inhumanity of alcohol and other experiments on pregnant mice in biological education. Use of "indicator" animals with known microbiological status. Animals are placed in the same environment as the population being tested and periodically sacrificed and examined. Naked (athymic) mice are excellent indicators because they are immunodeficient and especially susceptible to pathogens. But these mice are not suitable for detecting changes in serological titer, which may indicate the presence of viruses, since there is no antigenic response in nude mice. To determine the serological titer, it is necessary to use animals with the appropriate immune status.

Keywords: Pregnant mice, Experience, Humanism, Blood test, Alcoholism, Ethyl alcohol



Mobility and Internationalization in the Countries Successful in PISA

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Abstract

The Program for International Student Assessment, abbreviated as PISA, is an application developed by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 1997 to measure the success of students internationally. While increasing the standardization and improvement in education methods, PISA serves the purpose of comparing and testing the achievement of school children around the world. The aim of this study is to reveal the similarities and differences of mobility and internationalization in countries that have achieved successful results in the PISA (Program for International Student Assessment) exam. Qualitative research method was used in the research. The data of the study were collected by document analysis technique. In the study, the sample of the research was determined by using criterion sampling, which is one of the purposive sampling methods. In this context, the mobility and internationalization systems in the determined countries were examined and tried to be analyzed under the headings of pre-school and school education, higher education, adult education.

Keywords: Education, Internationalization, Mobility, Pisa, Teaching

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The Teaching of English as a Foreign Language in Preschool Children

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Abstract

Lately, early childhood education centres in Mexico are implementing the teaching of English at an early age in a bilingual environment. However it is necessary to choose the didactic materials to achieve good practices of early bilingual education in the classroom, as well as the contents and the methodology to organise the teaching-learning of English in preschool. That is why the aim of the present work is to elaborate a guide of playful activities to promote the learning of English language at early ages in bilingual environments in the preschool "Jardines de Xalapa", in Xalapa, Veracruz, Mexico. With this research we have designed a guide of play activities elaborated according to a specific age, from 5 to 6 years old, which is oriented to develop oral and listening skills, with contents of everyday life like animals, colours, numbers, school objects, parts of the house, geometric figures, parts of the body, transports and the weather.

Keywords: Preschool, Teaching, Foreign language



Organizational Commitment of Academicians, The Relationship Between Job Satisfaction and Denunciation Behavior

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to determine the relationship between academicians' organizational commitment, job satisfaction and whistleblowing behaviors. The universe of work in the research consists of academics working in state universities, which are among the top 10 in the URAP 2020-2021 Turkey ranking, which summarizes the academic performance of our universities in the 2020-2021 academic year. The sample consists of 814 academicians selected using the simple random sampling method. In the particular research, The organizational Commitment Scale (OCS), the Job Satisfaction Scale (JSS) and the Whistleblowing Degree Scale (WDS) were used as the data collection tools for data collection. SPSS 18.0 and LISREL 8.80 statistical packages were used for data analysis. The descriptive statistics on the variables were tested in the SPSS program and the model of the effect of organizational commitment on job satisfaction and on whistleblowing behavior was investigated and carried out using the path analysis technique of the LISREL 8.80 program. According to the results of the research, it is seen that the organizational commitment of the academicians is at a 'moderate' level and their emotional commitment is at a higher level compared to the continuance and normative commitment. The job satisfaction of academicians is at the level of 'very'. In addition, although whistleblowing behaviors occur at a 'moderate' level, academics are the most supportive; they exhibit the least external whistleblowing behavior. Organizational commitment of academics affects their perceptions of job satisfaction and whistleblowing. As academics' organizational commitment increases, their job satisfaction levels increase, but their whistleblowing behaviors decrease. In addition, as job satisfaction levels increase, whistleblowing behaviors also increase. Organizational commitment has a stronger predictive effect on whistleblowing than job satisfaction. Organizational commitment levels of academics; It varies depending on gender, age, seniority, marital status and education level. Job satisfaction levels, on the other hand, vary depending on gender, age, seniority, marital status, educational status, title, educational level, and the fields of academics. Finally, while the whistleblowing levels of academics do not differ according to gender; varies depending on age, marital status and the university where they work.

Keywords Organizational commitment, job satisfaction, whistleblowing, organizational behavior, whistleblowing behavior

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Developing Entrepreneurship via Creativity in Schools



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