

# 10TH INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION AND INNOVATIVE SCIENCES CONGRESS

*November 24-25, 2024 - Ankara*



## ABSTRACT BOOK

EDITORS

PROF. DR. OSMAN KUBİLAY GÜL

PROF. DR. GAFURDJAN MUKHAMEDOV

ISBN: 978-625-378-041-8

10th INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION AND  
INNOVATIVE SCIENCES CONGRESS

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ABSTRACT BOOK

ISBN: 978-625-378-041-8

# **CONGRESS ID**

## **CONGRESS TITLE**

10th INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION AND INNOVATIVE SCIENCES  
CONGRESS

## **DATE AND PLACE**

November 24-25, 2024 – Ankara, Türkiye

## **ORGANIZATION**

IKSAD INSTITUTE  
CHIRCHIK STATE PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY  
NAKHCHIVAN TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

## **EDITORS**

Prof. Dr. Osman Kubilay GÜL  
Prof. Dr. Gafurdjan MUKHAMEDOV

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Samet KUŞKIRAN

## **PARTICIPANTS COUNTRY (19 countries)**

TÜRKİYE, UZBEKISTAN, AZERBAIJAN, UKRAINE, GERMANY, ROMANIA,  
KAZAKHSTAN, INDIA, CANADA, MOROCCO, NIGERIA, MALAYSIA, VIETNAM,  
GEORGIA, SOUTH AFRICA, ETHIOPIA, PAKISTAN, IRAN, INDONESIA

**Total Accepted Article: 163**

**Total Rejected Papers: 48**

**Accepted Article (Türkiye): 80**

**Accepted Article (Other Countries): 83**

**ISBN: 978-625-378-041-8**



22.12.2024

REF: Akademik Teşvik

İlgili makama;

10. Uluslararası Başöğretmen Eğitim Ve Yenilikçi Bilimler Kongresi, 24-25 Kasım 2024 tarihleri arasında Ankara'da 19 farklı ülkenin (Türkiye 80 bildiri- Diğer ülkeler 83 bildiri) akademisyen/araştırmacılarının katılımıyla gerçekleşmiştir

Kongre 16 Ocak 2020 Akademik Teşvik Ödeneği Yönetmeliğine getirilen "Tebliğlerin sunulduğu yurt içinde veya yurt dışındaki etkinliğin uluslararası olarak nitelendirilebilmesi için Türkiye dışında en az beş farklı ülkeden sözlü tebliğ sunan konuşmacının katılım sağlaması ve tebliğlerin yarından fazlasının Türkiye dışından katılımcılar tarafından sunulması esastır." değişikliğine uygun düzenlenmiştir.

Bilgilerinize arz edilir,

Saygılarımla

**Prof. Dr. Osman Kubilay GÜL**  
Member of the Organizing Committee

Sayı : E-44292010-299.01-8532

22/10/2024

Konu : Kongre Katılımı Hk.

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Sosyal ve Beşeri Bilimler, Ziraat, Veteriner, Sağlık Bilimleri, Mühendislik ve Matematik, Fen Bilimleri alanında EĞİTİM temalı olarak 24-25 KASIM 2024 tarihleri arasında Nahçıvan Öğretmenler Enstitüsü ve İKSAD Enstitüsü işbirliğiyle 10. Uluslararası Başöğretmen Eğitim ve Yenilikçi Bilimler Kongresi, Ankara'da düzenlenecektir. 10. Uluslararası Başöğretmen Eğitim ve Yenilikçi Bilimler Kongresi'nde üniversitemizin temsiliyeti ve bilimsel paylaşımlar bağlamında Düzenleme Kurulu Üyesi olarak Fakültemiz Yönetim Bilişim Sistemleri Bölümü öğretim üyelerinden Doç. Dr. Recep BENZER'in görevlendirilmesi Dekanlığımızca uygun görülmüştür.

Bilgilerinize arz ederim.

Prof. Dr. Abuzer PINAR  
Dekan

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### TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

It has been deemed appropriate for the researchers below to be assigned to **10th INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION AND INNOVATIVE SCIENCES CONGRESS** – Current Dynamics in Communication organizing committee.

**10th INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION AND INNOVATIVE SCIENCES CONGRESS** is taking hold in Ankara on November 24-25, 2024.

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6. Head of International Department Fotima Berdieva

Chirchik, 10 September 2024

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**Prof. Gafurdjan Mukhamedov**  
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# PHOTO GALLERY



# PHOTO GALLERY

**BULGULAR**

Tablo 1'de azim konusunda yayınlanan tez ve makalelerin yıllara göre dağılımları görülmektedir. RPD alanında azim konulu ilk çalışmanın tez olarak 2017 yılında yayınlandığı en çok yayının ise 2021 ve 2022 yıllarında (n=6) çıktığı görülmektedir.

Tablo 2'de incelenen azim konulu çalışmaların araştırma desen ve yöntemlerini içeren bulgular görülmektedir. Tablo 2 incelendiğinde en çok nicel araştırma (n=23) desenlerinin kullanıldığı görülmektedir. Nicel araştırma türlerinden de ilişkisel taramanın (n=21) en çok kullanılan araştırma yöntemi olduğu görülmektedir.

**Tablo 1** Lisansüstü tezlerin ve makalelerin yıllara göre dağılımlarına ilişkin bulgular

Yıl	Yüksek Lisans Tezi	Doktora Tezi	Makale	f
2017	1	-	-	1
2018	1	-	1	2
2019	-	-	-	-
2020	-	1	3	4
2021	4	-	2	6
2022	3	1	2	6
2023	3	-	1	4
2024	1	-	-	1
Toplam	13	2	9	24

**Tablo 2** İncelenen çalışmaların araştırma desen ve yöntemine ilişkin bulgular

Araştırma Deseni	Araştırma Yöntemi	f
Nicel	İlişkisel Tarama	21
	Yarı Deneysel Yöntem	2
Karma	Keşfedici (Nicel/Nitel)	1
Toplam		

**BULGULAR**

Tablo 1'de azim konusunda yayınlanan tez ve makalelerin yıllara göre dağılımları görülmektedir. RPD alanında azim konulu ilk çalışmanın tez olarak 2017 yılında yayınlandığı en çok yayının ise 2021 ve 2022 yıllarında (n=6) çıktığı görülmektedir.

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2018	1	-	1	2
2019	-	-	-	-
2020	-	1	3	4
2021	4	-	2	6
2022	3	1	2	6
2023	3	-	1	4
2024	1	-	-	1
Toplam	13	2	9	24

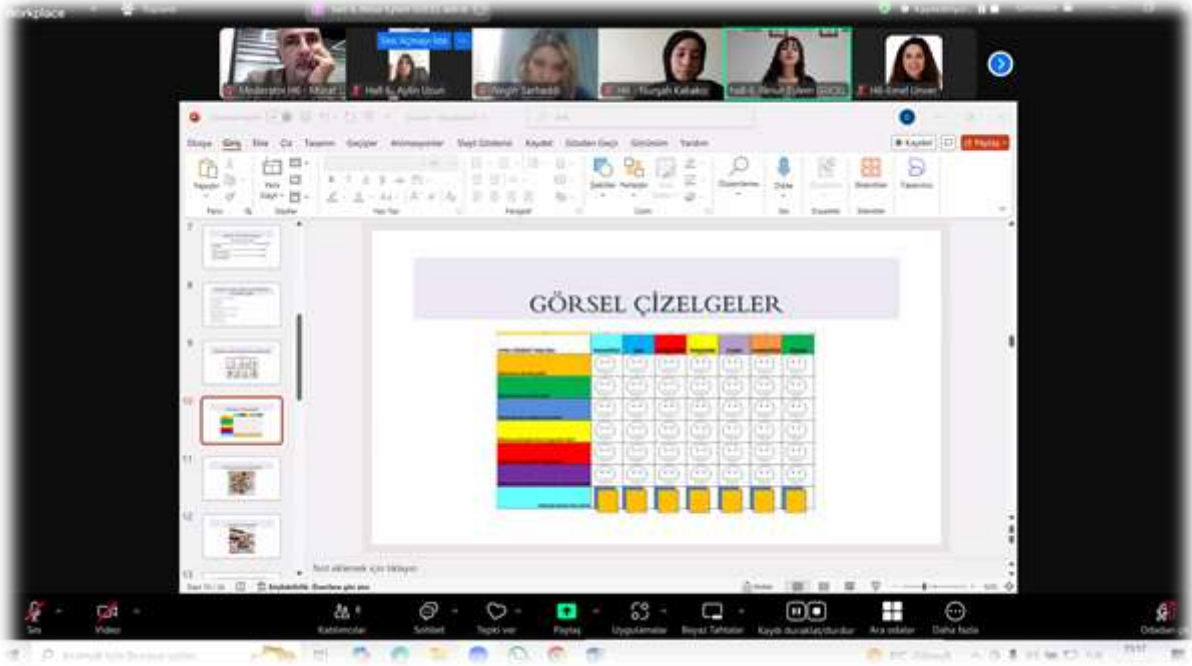
**Tablo 2** İncelenen çalışmaların araştırma desen ve yöntemine ilişkin bulgular

Araştırma Deseni	Araştırma Yöntemi	f
Nicel	İlişkisel Tarama	21
	Yarı Deneysel Yöntem	2
Karma	Keşfedici (Nicel/Nitel)	1
Toplam		

# PHOTO GALLERY

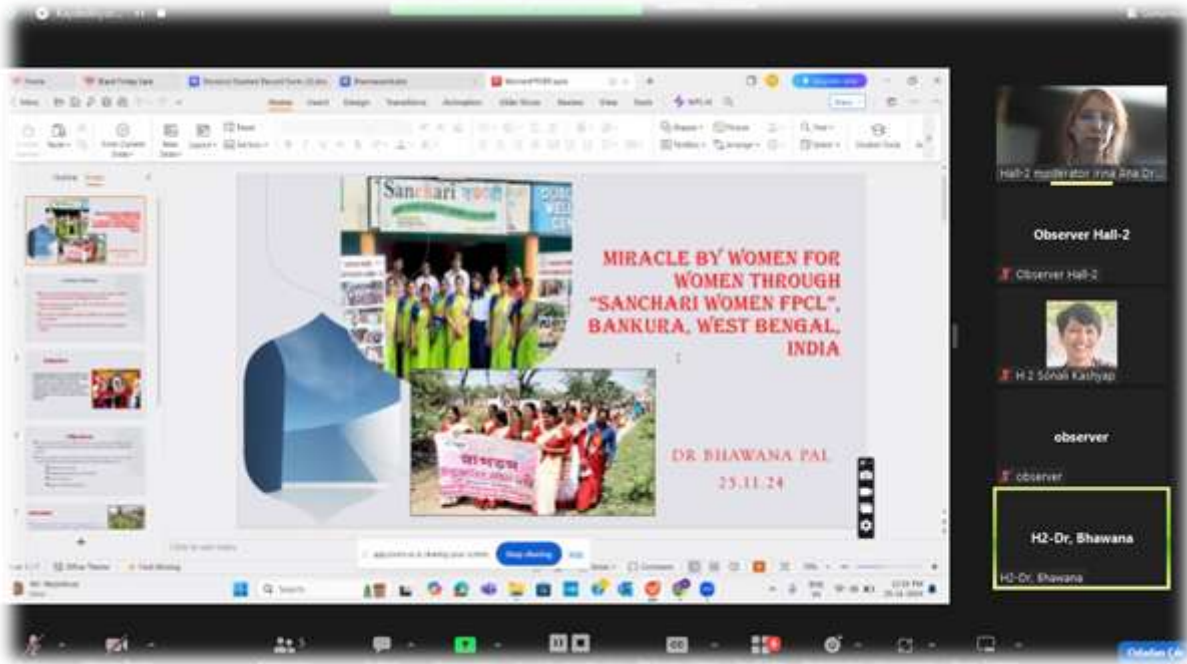


# PHOTO GALLERY





# PHOTO GALLERY



# PHOTO GALLERY



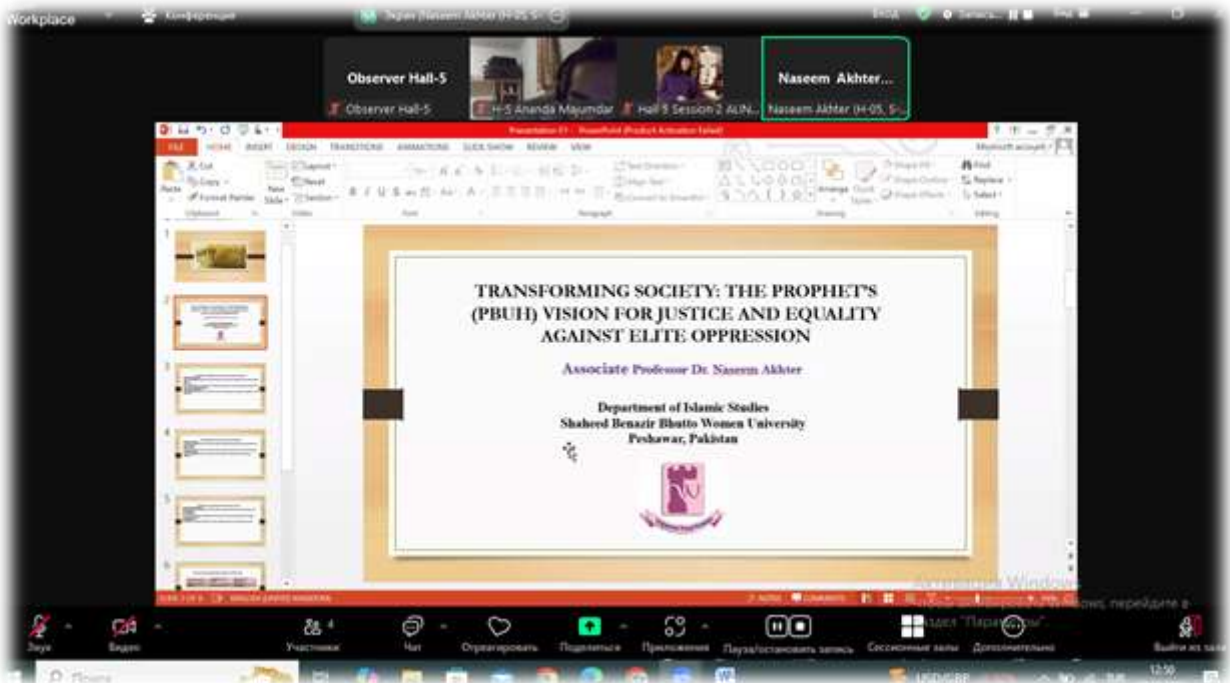
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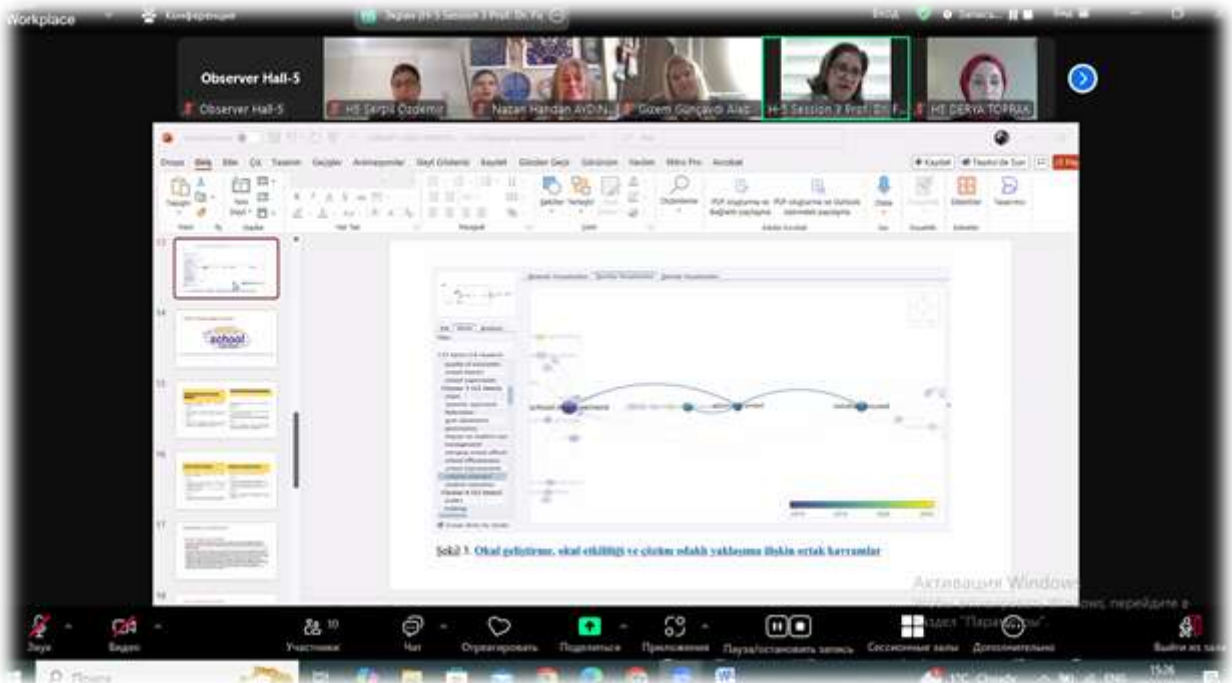
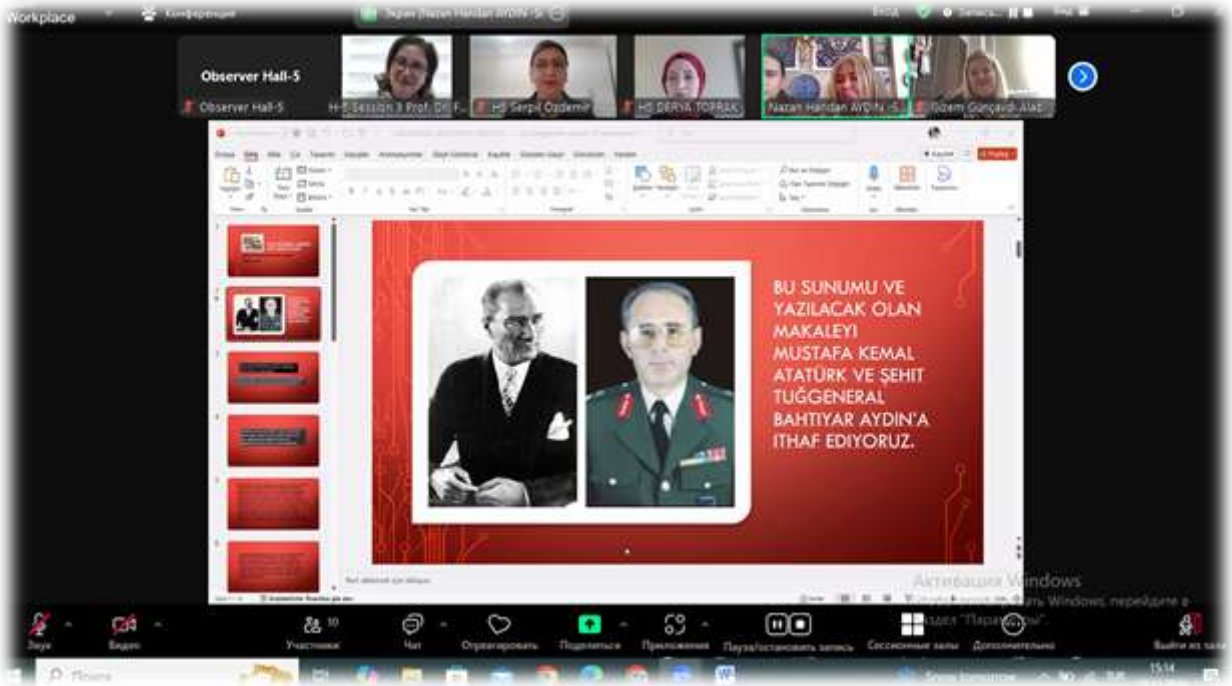
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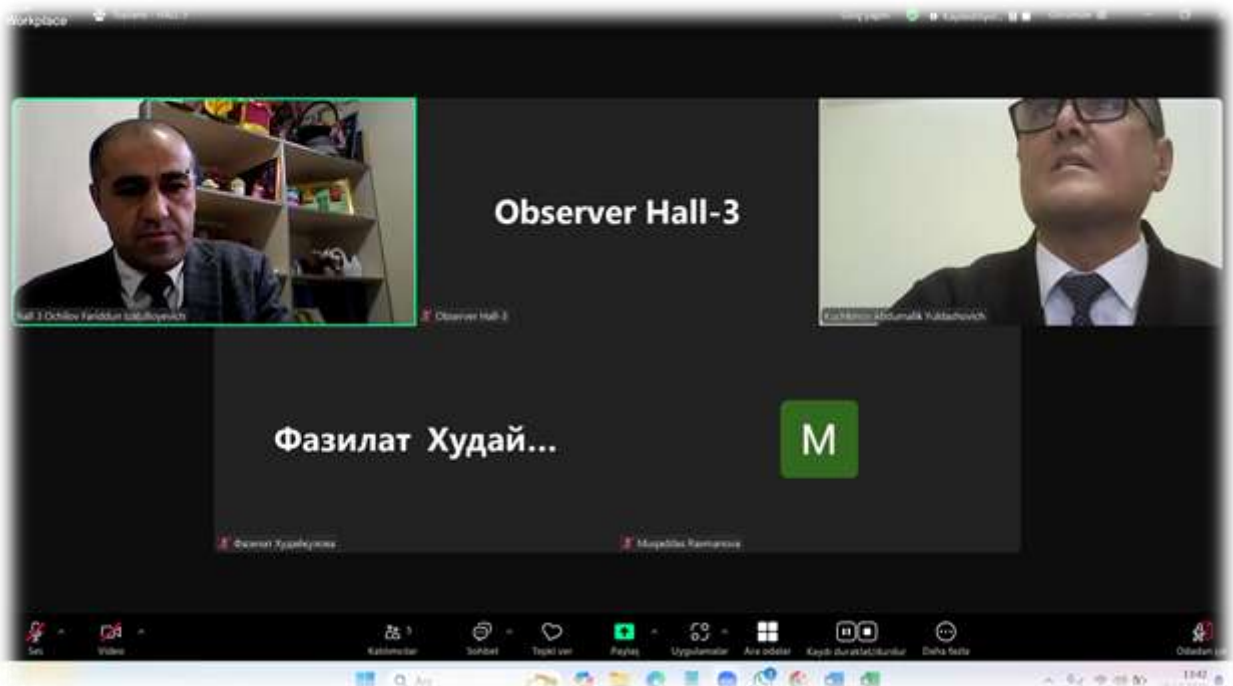
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# 10<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION AND INNOVATIVE SCIENCES CONGRESS 24th November Head Teacher Conference

November 24-25, 2024 - Ankara



## Congress Program

Participant Countries: Türkiye, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Croatia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Kosovo, Moldova, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Serbia, UAE, UK, Ukraine, USA, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Indonesia

### IMPORTANT, PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

To be able to make a meeting online, login via <https://zoom.us/join> site, enter ID instead of "Meeting ID or Personal Link Name" and solidify the session. The presentation will have **15 minutes** (including questions and answers). The Zoom application is free and no need to create an account. The Zoom application can be used without registration. The application works on tablets, phones and PCs. Speakers must be connected to the session **10 minutes before** the presentation time. All congress participants can connect live and listen to all sessions. During the session, your camera should be turned on at least %70 of session period. Moderator is responsible for the presentation and scientific discussion (question-answer) section of the session.

### TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Make sure your computer has a microphone and is working. You should be able to use screen sharing feature in Zoom. Attendance certificates will be sent to you as pdf at the end of the congress. Moderator is responsible for the presentation and scientific discussion (question-answer) section of the session. **Before you login to Zoom please indicate your name surname and hall number, exp. Hall-1, Durmuş Çağrı YILDIRIM**

### ÖNEMLİ, DİKKATLE OKUYUNUZ LÜTFEN

Kongremizde Yazım Kurallarına uygun gönderilmiş ve bilim kurulundan geçen bildiriler için online (video konferans sistemi üzerinden) sunum imkanı sağlanmıştır. Sunumlar için **15 dakika** (soru ve cevaplar dahil) süre ayrılmıştır. Online sunum yapabilmek için <https://zoom.us/join> sitesi üzerinden giriş yaparak "Meeting ID or Personal Link Name" yerine ID numarasını girerek oturma katılabilirsiniz. Zoom uygulaması ücretsizdir ve hesap oluşturmaya gerek yoktur. Zoom uygulaması kaydolmadan kullanılabilir. Uygulama tablet, telefon ve PC'lerde çalışıyor. Her oturumdaki sunucular, sunum saatinden **10 dk öncesinde** oturma bağlanmış olmaları gerekmektedir. Tüm kongre katılımcıları canlı bağlanarak tüm oturumları dinleyebilir. Moderatör – oturumdaki sunum ve bilimsel tartışma (soru-cevap) kısmından sorumludur.

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# -Opening Ceremony-

**Date: 25.11.2024**

**Time (Ankara): 09:40-10:00**

**Prof. Dr. Osman Kubilay GÜL**  
Sivas Cumhuriyet University  
CHAIR OF CONGRESS

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**<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/85811170419?pwd=4MsRXblIlysrGmctJOtlRfAadqABcS.1>**

**MEETING ID: 858 1117 0419**

**PASSCODE: 242424**

## 25.11.2024 / Hall-1, Session-1



**ANKARA LOCAL TIME**



**10<sup>00</sup> : 12<sup>00</sup>**



**MEETING ID: 858 1117 0419**



**PASSCODE: 242424**

### HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Deng Zhaozhen

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
ORGANIZATION AS A CRITERION FOR ACADEMIC WRITING EVALUATION. POSSIBLE PATTERNS OF ORGANIZATION IN EXPOSITORY WRITING	Yaroslav Vladimirovich Golovko	Chirchik State Pedagogical University UZBEKISTAN
THE IMPACT AND TRANSFORMATION OF EDUCATIONAL MODELS BY 5G COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	Dr. Deng Zhaozhen	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University AZERBAIJAN
THE ROLE OF CRITICAL THINKING IN TEACHING COMPREHENSION OF WRITING TASKS TO STUDENTS	Lect. Zuhra Juraeva	Chirchik State Pedagogical University UZBEKISTAN
WAYS TO DEVELOP SUBJECT COMPETENCE OF FUTURE TEACHERS	Aidyn Turekulova Ali Coruh Nurdaulet Shektibayev Bibarys Sultan	International Kazakh-Turkish University named after Kozh Akhmet Yassawi KAZAKHSTAN Sakarya University TÜRKİYE
FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF TEACHERS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INCLUSIVE PRACTICE IN SCHOOLS OF KAZAKHSTAN	Laura BUTABAYEVA Svetlana ISMAGULOVA Barysgul KENGES	National Academy of Education named after Y. Altynsarin KAZAKHSTAN
EVOLUTION OF GENDER APPROACH IN EDUCATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM	Lect. Zarina Kichibekova	Azerbaijan University of Language AZERBAIJAN
PROMOTING THE IMAGE OF TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES THROUGH PRODUCTION OF READY-TO-WORK GRADUATES IN TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS IN RIVERS STATE	BASSEY, Imaobong Sunday AJIE, Prince Maduabuchukwu ELUOZO, Ozioma Progress	Federal College of Education NIGERIA
THE STRATEGIES FOR ENHANCING THE TEACHING OF FOUNDRY TECHNOLOGY IN NIGER STATE POLYTECHNIC, ZUNGERU	Alhassan Yunusa Alkali Mohammed Alhassan Umar Y. Ibrahim Abdullahi AM. Yassar	Minna Institute of Technology and Innovation NIGERIA Niger State College of Education NIGERIA Federal University of Technology NIGERIA
AUTOMOBILE SENSOR FEEDBACK EFFECT ON STUDENTS PERFORMANCE AND INTEREST IN FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION OMOKU RIVERS STATE NIGERIA	ORIE, C. JOHN	Federal College Education Technical NIGERIA
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SCC PWM APPLICATION WITH MPPT ON 100 WP SOLAR PANEL	Didi Indrawan	Christian University INDONESIA

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.

Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.

Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

## 25.11.2024 / Hall-2, Session-1



**ANKARA LOCAL TIME**

**10<sup>00</sup> : 12<sup>00</sup>**



**MEETING ID: 858 1117 0419**

**PASSCODE: 242424**

### HEAD OF SESSION: Lect. Irina-Ana DROBOT

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
FOSTERING INCLUSIVE EDUCATION: STRATEGIES FOR FEMALE EDUCATORS IN SUPPORTING STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS	Sonali Kashyap	GMIS Jakarta INDONESIA
STATISTICAL TRENDS IN WOMENS EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT WORLDWIDE	PRATHEKSHA R D	R.M.K Engineering College INDIA
THE POEM NIGHT OF METAMORPHOSES BY CLAUDIA MILLIAN: AN ANALYSIS	Lect. Irina-Ana DROBOT	Technical University of Civil Engineering Bucharest ROMANIA
TANKA POEMS BY JAPANESE WOMEN POETS: LADY ISE	Lect. Irina-Ana DROBOT	Technical University of Civil Engineering Bucharest ROMANIA
GENDER AND POWER IN LANGUAGE: ANALYSING THE ROLE OF LANGUAGE IN SHAPING WOMEN'S SOCIAL IDENTITY	BELLO, Rahmat Abidemi AYEGBAJEJE, Zaynab Abiodun POPOOLA, Biliqees Oluwakemi	Ilorin University NIGERIA Ibadan University NIGERIA Federal University of Technology NIGERIA
NAVIGATING THE IMPACT OF MICHELLE YEOH ON WORLD WOMEN FILM: IN THE CONTEXT OF ASIAN WOMEN	Yee Chew Fong	Tunku Abdul Rahman University MALAYSIA
MIRACLE BY WOMEN FOR WOMEN THROUGH "SANCHARI WOMEN FARMERS PRODUCER COMPANY LIMITED", BANKURA, WEST BENGAL, INDIA	Dr. Bhawana Pal	NABARD, Kolkata Regional Office INDIA
DIGITAL STORYTELLING AND WOMEN'S VOICES: EMPOWERMENT AND THE CHALLENGE TO TRADITIONAL NARRATIVES	P. Kamalesh Kumar Dr. C. Vairavan	AMET University INDIA
GENDER CONFLICT IN KAZAKH WOMEN'S PROSE	Rita Tolegenova	Al-Farabi Kazakh National University KAZAKHSTAN
BRIDGING GENDER GAPS IN SCIENCE EDUCATION: EMPOWERING WOMEN THROUGH INNOVATIVE PEDAGOGICAL APPROACHES	POPOOLA, Biliqees Oluwakemi AKANDE, Sikirulai Abolaji BELLO Rahmat Abidemi OKUWOBI, AbdulMalik, Olawale	Federal University of Technology NIGERIA Ilorin University NIGERIA
STATISTICAL TRENDS IN WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT WORLDWIDE	Ashnika G Dr. P. Suganthi	Department of Computer Science and Business Systems INDIA R.M.K Engineering College INDIA
THE ROLE OF HUMAN AGENCY IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT	Khashayar Saffariantoosi Zendedelan	Independent Researcher

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.

Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.

Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

## 25.11.2024 / Hall-3, Session-1



**ANKARA LOCAL TIME**

**10<sup>00</sup> : 12<sup>00</sup>**



**MEETING ID: 858 1117 0419**

**PASSCODE: 242424**

### HEAD OF SESSION: Major Gheorghe GIURGIU

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
RARE JUNİPERUS SPECIES OF DARALAYAZ RANGE	Nurlanə Azad qızı Novruzi	Nakhchivan Institute of Teachers AZERBAIJAN
ADVANCES IN ENVIRONMENTAL BIOTECHNOLOGY: APPLICATIONS AND EMERGING TRENDS	Dr. Shalini Jaiswal	Amity University INDIA
SYNTHESIS OF ACETYLENE ALCOHOLS IN DIFFERENT CATALYTIC SYSTEMS	Guzal OTAMUKHAMEDOVA Odiljon ZIYADULLAEV	Chirchiq State Pedagogical University UZBEKISTAN
COMPARISON OF EFFICIENTNET MODELS FOR CLASSIFICATION OF PLANT LEAF DISEASES	Yerkebulan NURLANULY	Khoja Akhmet Yassawi International Kazakh-Turkish University KAZAKHSTAN
CLARIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF RADIATION CONDITIONS	Oktay Rzayev	Nakhchivan Institute of Teachers AZERBAIJAN
MAIN INDICATORS OF WATER USED DURING PRODUCTION	Hüseynov Həsənsadiq Elçin	Azerbaijan State University of Economics AZERBAIJAN
DISTILLED WATER: USES, SAFETY AND SIDE EFFECTS	Hüseynov Həsənsadiq Elçin	Azerbaijan State University of Economics AZERBAIJAN
RESEARCH OF TECHNICAL CONTROL OF MICROPROCESSOR CENTRALIZATION OF SWITCHES AND SIGNALS	Nazila Ragimova Almammadova Mehriban Kamenieva Nina Bibikov Mykyta	Azerbaijan State Oil and Industry University AZERBAIJAN Ukrainian State University of Railway Transport AZERBAIJAN
MICROBIOTA MODULATION AS THERAPEUTIC APPROACH IN THE NEUROPATHIC PAIN IN DOG WITH SPINAL CORD INJURY: IMPACT OF POLENOPLASMIN	Major Gheorghe GIURGIU Prof. Dr. Med. Manole COJOCARU	Deniplant-Aide Sante Medical Center ROMANIA Titu Maiorescu University ROMANIA

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.

Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.

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## 25.11.2024 / Hall-4, Session-1



**ANKARA LOCAL TIME**

**10<sup>00</sup> : 12<sup>00</sup>**



**MEETING ID: 858 1117 0419**

**PASSCODE: 242424**

**HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Khurvalieva Tarmiza Latipovna**

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
CONCEPT OF IMAGE IN FICTION (UZBEK LITERATURE) AND ITS THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS	Sohila Aminova Abduhalimovna	Chirchik State Pedagogical University UZBEKISTAN
PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE INFLUENCE OF THE PHONE IN ADOLESCENTS ON MEMORY AND THINKING FROM COGNITIVE PROCESSES	Khimmataliev Dustnazar Omonovich Buriyeva Kibrio Ergashevna	Chirchik State Pedagogical University UZBEKISTAN
THEORETICAL BASICS OF THE MECHANISMS OF TEACHING STUDENTS TO CREATIVE THINKING THROUGH MEDIA EDUCATIONAL METHODS	Khimmataliev Dustnazar Omonovich	Chirchik State Pedagogical University UZBEKISTAN
BY USING VIDEO LESSONS ORGANIZATION OF INDEPENDENT EDUCATIONAL PROCESS	Niyozkhon ERGASHOV Muazzam ERGASHOVA	Chirchiq State Pedagogical University UZBEKISTAN
FOREIGN TRENDS IN THE EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN	Khurvalieva Tarmiza Latipovna	Chirchiq State Pedagogical University UZBEKISTAN
PSYCHOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONAL CREATIVITY MECHANISMS	Gayupova Saodat Xamidovna Raxmanova Dilfuza Uchkunovna	Teacher of the Chirchik State Pedagogical University UZBEKISTAN
FEATURES OF ADOLESCENT AND TEACHER COOPERATION IN THE CURRENT PERIOD IN CHOOSING A PROFESSION	Qorayev Samariddin Barakayevich Radjabova Zuxra Mirzotilloevna	Teacher of the Chirchik State Pedagogical University UZBEKISTAN
THE RELEVANCE OF ORGANIZING INCLUSIVE EDUCATION IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	Dustnazar Omonovich Khimmataliev Akbar Nomozovich Rasulov Nilufar Parda qizi Omonova	Chirchiq State Pedagogical University UZBEKISTAN
THE ROLE OF WOMEN LEADERSHIP AND EDUCATION IN SOCIETY	G'opporova Odinaxon	Chirchiq State Pedagogical University UZBEKISTAN
ENHANCING INTERCULTURAL COMPETENCE IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION THROUGH STRATEGIES FOR FOSTERING CULTURAL AWARENESS AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS IN A GLOBALIZED WORLD	Kudratbek Makhmudov	Chirchiq State Pedagogical University UZBEKISTAN
METHODOLOGY FOR DEVELOPING INNOVATIVE COMPETENCES OF FUTURE GEOGRAPHY TEACHERS BASED ON GIS TECHNOLOGIES	Kakhramon Sabirov	Al-Fraganus University UZBEKISTAN

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## 25.11.2024 / Hall-5, Session-1



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

10<sup>00</sup> : 12<sup>00</sup>



MEETING ID: 858 1117 0419

PASSCODE: 242424

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nezhil ÖNAL

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
AN INNOVATIVE TOOL IN CODING TRAINING: OCTOSTUDIO	Ayşe Gül İLHAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nezhil ÖNAL	Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University TÜRKİYE
SELF-EFFICACY PERCEPTIONS OF SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS TEACHER CANDIDATES TOWARDS BLOCK-BASED PROGRAMMING	Ayşe Gül İLHAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nagihan TANIK ÖNAL Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nezhil ÖNAL	Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University TÜRKİYE
THE IMPORTANCE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	Ümit ARSLAN Prof. Dr. Kaya YILMAZ	Sivas Cumhuriyet University TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEIVED PARENTAL PRESSURE FOR ACADEMIC SUCCESS AND DIGITAL GAME ADDICTION IN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS	Volkan KARBAY Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hasan EŞİCİ	Gazi University TÜRKİYE
PRESCHOOL TEACHERS' VIEWS ON SCIENCE AND NATURE ACTIVITIES	Minegül ALPTEKİN	Gazi University TÜRKİYE
TEACHER CANDIDATES' CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDINGS, INTERESTS, AND VIEWS ON THE USE OF ANIMALS IN TEACHING	Minegül ALPTEKİN Assist. Prof. Dr. Nazlı Gökben ATILBOZ	Gazi University TÜRKİYE
EVALUATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL EXPECTATIONS OF FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS IN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE PROGRAM	Zahidenur BAYCAN Elif Ela Nur YAVUZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. E. Seda ARSLAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ömer K. ÖRÜCÜ	Süleyman Demirel University TÜRKİYE
EVALUATION OF THE OPEN AND GREEN SPACES OF SÜLEYMAN DEMİREL UNIVERSITY EAST CAMPUS BY LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE STUDENTS	Dilara ERDOĞAN F. Esra BÜYÜKKAL Assoc. Prof. Dr. E. Seda ARSLAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ömer K. ÖRÜCÜ	Süleyman Demirel University TÜRKİYE
REIMAGINING DIGITAL SKETCHING: ANIMATION-BASED SKETCH AS A MEANS TO FOSTER IDEATION AND AMBIGUITY IN DESIGN EDUCATION	Ali DEMİRCİ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Selin YILDIZ	Yıldız Technical University TÜRKİYE
WOMEN'S PRESENCE AND VIOLIN TRAINING PROCESSES IN THE TURKISH VIOLIN SCHOOL	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yasemin KARATAŞ	Adıyaman University TÜRKİYE

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## 25.11.2024 / Hall-1, Session-2



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

12<sup>30</sup> : 14<sup>30</sup>



MEETING ID: 858 1117 0419

PASSCODE: 242424

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Betül KERAY DİNÇEL

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
THE KARABAKH WOUND: HOMELAND LOVE AND HISTORICAL PAIN IN YAVUZ BÜLENT BAKILER'S POETRY	Qelemnaz Budaq kızı Qedirova	Baku Eurasia University AZERBAIJAN
TYPES OF LITERACY IN THE 2024 TURKISH COURSE CURRICULUM (GRADES 5, 6, 7 AND 8)	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Betül KERAY DİNÇEL	Aksaray University TÜRKİYE
THE RESEARCH OF THE FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE ATTITUDE AND BEHAVIOR OF PARENTS IN THE FAMILY	Dr. Hüsniye Ceyda MISIRLIOĞLU Prof. Dr. Hülya ÖZTOP	Hacettepe University TÜRKİYE
WORD ORDER PROBLEM IN COGNITIVE APPROACH	Khalilova Gulnar Bayram	Odlar Yurdu University AZERBAIJAN
HISTORICAL ROOTS OF THE KARABAKH CONFLICT	Nazlı Yaqubova	Nakhchivan Institute of Teachers AZERBAIJAN
INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF SOCIAL MEDIA ADDICTION TO ACADEMIC SUCCESS IN TERMS OF VARIOUS VARIABLES	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gülşah TAŞÇI Prof. Dr. Mustafa ÇELEBİ Dr. Funda DEMİREL	İstanbul 29 Mayıs University TÜRKİYE Erciyes University TÜRKİYE Ankara University TÜRKİYE
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRIMARY TEACHERS' TECHNOLOGY USAGE HABITS, ICT COMPETENCIES AND ICT INTEGRATION	Murat Alperen AKTAŞ Assoc. Prof. Dr. İdris AKTAŞ	Amasya University TÜRKİYE
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRIMARY TEACHERS' ATTITUDE TOWARD ICT USAGE TEACHING SELF-EFFICACY AND ICT INTEGRATION	Murat Alperen AKTAŞ Assoc. Prof. Dr. İdris AKTAŞ	Amasya University TÜRKİYE
VITAL PARTNERS OF EDUCATORS: INCLUSION OF FAMILIES IN EARLY CHILDHOOD SCHOOLS	Assist. Prof. Dr. Nergiz TEKE Assist. Prof. Dr. Tuğba BAŞ	Bartın University TÜRKİYE

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## 25.11.2024 / Hall-2, Session-2



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

12<sup>30</sup> : 14<sup>30</sup>



MEETING ID: 858 1117 0419

PASSCODE: 242424

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Leyla DÖNMEZ

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
PROFESSIONAL PEDAGOGICAL COMMUNICATION STYLES OF THE EDUCATOR-TEACHER IN THE PROCESS OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	Imanova Parvana Ildırım	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University AZERBAIJAN
ANALYSIS OF THE UPDATED 2024 SOCIAL STUDIES CURRICULUM IN TERMS OF VARIOUS VARIABLES	Assist. Prof. Dr. Leyla DÖNMEZ	Eskişehir Osmangazi University TÜRKİYE
CONTEMPORARY EDUCATION PARADIGM	Aliyeva Ruhangiz Mammad	Nakhchivan Institute of Teachers AZERBAIJAN
SOME ATTACHMENT IN WEIGHTED KARDI CLASSES RESOLUTION OF ISSUES	Səfərova Arzu	Nakhchivan State University AZERBAIJAN
ON USING DIGITAL STORYTELLING TO ENHANCE PRODUCTIVE LANGUAGE SKILLS (SPEAKING & WRITING) IN EFL CLASSROOMS	Gülşah ÖZ	Aksaray University TÜRKİYE
THE PLACE OF CHILDREN'S LITERATURE IN CHILD EDUCATION	Vusala Karimova Ali Hashimova Khanım	Azərbayjan State Pedagogical College AZERBAIJAN
HE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE NAKHCHIVAN REGION	Şerebani Mammadova	Nakhchivan Institute of Teachers AZERBAIJAN
A QUANTITATIVE STUDY ON THE WEB 2.0 TOOLS USE COMPETENCIES OF TEACHER CANDIDATES: THE CASE OF NECATİBEY FACULTY OF EDUCATION	Buse GÜLER Fatmanur AKINCI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Handan ÜREK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayberk BOSTAN SARIOĞLAN	Balıkesir University TÜRKİYE
THE ART OF PHOTOGRAPHY IN PLASTIC SURGERY	Op. Dr. Arda ÖZDEMİR	TC Siirt Research and Education Hospital, Siirt, TÜRKİYE
GOVERNER HÜSNÜ ARI'S IMPRESSIONS ON ÇORUH (ARTVİN) PROVINCE	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mikail KOLUTEK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tekin İDEM	Hatay Mustafa Kemal University TÜRKİYE Batman University TÜRKİYE
COUNCIL DISCUSSIONS REGARDING AWARDING THE MEDAL OF INDEPENDENCE TO SPIRITUAL PERSONS OF SOME CITIES	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tekin İDEM Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mikail KOLUTEK	Batman University TÜRKİYE Hatay Mustafa Kemal University TÜRKİYE

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## 25.11.2024 / Hall-3, Session-2



**ANKARA LOCAL TIME**

12<sup>30</sup> : 14<sup>30</sup>



**MEETING ID: 858 1117 0419**

**PASSCODE: 242424**

**HEAD OF SESSION: Fariddun Izatulloevich Ochilov**

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
SOCIAL IN ENSURING COMMUNICATION EFFECTIVENESS ROLE OF INTELLIGENCE	Ravshanov Jamshid Fayzullayevich Umarova Shohida Absalomovna	Chirchik State Pedagogical University UZBEKISTAN
PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH ON THE PROBLEM OF GENDER CHARACTERISTICS OF ADOLESCENT AGGRESSION	Ahmadjonov Doniyor Burteshova Aliya Burxonovna	Chirchik State Pedagogical University UZBEKISTAN
PEDAGOGICAL CONDITIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTELLECTUAL ABILITIES OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS BASED ON THE CLUSTER APPROACH	Eshchanov Bakhodir Xudayberganovich Ernazarova Munisxon Jo'raqulovna	Chirchik State Pedagogical University UZBEKISTAN
DEVELOPMENT OF PROFESSIONAL CULTURE IN PEDAGOGICAL ACTIVITIES	Fazilat Borievna Khudaikulova	Chirchik State Pedagogical University UZBEKISTAN
COMPETITIONAL APPROACH AMONG TEACHING IN PRIMARY CLASSES	Parvina Fariddunovna Izatulloeva	Chirchik State Pedagogical University UZBEKISTAN
FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL SCIENTIFIC THINKING OF STUDENTS	Fariddun Izatulloevich Ochilov	Chirchik State Pedagogical University UZBEKISTAN
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE INTEGRATED EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY STEAM IN IMPROVING THE BASIC ENVIRONMENT OF CONTINUING EDUCATION AND THE FORMATION OF PEDAGOGICAL ABILITIES	Kuchkinov Abdumalik Yuldashovich	Chirchik State Pedagogical University UZBEKISTAN
IMPACT OF FINTECH ON EMPLOYMENT RATE IN NIGERA	ISIAKA, NAJEEM AYODEJI	Independent Researcher NIGERIA
THE IMPORTANCE OF MODERN ENGINEERING-GEODETIC SURVEY WORKS	Tuzelbay S. Oryngozhin E.	Al-Farabi Kazakh National University KAZAKHSTAN

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## 25.11.2024 / Hall-4, Session-2



**ANKARA LOCAL TIME**

12<sup>30</sup> : 14<sup>30</sup>



**MEETING ID: 858 1117 0419**

**PASSCODE: 242424**

**HEAD OF SESSION: Nana Shonia**

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
LINGUISTIC FEATURES AND STUDENTS' INVOLVEMENT IN LEARNING SCIENCE: TEXT BASED ANALYSIS OF 7th GRADE TEXTBOOK LINGUISTIC COMPLEXITY	Henos, E Dawit A Tiruwork, T	Bahir Dar University ETHIOPIA
ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY DEVICES: THE WAY FORWARD FOR INNOVATIVE TEACHING AMONG CHILDREN WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES IN NIGERIA	Oladayo Samson Akinbile	Federal College of Education NIGERIA
EMPOWERING WOMEN: EXPLORING THE ROLE OF EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY IN ENHANCING GENDER EQUALITY IN 21st CENTURY	Aashish Dhiman	Swami Vivekanand Subharti University INDIA
MODERN ONLINE RESOURCES AND APPLICATIONS IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE	Kosherova Gulzhazira Nartaykyzy	Binom school KAZAKHSTAN
EFFECTIVENESS OF VISUAL TEACHING METHODS AND INTERACTIVE COMMUNICATION FOR DEAF STUDENTS AT TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS	Siti Suhaila binti Samian	Politeknik Ibrahim Sultan, Department of Tourism and Hospitality MALAYSIA
A RETROSPECTIVE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN GEORGIA	Nana Shonia Salome Gogiashvili	Akaki Tsereteli State University GEORGIA
IMPACT OF TOYS FOR EFFECTIVE TEACHING AND LEARNING IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	Tanko, Linus Yakubu Umar Ahmed Gregory Patrick Bodam	Kaduna State College of Education INDIA
VIETNAM WOMEN STUDIES NANOMATERIALS CONTAINING RARE EARTH IONS AND APPLICATIONS	Tran Kim Anh Ha Noi Vietnam	Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology VIETNAM
SYNTHESIS STRUCTURE DETERMINATION AND ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF BIMETALLIC ORGANOTIN(IV) COMPLEXES WITH 2-AMINO-3-HYDROXYPYRIDINE DERIVED LIGAND	Noor Ul Aina Muhammad Ismaeela Bushra Parveena Zia Ullah Shahida	Government College University PAKISTAN
GEOTECHNICAL MONITORING OF OPEN-PIT SLOPES THROUGH ADVANCED REMOTE SENSING TECHNOLOGIES	Koishygarin A. Pentaev T.	Al-Farabi Kazakh National University KAZAKHSTAN

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## 25.11.2024 / Hall-5, Session-2



**ANKARA LOCAL TIME**

**12<sup>30</sup> : 14<sup>30</sup>**



**MEETING ID: 858 1117 0419**

**PASSCODE: 242424**

**HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Dr. Morakeng Edward Kenneth Lebaka**

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
TRANSFORMING SOCIETY: THE PROPHET'S (PBUH) VISION FOR JUSTICE AND EQUALITY AGAINST ELITE OPPRESSION	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dr. Naseem Akhter	Women University PAKISTAN
BREAKING BARRIERS: EMPOWERING WOMEN IN STEM ENTREPRENEURSHIP FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROGRESS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dr. Naseem Akhter	Women University PAKISTAN
ROLE OF FACEBOOK IN CREATING POLITICAL AWARENESS AMONG UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS OF ABU MASS COMMUNICATION DEPARTMENT	Aliyu Dalha Kankia Musa Alhassan	Ahmadu Bello University NIGERIA
EFFECTS OF SELF-INSTRUCTIONAL MULTIMEDIA PACKAGE ON STUDENTS' ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN METALWORK TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION PROGRAMME IN THE 21st CENTURY IN TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS IN RIVERS STATE	AJIE, Prince Maduabuchukwu OJOBAN, Lucky	Federal College of Education NIGERIA
THE IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION ON ANTI-CORRUPTION AND TRANSPARENCY: A NEW GENERATION PERSPECTIVE	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dr. Naseem Akhter	Women University PAKISTAN
EATING HABITS AND SCHOOL PERFORMANCE IN 10-13 MOROCCAN PRIMARY STUDENTS FROM KHEMISSSET	Mohcin Elkhatar Miloud Chakit Abdechahid Loukili Youssef Aboussaleh	Ibn Tofail University MOROCCO
RESILIENCE AND METHOD OF PREVENTION OF EMOTIONAL BURNOUT OF SOCIAL WORKERS: RESULTS OF SOCIAL PROJECTS	Alina Solnyshkina	Oles Honchar Dnipro National University UKRAINE
EVALUATION OF WARHORSES IN MEDIEVAL ENGLAND	Ananda Majumdar	University of Alberta CANADA
THE CHALLENGE OF SCIENTISM AND TRADITIONALISM IN IRANIAN THINKERS IN THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC PERIOD INFLUENCED BY POPPER AND HEIDEGGER	Assist. Prof. Aref barkhordari	Tehran University IRAN
MEANING OF INDIGENOUS MUSIC WITHIN BAPEDI PEOPLE'S CULTURAL CONTEXT	Prof. Dr. Dr. Morakeng Edward Kenneth Lebaka	Zululand University SOUTH AFRICA

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## 25.11.2024 / Hall-6, Session-2



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

12<sup>30</sup> : 14<sup>30</sup>



MEETING ID: 858 1117 0419

PASSCODE: 242424

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet ŞATA

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
ANALYSING THE RESEARCH ON ACADEMIC SKILLS MONITORING AND EVALUATION (ABIDE) IN TÜRKİYE	Mustafa POLAT Gülsüm AKA	Karabük University TÜRKİYE
IN THE FIELD OF GUIDANCE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELING IN TURKEY RESEARCH ON GRIT: A SYSTEMATICS REVIEW STUDY	Büşra AKYÜREK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Önder BALTACI	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University TÜRKİYE
PARENTS' SHARENTING BEHAVIOR AND THE PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS THEY EXPERIENCE	Büşra AKYÜREK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Önder BALTACI	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University TÜRKİYE
CONCEPTUAL INVESTIGATION OF PARASOCIAL INTERACTION	Şeyma MIZRAK	Ministry of Education, Malatya TÜRKİYE
AUTOMATIC THOUGHTS IN COGNITIVE BEHAVIOR PSYCHOTHERAPY: A REVIEW STUDY	Şeyma MIZRAK	Ministry of Education, Malatya TÜRKİYE
EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STUDENTS' LEADERSHIP PERCEPTION AND THEIR ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kamil YILDIRIM	Aksaray University TÜRKİYE
THE MEDIATING ROLE OF ONLINE APPLICATIONS IN ADOLESCENTS' DIGITAL SELF-EFFICACY AND ICT ACCESS QUALITY	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet ŞATA	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE
ASSERTIVENESS AS A BRIDGE BETWEEN RESILIENCE TO STRESS AND COOPERATION IN ADOLESCENTS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet ŞATA	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE
A VOCATIONAL COLLEGE STUDENTS' VIEWS ON ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOR	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin ERİŞ	Harran University TÜRKİYE

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## 25.11.2024 / Hall-1, Session-3



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

15<sup>00</sup> : 17<sup>00</sup>



MEETING ID: 858 1117 0419

PASSCODE: 242424

### HEAD OF SESSION: OBSERVER

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
PROBLEMS AND PERSPECTIVES FOR IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF BUSINESS PROCESSES IN THE DIVERSIFICATION OF RESEARCH SERVICES	Leyla ƏHMƏDOVA	Azerbaijan University of Cooperation AZERBAIJAN
EXAMINING THE ECONOMICAL ASPECT OF CLEAN HYDROGEN PRODUCTION WITH THE USE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY	Emre SÖNMEZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Senem Şentürk LÜLE	Istanbul Technical University TÜRKİYE
CURRENT STATUS AND PROSPECTS FOR SOCIAL MEDIA MARKETING	Nazim Verdiyev Hayat Babayeva	Azerbaijan University of Technology AZERBAIJAN
FOSSIL WORKERS: OBSTACLES TO CHANGE IN A WORKPLACE	Begüm AZAKLI Büşra DADA İlkay AKYÜZ Tuğçe KINAY AKYÜZ	Aksaray University TÜRKİYE Bülent Ecevit University TÜRKİYE Bülent Ecevit University TÜRKİYE Anadolu University TÜRKİYE
RURAL TOURISM IN DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM AND RECREATIONAL ZONES IN AZERBAIJAN	Aliyev Rovshen Natig	Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences AZERBAIJAN
HOW PRODUCT AND SERVICE QUALITY SHAPE BANK REPUTATION	Dr. Ishwar Mittal Dr. Aarti Dr. Rosy Dhall Mikul	Maharshi Dayanand University INDIA
EXAMINING THE DISASTER LITERACY LEVELS OF SOCIAL STUDIES TEACHERS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF VARIOUS VARIABLES	Hüseyin BAYRAM Öznur ELBİR	Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen University TÜRKİYE
EXAMINING THE SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURIAL LEADERSHIP LEVELS OF SOCIAL STUDIES TEACHERS	Hüseyin BAYRAM Gonca POLAT	Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen University TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATION OF THE USE OF COFFEE WASTE AS AN ALTERNATIVE BUILDING MATERIAL IN CONCRETE PRODUCTION FROM AN ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY PERSPECTIVE AND ITS EFFECTS ON CONCRETE DURABILITY PROPERTIES	Assist. Prof. Dr. Özlem ÖZKAN ÖNÜR Dr. Ethem İLHAN ŞAHİN	Nişantaşı University TÜRKİYE Adana Alparslan Türkeş Science and Technology University TÜRKİYE

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## 25.11.2024 / Hall-2, Session-3



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

15<sup>00</sup> : 17<sup>00</sup>



MEETING ID: 858 1117 0419

PASSCODE: 242424

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet ÇELİK

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
CLASSROOM TEACHERS' EXPECTATIONS AND EXPERIENCES REGARDING THE ACADEMIC SKILLS OF REFUGEE CHILDREN	Serhan GÜLLÜ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özgün UYANIK AKTULUN	Kocatepe Primary School İstanbul TÜRKİYE Afyon Kocatepe University TÜRKİYE
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN MUSIC EDUCATION: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES	Dr. Zeynep ÖZER Dr. Gamze YÜCESOY BAKIR	Ministry of National Education, Bursa TÜRKİYE Ministry of National Education, Ankara TÜRKİYE
MAGHREB MALIKISM AS A PRATICAL AND BELIEVING SCHOOL	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet ÇELİK	Sivas Cumhuriyet University TÜRKİYE
THE EXAMINATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTAL READING BELIEF AND THE LANGUAGE SKILLS OF 60-72 MONTH-OLD CHILDREN	Lect. Ümmügülsüm ÜNLÜ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özgün UYANIK AKTULUN	Afyon Kocatepe University TÜRKİYE
THE SIGNIFICANCE OF METHODOLOGICAL RENEWAL EFFORTS IN THE NEW SCIENCE OF KALAM PERIOD	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet ÇELİK	Sivas Cumhuriyet University TÜRKİYE
A REVIEW OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN TURKEY	Günay ÇETİN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gökhan KAYIR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sezen TOFUR	Manisa Celal Bayar University TÜRKİYE Duisburg-Essen University GERMANY
A REVIEW OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES ON EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN TURKEY WITH THE TITLE OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	Buket BİLİR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sezen TOFUR	Manisa Celal Bayar University TÜRKİYE
WHITE CLOVER (TRIFOLIUM REPENS L.) AS A RANGELAND PLANT	Nizamettin TURAN Mehmet Arif ÖZYAZICI	Siirt University TÜRKİYE

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## 25.11.2024 / Hall-3, Session-3



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

15<sup>00</sup> : 17<sup>00</sup>



MEETING ID: 858 1117 0419

PASSCODE: 242424

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Osman Kubilay GÜL

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
SINGLE-PARTY ERA AIDS FOR THE EDUCATION OF EAST TURKESTAN TURKS AND THE ISSUE OF BRINGING STUDENTS TO TURKEY	Prof. Dr. Osman Kubilay GÜL Alperen DUMAN	Sivas Cumhuriyet University TÜRKİYE
AN EVALUATION ON TURKEY - TURKESTAN RELATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE LETTER OF WALI QAYYUM KHAN, CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL UNITY COMMITTEE OF TURKESTAN	Prof. Dr. Osman Kubilay GÜL Alperen DUMAN	Sivas Cumhuriyet University TÜRKİYE
CENTRAL ASIA IS A SINGLE IDENTITY, A COMMON HISTORY AND ONE PURPOSE	Sanjar Jumayev Ilyos o'g'li	Karakalpak State University named after Berdak UZBEKISTAN
A BIBLIOGRAPHY ESSAY ON ALGERIA- BAHR-I SEFID PROVINCE	Assist. Prof. Dr. Arzu BAYKARA TAŞKAYA	Kütayha Dumlupınar University TÜRKİYE
CRETE IMMIGRANT COMING TO RHODES AND ISTANBUL ISLAND(1894 – 1912)	Assist. Prof. Dr. Arzu BAYKARA TAŞKAYA	Kütayha Dumlupınar University TÜRKİYE
USE OF DIGRESSION IN ZEYNEP CEMALİ'S WORKS	Prof. Dr. Hülya YAZICI Gizem ÜNALMIŞ Rabia Eda SUNGUR	Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University TÜRKİYE
AN ANALYSIS OF ANATOLIAN TALES IN TERMS OF THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO APPRECIATIVE THINKING	Prof. Dr. Mehmet Ali DOMBAYCI Merve ÖZTEMİZ	Gazi University TÜRKİYE
TALES AS A TOOL FOR CULTIVATING EMPATHETIC THINKING SKILLS IN CHILDREN	Merve ÖZTEMİZ Prof. Dr. Mehmet Ali DOMBAYCI	Gazi University TÜRKİYE
EDUCATION AS ANOTHER FACET OF DEFECTIVE HUMANITY AND PROBLEMATIC SOCIETY IN CONTEMPORARY BRITISH FICTION: Z. SMITH'S GRAND UNION	Assist. Prof. Dr. Ferah İNCESU	Istanbul University TÜRKİYE
THE ROLE OF DROUGHT TOLERANT CEREAL VARIETIES IN COMBATING CLIMATE CHANGE	Rufayi KARATAŞ Assist. Prof. Dr. Fatih DEMİREL Assist. Prof. Dr. Sipan SOYSAL Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdurrahim YILMAZ	Atatürk University TÜRKİYE İğdır University TÜRKİYE Siirt University TÜRKİYE Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATION OF SOME BIOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS UNDER DROUGHT STRESS IN TWO BARLEY CULTIVARS	Assist. Prof. Dr. Fatih DEMİREL Rufayi KARATAŞ Assist. Prof. Dr. Sipan SOYSAL Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdurrahim YILMAZ	İğdır University TÜRKİYE Atatürk University TÜRKİYE Siirt University TÜRKİYE Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University TÜRKİYE

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## 25.11.2024 / Hall-4, Session-3



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MEETING ID: 858 1117 0419

PASSCODE: 242424

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Memet ŞAHİN

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ELEVENTH GRADE STUDENTS' SUCCESS IN THE CONCEPT OF QUADRATIC INEQUALITY WITH ONE UNKNOWN AND THEIR GENDER	Atakan COŞKUN Prof. Dr. Muhamet Emin ÖZDEMİR	Bursa Uludağ University TÜRKİYE
APPLICATION OF INTUITIONISTIC FUZZY DEMATEL METHOD: EXAMPLE OF PRIVATE SCHOOL DISCOUNT AND SCHOLARSHIP DETERMINATION	Prof. Dr. Memet ŞAHİN Dr. Abdullah KARGIN Ali ELARAC	Gaziantep University TÜRKİYE
BIPOLAR GENERALIZED SET VALUED NEUTROSOPHIC QUINTUPLE GRAPHS	Prof. Dr. Memet ŞAHİN Dr. Abdullah KARGIN Erdem UZUNYOLCU	Gaziantep University TÜRKİYE
USE OF BLUEFRUIT IN EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENTS	Şafak BAYIR Kemal ERSAY	Karabük University TÜRKİYE T.R. MoNE Karabuk Science and Art Center Karabük TÜRKİYE
USE OF CYBERPI IN EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENTS	Şafak BAYIR Kemal ERSAY	Karabük University TÜRKİYE T.R. MoNE Karabuk Science and Art Center Karabük TÜRKİYE
DISTANCE MATHEMATICS TEACHING FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS	Assist. Prof. Dr. Cahit TAŞDEMİR	Bitlis Eren University TÜRKİYE
5TH GRADE STUDENTS OPINIONS ON THE USE OF THE CLASSDOJO APP IN MATHEMATICS LESSONS	Şeyma ALTUNTAŞ Prof. Dr. Kamil ARI	Ministry of National Education, Konya TÜRKİYE Selçuk University TÜRKİYE
COMPARISON OF 2018 AND 2024 MIDDLE SCHOOL MATHEMATICS CURRICULUMS	Esra AKBULUT Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hayal YAVUZ MUMCU	Ordu University TÜRKİYE
ANALYSIS OF 7TH AND 8TH GRADE MATHEMATICS TEXTBOOKS IN THE CONTEXT OF CONNECTION SKILLS	Gülnihal Sima İZGİ Merve SEZER Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hayal YAVUZ MUMCU	Ordu University TÜRKİYE
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ELEVENTH GRADE STUDENTS' SUCCESS IN THE CONCEPT OF QUADRATIC INEQUALITY WITH ONE UNKNOWN AND THEIR BRANCH	Atakan COŞKUN Prof. Dr. Muhamet Emin ÖZDEMİR	Bursa Uludağ University TÜRKİYE

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## 25.11.2024 / Hall-5, Session-3



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

15<sup>00</sup> : 17<sup>00</sup>



MEETING ID: 858 1117 0419

PASSCODE: 242424

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Figen AKÇA

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
EXAMINATION OF FACEBOOK POSTS TO MEASURE LISTENING AND SPEAKING SKILLS OF TURKISH TEACHERS	Serpil ÖZDEMİR Derya TOPRAK	Bartın University TÜRKİYE
A LOOK AT EDUCATIONAL AND VILLAGE INSTITUTES FROM THE DIGITAL AGE: PUBLIC SCIENTIFIC INTERPRETATION AND EVALUATION	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Handan AYDIN KASIMOĞLU Sinem ARAT	Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University TÜRKİYE
ADAPTATION OF SHORT-TERM SOLUTION-FOCUSED APPROACH IN DEVELOPING LEADERSHIP SKILLS OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS TO EDUCATIONAL SETTINGS: A CULTURE-SPECIFIC MODEL FOR TURKEY	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gizem GÜNÇAVDI ALABAY Prof. Dr. Figen AKÇA	Bursa Uludağ University TÜRKİYE
THE USE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING AND INDIVIDUAL RECOGNITION TECHNIQUES IN THE WORK AREAS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELORS: PRACTICES AND CURRENT SITUATION IN TURKEY	Prof. Dr. Figen AKÇA	Bursa Uludağ University TÜRKİYE
EXAMINATION OF THE OPINIONS OF PROSPECTIVE PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS ON THE USE OF MELODICA IN MUSIC TEACHING	Assist. Prof. Dr. Ömer Faruk BAYRAKÇI	Eskişehir Osmangazi University TÜRKİYE
COGNITIVE LOAD THEORY AND LANGUAGE LEARNING: THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL APPROACHES	Assist. Prof. Dr. Pelin EKŞİ	Istanbul Gelisim University TÜRKİYE
JOURNEY TO THE MICROCOSM: EXAMPLE OF BAKIMLI SECONDARY	Nisa Nur SOYLU Gülsüm DAĞ	Harran University TÜRKİYE

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## 25.11.2024 / Hall-6, Session-3



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

15<sup>00</sup> : 17<sup>00</sup>



MEETING ID: 858 1117 0419

PASSCODE: 242424

HEAD OF SESSION: 24 KASIM 14.00 DA SONRAKİ OTURUM: Assist. Prof. Dr. Murat BALCI

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
LEARNING DISABILITY AND DYSLEXIA IN EARLY CHILDHOOD	Assist. Prof. Dr. Murat BALCI Nurşah KABAKCI	İstanbul Aydın University TÜRKİYE
ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGIES USED IN VARIOUS DISABILITY AREAS IN SPECIAL EDUCATION	İlknur Eylem GÜCEL Assist. Prof. Dr. Murat BALCI	İstanbul Aydın University TÜRKİYE
SPATIAL STRATEGIES FOR AN EFFECTIVE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT FOR GIFTED CHILDREN: TUTORS' PERSPECTIVES	Emel ÜNVER Prof. Dr. Ashı SUNGUR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Feride Pınar ARABACIOĞLU	Yıldız Technical University TÜRKİYE
DYSLALIA: SYMPTOMS, DIAGNOSIS AND EDUCATIONAL TREATMENT METHODS OF SPEECH DISORDERS IN CHILDREN	Assist. Prof. Dr. Murat BALCI	İstanbul Aydın University TÜRKİYE
IMPLEMENTING POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY IN GOREGINE LANGUAGE TEACHING: A POSITIVE EMOTIONS-BASED APPROACH	Negin SARHADDI Prof. Dr. Başak UYSAL	Gazi University TÜRKİYE
EXAMINATION OF PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE PARENT RATIONAL AND IRRATIONAL BELIEFS SCALE	Osman URFA Raziye Yüksel DOĞAN Sevinç Zeynep KAVRUK	Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University TÜRKİYE Hacettepe University TÜRKİYE Aydın Adnan Menderes University TÜRKİYE
PSYCHOLOGICAL, SOCIAL AND LOGICAL DIMENSIONS OF PERSUASION	Res. Assist. Aylin UZUN	Gazi University TÜRKİYE
EDUCATION BASED ON PIAGET'S THEORY	Res. Assist. Aylin UZUN	Gazi University TÜRKİYE
INTEGRATION OF VIRTUAL TOURISM APPLICATIONS INTO GEOGRAPHY EDUCATION: QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF STUDENT EXPERIENCES	Cansu TAŞKAN	Independent Researcher TÜRKİYE

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**SINGLE-PARTY ERA AIDS FOR THE EDUCATION OF EAST TURKESTAN  
TURKS AND THE ISSUE OF BRINGING STUDENTS TO TURKEY**

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**Abstract**

With the migrations from Turkestan, Turks migrated to many parts of the world and established their independent states. Despite the dispersed geography, Turks have not lost their intellectual ties with each other. Many Turkish intellectuals did not consider their existing states sufficient and lived with the dream of the great Turan State where all Turks lived under one roof.

The domination of Tsarist Russia in Turkestan, the Chinese domination of East Turkestan, the emergence of Iran as a powerful state between the Ottoman Empire and Turkestan made the realization of the Turanian ideal very difficult. In this period, İsmail Gaspiralı put forward the slogan of “Unity in language, idea and work” and argued that Turan, which was difficult to establish physically, should strengthen its ties through education and culture.

The Republic of Turkey, which was established as a result of the National Struggle, first sought to prove itself to the world and gain a respectable place in the international community. This situation created the impression that Turks outside Turkey were not taken care of in official policy. On the other hand, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk's words “The Turkish Homeland of forty centuries cannot remain captive in the hands of the enemy!” are important in terms of showing that this impression was politically necessary and that the Republic of Turkey took a stand in favor of its racial compatriots in the face of a de facto situation.

In this study, the document in the Republican Archive regarding the aid planned to be provided to East Turkistan in the field of education in 1941 and the students who were planned to be brought to Turkey from there will be analyzed.

In line with the document, it is aimed to evaluate the perspective of the Republic of Turkey towards the Turks who are outside its borders and who do not have their independence.

**Keywords:** East Turkestan, CHP, Turkestan, Foreign Policy

**AN EVALUATION ON TURKEY - TURKESTAN RELATIONS IN THE CONTEXT  
OF THE LETTER OF WALI QAYYUM KHAN, CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL  
UNITY COMMITTEE OF TURKESTAN**

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**Abstract**

Turkestan, which literally means the place where Turks live, geographically consists of a vast area of approximately 5.664.921 square kilometers, starting from the Khorasan region of Iran, including Northern Afghanistan, extending from the northern foothills of the Pamir and Hindu Kunlu (Dark) Mountains to the Tun-Huang region of China, from there reaching the west of Manchuria, including all of Southern Siberia with Mongolia, continuing to the point where the Ural Mountains and the Volga River reach the Caspian Sea in the west. 664,921 square kilometers.

Throughout history, there have been Turkish migrations from the region in many directions. Despite this, a significant Turkish population continued to live in the region. As Tsarist Russia began to gain power, Turkestan was divided into pieces and 5 different Turkish states were established in Turkestan by the hand of Russia, creating competition among them and thus preventing them from uniting against Russia.

Russian and Chinese domination was established in the region during World War I. Despite this, enlightened Turks living in the region continued to work for Turkestan to become independent again. The Turks of Turkestan, who had to leave their homeland due to increasing oppression, continued their political struggles in different countries, especially in Turkey. One of the organizations established for this purpose is the National Turkistan Unity Committee. The committee, which fought for the independence of Turkestan under Russian rule during World War II, was established in Germany under the chairmanship of Veli Kayyum Khan. The Union continued its existence after the war.

The document that is the subject of the research is the letter sent by Veli Kayyum Khan to Adnan Menderes, Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey on April 1, 1955. Kayyum Khan requested that his rights be defended at the international conference to be held in Indonesia.

In this study, an evaluation will be made on the situation of Turkestan in 1955 and the perspective of the Republic of Turkey on Turkestan through Kayyum Khan's letter.

**Keywords** Turkestan, Bandung Conference, Foreign Policy, Turkestan National Unity Committee

## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SCC PWM APPLICATION WITH MPPT ON 100 WP SOLAR PANEL

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### **Abstract**

Solar panels are an efficient source of renewable energy, but the system performance is greatly influenced by the power control technology used. This research analyzes the comparison between two power control methods on a 100 WP solar panel system, namely the Solar Charge Controller (SCC) type Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) and Maximum Power Point Tracking (MPPT). Comparisons are made based on energy efficiency, performance in various weather conditions, system compatibility, and implementation costs. The research results show that MPPT has higher energy efficiency, reaching 95%-98%, compared to PWM which has an average efficiency of 70%-80%. In addition, MPPT excels at maximizing power in low lighting conditions. However, PWM is more economical and suitable for small systems on a limited budget. This study provides guidance for selecting a power controller that suits the needs of a solar panel system based on performance and economic parameters.

**Keywords:** Solar Charge Controller, PWM, MPPT

## THE ROLE OF HUMAN AGENCY IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT

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### **Abstract**

This article examines the essential role of the human factor in the realization of sustainable development in the construction industry and emphasizes the importance of the behaviors and decisions of executives, expert forces, and skilled workers. This research shows that the environmental and social performance of projects is directly influenced by the decisions and behaviors of these people. Since these people play a role in different stages of the project, changes in their behavior can have significant effects on the realization of sustainable development goals. This study examines the role of the human factor in achieving sustainable development in the construction industry and emphasizes the importance of the behaviors of employees, executives, and specialist forces. By analyzing key concepts such as sustainable development, sustainable construction, and citizenship behaviors, the research shows that improving project management and promoting employee citizenship behaviors can be effective in advancing the environmental and social goals of projects. Also, changes in the behavior of residents and employees, especially in line with the optimal consumption of energy and resources, can help reduce negative environmental effects. The results of this research show that the human factor plays an essential role in the realization of sustainable development. Investing in training, empowering, and motivating executors, specialized forces and skilled workers can help improve the performance of projects and reduce their environmental impacts. In general, attention to human and behavioral dimensions in the construction industry is necessary to achieve sustainable development. Keywords: Sustainable development, human factor, project citizenship behaviors, project management, sustainable use of the building

**Keywords:** Human agency; Sustainable development; Construction management; Project citizenship behaviors (PCB)

**SYNTHESIS STRUCTURE DETERMINATION AND ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF BIMETALLIC ORGANOTIN(IV) COMPLEXES WITH 2-AMINO-3-HYDROXYPYRIDINE DERIVED LIGAND****Noor Ul Aina**

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**Abstract**

Schiff base were synthesized by refluxing 2-amino-3-hydroxypyridine and terephthaldehyde and their corresponding di- and tri-organotin(IV) complexes (1-4) were synthesized by refluxing the dry methanolic solution of Schiff base (HL) with  $R_2SnCl_2$  and  $R_3SnCl$  in 2:1 (metal:ligand), (R = n-Bu, Me). All the newly synthesized complexes were easily soluble in common organic solvents (DMSO, methanol, ethanol, Chloroform) and stable have sharp melting point. Molecular formulas, percentage yields, molecular weights and melting points of the ligand and newly synthesized organotin(IV) were also determined. Ligands and these complexes were well characterized by elemental analysis, molar conductance, IR,  $^1H$  NMR and UV spectroscopy. IR spectroscopy identified the coordination of ligand to tin(IV) complexes and identified the functional groups present in them.  $^1H$ -NMR data confirmed the synthesis of organotin(IV) complexes by the coordination of azomethine nitrogen with the central tin atom and was useful for determining geometry of complexes. In the synthesized organotin(IV) complexes ligand to metal charge transfer transitions were proved by UV-Vis spectroscopy. Which also explained the intraligand transitions of electrons due to  $\pi-\pi^*$  and  $n-\pi^*$  and ligand to metal charge transfer transitions (LMCT) which revealed the formation of  $d\pi-p\pi$  bonding in the complexes. Molar conductivity values exhibited that these complexes were non-electrolyte and ligands are covalent compounds. They were also evaluated for their in vitro antibacterial and antifungal activity against a Gram-positive (*Staphylococcus aureus*) and a Gram-negative (*Escherichia coli*) bacterial strain and two fungal strains (*Aspergillus niger* and *Aspergillus flavus*). The complexes were found to possess more significant antimicrobial activity than the free ligand.

**Keywords:** Schiff Base, Organotin, Metal Complexes, Biological Activity, Antibacterial and Antifungal



## GEOTECHNICAL MONITORING OF OPEN-PIT SLOPES THROUGH ADVANCED REMOTE SENSING TECHNOLOGIES

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### **Abstract**

This paper explores the application of advanced remote sensing technologies in geotechnical monitoring of open-pit slopes. Remote sensing has emerged as a critical tool for ensuring the safety and stability of mining operations, offering accurate and real-time data collection methods. The integration of satellite imagery, UAV (unmanned aerial vehicle) systems, and LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) has revolutionized traditional monitoring approaches. This study provides an overview of these technologies, evaluates their advantages and limitations, and presents a case study demonstrating their effectiveness in detecting potential slope instabilities. The findings emphasize the significance of adopting remote sensing methods for improving operational safety and cost efficiency in open-pit mining.

**Keywords:** geotechnical monitoring, open-pit mining, remote sensing, slope stability, UAV, LiDAR, satellite imagery

**IMPACT OF FINTECH ON EMPLOYMENT RATE IN NIGERA****ISIAKA, NAJEEM AYODEJI**

Najeem Isiaka Federalpolyilaro Edu Ng

**Abstract**

The recent advancements and innovations in technology have reshaped the financial landscape and challenged traditional financial techniques in the delivery of financial services worldwide. Despite the benefits attributed to this disruptive innovation caused by financial technology, the expected socio-economic impact is yet to be tested empirically. Therefore, this study investigated the impact of fintech on the employment rate in Nigeria from 2017 to 2023 using time series data. Data on the number of fintech companies in Nigeria, fintech investment in Nigeria, digital payment, the value of point of sale, and employment rate were sourced from World Bank Development indicators, Statista, and CBN statistical Bulletin and were analyzed using multiple regression methods. It was revealed from the analysis that the number of fintech companies and digital payments have a positive relationship and significant impact on employment generation in Nigeria. However, the total value of fintech and the value of points of sale have a negative relationship but are statistically significant in influencing the employment rate in Nigeria. The study concluded that fintech has a positive and significant impact on the employment rate in Nigeria. Therefore, it is recommended that employees should be engaged in training and development related to financial technology roles in the service industry.

**Keywords:** Fintech, Employment Rate, Number of Fintech Firms, Digital Payment, and Total Value of Fintech

## THE IMPORTANCE OF MODERN ENGINEERING-GEODETIC SURVEY WORKS

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### **Abstract**

Modern engineering and geodetic survey works play a crucial role in ensuring the effective execution of infrastructure projects. These surveys help in determining the correct locations for constructions, establishing boundaries for construction sites, and defining the topographical conditions of the land. The introduction of modern geodetic tools and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) has greatly improved the precision, time efficiency, and error reduction in surveys. Technologies like GPS, GLONASS, laser scanners, and drones optimize the process of collecting and processing spatial data. The successful application of these tools contributes to the success of engineering projects and supports infrastructure development.

**Keywords:** Engineering-geodetic surveys, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), modern geodetic tools, GPS, GLONASS, laser scanners, drones, precision, time efficiency, automation, ecology, infrastructure, spatial data, construction, transportation.

## INTEGRATION OF VIRTUAL TOURISM APPLICATIONS INTO GEOGRAPHY EDUCATION: QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF STUDENT EXPERINCES

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### ABSTRACT

Advancements in digital technologies have transformed educational processes, making learning experiences more interactive and accessible. In this context, virtual tourism applications emerge as innovative tools in geography education, offering opportunities to enhance students' spatial thinking skills, foster cultural awareness, and establish connections with real-world phenomena. This study explores the integration of virtual tourism applications into geography lessons and evaluates students' experiences through a qualitative lens. The research was conducted with high school geography students, employing semi-structured interviews and classroom observations for data collection.

The findings indicate that integrating virtual tourism applications into geography education has a positive impact on students. Students reported that exploring various touristic sites through virtual tours facilitated their understanding of geographical concepts and increased their motivation to engage with lessons. The visualization of local and global destinations was found to improve spatial awareness and help students connect with themes such as cultural diversity and sustainability. Teachers noted that these applications enriched lesson content but highlighted challenges related to technical infrastructure and time constraints.

Virtual tourism applications are valuable tools in geography education, effectively enhancing students' academic performance and geographic literacy. The study offers practical recommendations to guide pedagogical practices and contributes a novel perspective to the geography education literature.

**Keywords:** Geography Education, Virtual Tourism, Student Experiences, Qualitative Research

**RESEARCH OF TECHNICAL CONTROL OF MICROPROCESSOR  
CENTRALIZATION OF SWITCHES AND SIGNALS****Ph.D Nazila Ragimova**

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Target. Technical control of the microprocessor centralization system (MPC) at all stages of the life cycle is an integral part of guaranteeing its safe use during operation. Taking into account the high degree of mutual agreement and integration of the components of the MOC system, as well as the decisive role of the software component in the implementation of the logic of its dependencies, it is advisable to perform technical control when reproducing the interaction of all MOC elements in the complex, which is achieved through functional tests. Among them, the most promising should be considered combined tests, the effectiveness of which is studied in the article [1, 2].

Statement of the problem in a general form and its connection with important scientific and practical tasks.

One of the main problems in the technical control and proof of the safety of microprocessor control systems that regulate the movement of trains, in particular the MOC, is the high hardware and time resource intensity of this process [5]. Therefore, its reduction becomes an urgent issue today, the determination of which from the point of view of hardware resources is aimed at this study.

Analysis of the latest research and publications in which the solution of the problem was initiated

In the cycle of research works in which the author took part, in particular in the works [2-4, 6, 7] and others. proposed methods of combined tests, which are a subspecies of bench tests and are based on the synthesis of simulation and physical modeling of the work of the lower level of the MOC, which consists of microprocessor object controllers (MPC) of interaction with control and control objects (MCC). Due to the use of a combined model in this case, the number of relevant devices (or their physical models) in the control and test bench is reduced.

Highlighting unresolved parts of the general problem

Despite the declared decrease in the hardware resource intensity of the combined tests of the M Setting research objectives

The purpose of the study is to evaluate the effectiveness of combined tests of the MOC when combining several methods of their implementation according to the criterion of the minimum equipment of the lower level of the system. OC, there is no data in the open press regarding the evaluation of their effectiveness.

Research conclusions and prospects for further research in this direction

The established effectiveness of the combined tests, which consists in a several-fold saving of the necessary hardware resources, indicates the expediency of their application in the conditions of production, operation and repair of MOC systems. Further research in this direction consists in expanding the possibilities of combined tests in operational conditions.

**Key words:** microprocessor, control system, analysis, modeling

## THE ROLE OF DROUGHT TOLERANT CEREAL VARIETIES IN COMBATING CLIMATE CHANGE

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### ABSTRACT

Drought poses a significant threat to agricultural production systems, seriously affecting the yield and production stability of cereals, which are the main food source. Cereals respond to drought stress with various adaptations such as stomata regulation, deep root system development, osmotic adjustment and antioxidant defense mechanisms. These mechanisms support the growth of plants under drought conditions by increasing water use efficiency. In recent years, innovative approaches such as genetic engineering, molecular breeding and genomic selection have accelerated the development of drought-resistant cereal varieties. In particular, the evaluation of genetic diversity in cereals such as wheat, maize, barley and rice has contributed to the identification of resistant genotypes and their inclusion in breeding programs. The use of arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi and sustainable agricultural practices strengthen the resistance to drought stress by increasing the water uptake and nutrient absorption of cereals. At the same time, the identification of quantitative trait loci (QTL) associated with drought resistance and marker-assisted breeding techniques have become important tools for sustaining agricultural production under drought conditions. Studies on physiological and biochemical responses to drought stress have provided guidance for the development of new varieties. In this review, the mechanisms, genetic advances and sustainable agricultural practices proposed to increase the resistance of cereals to drought stress are discussed and the importance of these approaches in ensuring agricultural sustainability and food security is emphasized.

**Keywords:** Drought stress, sustainability, cultivar, wheat, barley

**INVESTIGATION OF SOME BIOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS UNDER DROUGHT STRESS IN TWO BARLEY CULTIVARS**

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**ABSTRACT**

This study aimed to evaluate the drought tolerance of two barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) cultivars, Keser and İnce04, under varying drought stress conditions (control, -2 bar PEG6000 and -4 bar PEG6000). The effects of drought stress were evaluated based on the accumulation of hydrogen peroxide (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>), malondialdehyde (MDA) and proline. The results revealed significant genotypic differences in response to drought stress ( $p < 0.01$ ). İnce04 exhibited higher H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (0.222) and MDA (5.220) levels, especially under -4 bar PEG6000 stress, indicating increased oxidative damage and lipid peroxidation. In contrast, Keser showed lower H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (0.06) and MDA (2.206) accumulation, indicating better oxidative stress tolerance. Proline accumulation increased with drought severity in both cultivars and acted as an important osmoprotectant. However, İnce04 showed higher proline levels, reflecting a stronger adaptive response to stress despite greater damage. In general, Keser was more drought tolerant, while İnce04 was more sensitive. These findings contribute to the understanding of the physiological mechanisms of drought tolerance in barley and provide valuable information for breeding programs aiming to increase tolerance under water-limiting conditions.

**Keywords:** Barley, drought stress, biochemical changes



**THE ART OF PHOTOGRAPHY IN PLASTIC SURGERY****Arda Özdemir**

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Photography plays a critical role in plastic surgery by providing an objective means to document patient outcomes, assess pre- and post-operative changes, and facilitate communication between surgeons and patients. High-quality clinical photographs are essential for accurate analysis, surgical planning, and the comparison of results over time. They allow both patients and surgeons to visualize the expected outcomes, enhancing informed decision-making and setting realistic expectations. Standardized photography protocols, including consistent lighting, angles, and patient positioning, are necessary to ensure consistency and accuracy across various stages of treatment.

In addition to its clinical utility, photography is integral to research and education within plastic surgery. Surgeons often use photographs to illustrate case studies, present surgical techniques, and contribute to academic publications or conferences. These images help communicate complex procedures visually, improving understanding among peers and enhancing the learning experience for trainees. Moreover, photographs are a valuable tool for evaluating the efficacy of new techniques and innovations in the field, allowing for a visual comparison of before-and-after results.

Ethical considerations surrounding patient privacy and consent are paramount in the use of photography in plastic surgery. Clear communication with patients regarding the use of their images for medical, educational, or promotional purposes is essential. Adhering to patient confidentiality laws and obtaining proper consent ensures that the ethical standards of the profession are maintained.

In conclusion, photography is indispensable in plastic surgery, serving as a critical tool for documentation, education, research, and patient communication. When used appropriately, it enhances clinical outcomes, facilitates learning, and contributes to the advancement of the specialty.

**Key Words:** art, plastic surgery, photography, documentation

**PSYCHOLOGICAL, SOCIAL AND LOGICAL DIMENSIONS OF PERSUASION****Arş. Gör. Aylin UZUN**Gazi Üniversitesi, Gazi Eğitim Fakültesi, Felsefe Grubu Eğitimi Anabilim Dalı, Ankara,  
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**Abstract**

Persuasion can be experienced as a process of changing thoughts, beliefs, attitudes and changes that will occur. It is an attempt to change processes and processes through the manipulation of human instincts in order to obtain a predetermined care and to remain. In simpler terms, if the definition continues, it is convinced, and a definition can be made as communication aimed at influencing their choices. Here, it is emphasized that the basic function of communication creates a certain effect on the target. As can be understood from the definitions, there are many effective factors in the persuasion process, especially communication. People can be persuaded in various attachments; This process is shaped by psychological, social and general factors. What kind of results did these parts have in persuading the person and how they will interact in expanding these dimensions will be discussed. The psychological dimension of persuasion; direct accessibility with mental components and these solutions have many factors on personal beliefs, attitudes and motivations. The social dimension of persuasion; is the social shaping of the beliefs and attitudes of a person or group. While people are persuaded in social interactions, social norms, group pressure and social roles have a great effect. The radius dimension of persuasion; is the changing and changing of people using information, explanations and explanations. This dimension represents the process of compromise and its structural aspect. As a result, persuasion is a process that is effective in a wide range from social interactions and proliferation of thought processes. In order for persuasion methods to be applied effectively, it is important that they are psychological, social and generally observable.

**Key Words:** Persuasion Psychology, Social Dimension of Persuasion, Logic.

**EDUCATION BASED ON PIAGET'S THEORY****Arş. Gör. Aylın UZUN**Gazi Üniversitesi, Gazi Eğitim Fakültesi, Felsefe Grubu Eğitimi Anabilim Dalı, Ankara,  
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**ABSTRACT**

According to Jean Piaget, children are active and motivated learners. A large part of children's cognitive development develops as a result of their efforts to make sense of the world. Piaget states that children are curious about their own world and actively seek information that will help them. Piaget's theory suggests that the ways children make sense of the world change according to the cognitive stages they experience. According to Piaget, children think in qualitatively different ways at different age levels. For this reason, the main feature of Piaget's theory is that he defined four separate stages of cognitive development, each with unique thought structures. Each stage is based on the completion of the previous stage. Piaget suggests that the stages have a universal quality all over the world. Furthermore, he adds the comment that development is limited to neurological maturation, that is, genetically controlled developmental changes in the brain. A child can move from one stage to the next when the brain develops sufficiently to enable thought processes and cognitive structures related to the next stage. Piaget defines children's mental structures through four basic stages: Sensory-motor (0-2 years), Pre-operational (2-7 years), Concrete operational (7-11 years) and Abstract operational (11 years and above). Each stage shows the differences in children's understanding of their environment and their developmental capacity. According to Piaget, education should be suitable for the skills and ways of thinking that each child gains in these cognitive stages. Piaget argued that children are not just passive recipients, and that learning occurs through interaction and experience. Therefore, in Piaget-based education, students should be provided with opportunities for discovery, problem solving and critical thinking. It is important for educators to enrich their teaching content and use appropriate learning materials by taking into account the developmental levels of students. This study will discuss Piaget's cognitive development stages and how educational approaches based on these stages should be. This study provides a general overview of how Piaget's theory can be applied in education.

**Key Words:** Piaget, Education, Cognitive Development.

## THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE NAKHCHIVAN REGION

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### ABSTRACT

Nakhchivan, an inseparable part of Azerbaijan, has been one of the cities where education and culture have developed since ancient times, and has given important names to the history, literature and culture of the East. It is understood from ancient sources that the Zoroastrian teachings and schools that spread this teaching and prepared the environment for its spread to a wide area were active in Azerbaijan before Islam. The spread of Islam in Azerbaijan created radical changes in the educational traditions of the people. The spread of Islam in the country marked the beginning of a new stage in our learning traditions. During the Nakhchivan shah's period, which continued its existence in the 10th-11th centuries, Abu Dulaf, known by the nickname "Deyrani", gained fame as a poet-ruler, and many poets, scientists and thinkers from various countries of the Middle East gathered in his palace. Famous masters of words Asireddin Agsunafi, Sharafeddin Shafrukh and Zaireddin Farabi, who took refuge in Abu Dulaf Deyrani's palace, left indelible marks in art. The fellow countryman of the genius Nizami, Abu Bakr ibn Khosrov, was brought from Ganja to Nakhchivan, lived in Nakhchivan for more than 30 years and was known as El-Ustad because he worked as the tutor and teacher of the princes. He is the author of 6 poems dedicated to the Atabays and the 20th and 26th stories of the poem "Munisname" dedicated to Nakhchivan. The only copy of the "Munisname" was kept in Nakhchivan for 800 years and was taken to England in 1920 and kept under the name "A Thousand and One Nights". The British scientist Q.M. Meredith presented a report on this work 50 years later. 11th-12th. In the 13th and 14th centuries, Necmeddin Nakhchivani and Hasan ibn Omar Nakhchivani, who interpreted and analyzed the work of Abu Omar Abu Ali ibn Sina called "Kanun", gained considerable influence in the literary world. This allows us to assume that the city of Nakhchivan was surrounded by a high educational environment during this period. Historical sources confirm that "during the reign of the Eldenizs, two madrasahs were built in the city of Nakhchivan and functioned as a foundation belonging to the charity department. It is known from the sources that the Eldenizs were interested in the development of various cultural areas in the country as well as in Nakhchivan, which was the center of the state. Shamseddin Eldeniz himself opened schools in Nakhchivan and had madrasahs and mosques built. There were schools and madrasahs next to mosques in Nakhchivan and Ordubad. The Nakhchivan madrasah continued to exist until the beginning of the 20th century." In the 14th century, poet, translator and scientist Savechi Muhammad, literary scholar Fakhreddin Hindushah Nahchivani, his son historian Muhammad Hindushah Nahchivani and famous poet Beyrak Gushchuoğlu were known as famous artists. Among the Nakhchivan scholars of the XIII-XIV centuries can be mentioned Nasreddin Tusi, Gazi Najmuddin Ahmed ibn Muhammad, Hasan ibn Omar Nakhchivani, Kamaleddin Abulfazail Muhammad ibn Abufazail al-Nakhchivani, Fakhr al-din Abulfazl Muhammad ibn Deylam al-Nakhchivani, Abdullah ibn Ahmed al-Tusi al-Nakhchivani, Ibn Saveji Muhammad Saad ibn Muhammad, Fakhreddin Hindushah Nakhchivani, Muhammad ibn Hindushah Nakhchivani, Baba Nematullah Nakhchivani, Fakhreddin Ahmed ibn Aribshah ibn Ali ibn Jabrayil al-Nakhchivanini, Alaeddin Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Ali al-Nakhchivani, Fakhreddin Abu'lqasim Ali ibn Tamam ibn Halaf an- Nasib Nakhchivani and others. As a

result of the Nakhchivan educational experience, they became famous names of Islamic science and culture. The existence of book collections of Mirza Sadigh Ordubadi, Ziyayi Ordubadi and others in the 16th century and the existence of the Zahir Ed-Dovla Muhammad Madrasah in Ordubad, which was known as an important educational institution not only in Nakhchivan but also in the entire Nakhchivan region in the 18th century are indicators of the high level of development of education in the Nakhchivan region. Education in Nakhchivan in the ancient and early Middle Ages constitutes the most valuable pages of Azerbaijani culture and education. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, women's participation in education in Azerbaijan was related to the issue of women's freedom. In Azerbaijan, as in the entire East, including Nakhchivan, women were isolated from public life. The educational system in the Nakhchivan region as a whole was weak and women's education was at a very low level. The Russian revolution of 1905-1907 and the democratic movement that began in Iran and Turkey in 1905-1911 marked the beginning of a new phase in women's participation in education in Nakhchivan. The colonial policy of the Tsar could not prevent the expansion of the educational movement in Nakhchivan in the late 19th and early 20th centuries; the number of schools increased, new schools were opened in many villages, and Muslim girls were included in education. The poet Qoncabeyim, who was introduced as the daughter of the last Khan of Nakhchivan, Ihsan Khan Kangarli, entered the Russian state school opened in the city of Nakhchivan, studied Russian and Persian, and was knowledgeable in Eastern literature. The play *Tatarka* was staged for the first time in Nakhchivan about the freedom of women. Nakhchivan educators C. Mammadguluzade and M. T. Sidgi fought to open girls' schools and include Muslim girls in education. Towards the end of the century, we frequently come across archival documents and periodicals showing that girls were educated in schools and boys' high schools. While C. Mammadguluzade was teaching in the village of Nehram in 1893, he opened a class for 8 girls, including his sister Sakina Mammadgulyeva. M. T. Sidgi managed to open the first Muslim girls' school in the Nakhchivan district in 1896, but due to various difficulties and obstacles, the school was closed in 1902. Abulgasim Sultanov, a graduate of the Gori Teachers' Training School in Nakhchivan, educated his two daughters, Dilbar and Susen Sultanova, in the Russian-Tatar school in Nakhchivan. These girls were among the first female teachers of Nakhchivan and in the 1920s, they provided some services in developing women's education in Nakhchivan, eliminating illiteracy and organizing girls' theater. In 1896 (1908), the great philanthropist H.Z. She graduated from the girls' school opened by Taghiyev in Baku, taught for a while at H. Narimanbeyov's school in Yerevan, and in 1912 moved with her family to Nakhchivan and founded a girls' school. Many women, including G. Kangarli, B. Nakhchivanskaya, D. Sultanova, S. Sultanova, Kh. Vazirova, F. Sheikhova and others, who would play an important role in the development of education and culture in Nakhchivan, studied at her school. Some documents indicate that the first girls' school in the Nakhchivan region was opened in the village of Eylis in 1870. Some facts indicate that the Nakhchivan Russian-Azerbaijani girls' school operated before 1912. Fatma Sultanova was the first Azerbaijani female teacher at the Nakhchivan Russian-Azerbaijani girls' school. Research shows that Fatma Sultanova taught Azerbaijani at the Nakhchivan girls' school since 1908. Originally from Nakhchivan and receiving higher education in Europe, the first woman from Nakhchivan, Leyla Isa Soltan gizi Shahtakhtynski, played a major role in strengthening women's interest in science and education during that period. She was accepted to the medical faculty of Lazonna University in Switzerland. Unfortunately, Leyla Hanım could not complete her education there, and died of illness on December 17, 1907. Khadija Safaraliyeva-Jafarova, one of the women who played a special role in the development of women's education in Nakhchivan, received her primary education in the city of Nakhchivan,

studied at H.Z. Taghiyev's girls' school in Baku, and later returned to Nakhchivan and opened a girls' school with her sister Tarlan, by separating two rooms in her father's house. Only 31 girls were educated in this school during its years of operation. It should be noted that B. Kangarlı, H. Mahmudova, S. Novruzova, A. Kalantarlı, H. Safaraliyeva, who played a major role in the educational life of Nakhchivan, were students. "In increasing the level of education and culture of Nakhchivan women, the cultural and educational institutions, libraries, clubs, reading rooms, red corners, etc. networks that began to form in the Autonomous Republic after 1920 played an important role." The "First Preschool Girls' Education Institute", opened in Baku on March 1, 1921 by the decision of the Azerbaijan Revolutionary Committee dated December 25, 1920, played a role in the development of women's education in Nakhchivan. 17 women graduated from the Institute under the leadership of Sara Hanım in the 1923-1924 academic year. The number of Azerbaijani girls studying in the Nakhchivan region reached 100 in the 1920-1921 academic year, and 860 in the 1921-1922 academic year. One of the achievements in the field of education in Nakhchivan in the 20s and 30s of the 20th century was the elimination of female illiteracy and the mass inclusion of women in education. Before Sovietization, 98-99% of women in the Nakhchivan districts were illiterate. In November 1922, a pedagogical course was opened in Nakhchivan, which trained 60 female teachers. In the early years of Soviet rule, Nakhchivan was one of the intellectual women who took the initiative and supported the Nakhchivan girls' school in the spread of education and science among women. She was born in 1914 in the city of Nakhchivan in the family of an artist named Alakbar. Her mother, who cared about her daughter's education, sent her to a girls' school established in 1921 under the Nakhchivan Education Commission. Nazlı Tahirova-Najafova, one of the first female educators in Nakhchivan, continued her teaching activities in this girls' school. With the help of intellectual women, Nazlı Hanım opened several women's clubs in Nakhchivan, a special department for the training of female teachers, and a new school for girls in Ordubad. The women's club that Nazlı Najafova founded in Nakhchivan together with Ayna Sultanova managed to attract the intelligent women of Nakhchivan. The women's club operating in Nakhchivan was chaired by 19-year-old Rubaba Sadigova and Mamura Rahmiyeva, an active member of the women's theater club. It should be noted that R. Sadigova was one of the first women to take off the veil in Nakhchivan. Graduating from school in 1925, Hacer Hanım submitted her documents to the Nakhchivan Pedagogical Technical College together with Meryem Hashimova and Nazlı (Kangerli) Tahirova. H. Alizadeh, who was active in public relations while studying at the Technical College, became one of the active members of that women's club. Hacer Hanım was closely involved in the work of this club and was the president of the choir association. She was a teacher who stood out with her interest, sincerity and business intelligence in the team she led, and with her psychological environment. The libraries established in Nakhchivan played a major role in the development of education. In their speeches, S. Saidova, director of the Benanyar village library in the Culfa district, Z. Bagirova, director of the Zeyneddin village library in the Babek district, S. Musayeva, director of the Deste village library in the Ordubad district, and R. Safikhanova, methodologist of the Autonomous Republic Library, explained in detail the ways to overcome the visible difficulties in this area in terms of improving the library system. Finally, we can say that the education and upbringing of girls in the Nakhchivan region at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century made leading intellectuals and representatives of the upper class think, and educated women made a significant contribution to the spread and strengthening of new pedagogical ideas in the region.

**Key words:** Nakhchivan, education, girl's school, elimination of ignorance, educator

**EVALUATION OF THE OPEN AND GREEN SPACES OF SÜLEYMAN DEMİREL UNIVERSITY EAST CAMPUS BY LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE STUDENTS**

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**ABSTRACT**

This study aims to examine how open and green spaces at the East Campus of Süleyman Demirel University are evaluated based on landscape perceptions of landscape architecture students. To conduct the study, 27 photographs were selected with the assistance of experts from a set of 102 images captured from viewpoints with various visual characteristics on the East Campus. Nine evaluation criteria "Orderly," "Open," "Well-maintained," "Simple," "Dominance of natural elements," "Plant diversity," "Sense of security," "Excitement," and "Vibrancy" were established. One hundred landscape architecture students (third and fourth year) were asked to rate each criterion on a scale from 1 to 5. This study, utilizing a visual analysis technique, provides a framework to understand students' perceptions of campus spaces and how these areas are interpreted from a landscape architecture perspective. The data were analyzed objectively using SPSS software through frequency distributions, chi-square tests, and descriptive statistics. Results indicate that students rated elements such as orderliness, openness, dominance of natural elements, sense of security, and plant diversity highly. However, a greater variation was observed in parameters like maintenance, excitement, and vibrancy. These findings underscore the need for student-centered improvements in campus design and management processes, showing that the perceptions of landscape architecture students provide valuable insights into the design of open and green spaces.

**Key Words:** Landscape perception; Visual analysis; Campus; Isparta.

**USE OF BLUEFRUIT IN EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENTS****Şafak BAYIR**Karabuk University, Faculty of Letters, Department of Educational Sciences, Karabuk,  
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ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0008-8552-209X>**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction and Purpose:** The Bluefruit microcontroller board is the third board in the Circuit Playground series developed by the Adafruit company. Bluefruit is a microcontroller board with a compact design that combines various sensors, LEDs and buttons with powerful processors and wireless communications. Bluefruit is aimed at beginners looking for an easy introduction to electronics and programming, educators looking for comprehensive yet easy-to-use tools for teaching, and experienced makers looking for a versatile, compact board for their projects. One of the purposes of developing the card is to provide a quick start to embedded and physical computing projects. In addition to the block-based editor, it also allows you to use more advanced languages for coding. The general purpose of the study is to reveal the features and technical information of the microcontroller in question, considering its development stages. Additionally, within the scope of the study, information about the use of Bluefruit in educational environments is also included.

**Materials and Methods:** The study was carried out within the framework of descriptive research, which is one of the scientific research methods. Descriptive research, as the name suggests, aims to reveal the existing situation, in other words, to describe it. In a sense, they aim to portray the existing situation. In this respect, they reveal exactly what the current situation is. On the other hand, in the descriptive research method, it is tried to describe the phenomenon as it exists rather than controlling the variables.

**Results:** Within the scope of the research, findings regarding the development stages, features and technical information of the microcontroller in question were revealed. Additionally, in this context, information on various expansion options and modules for developing different projects with Bluefruit is included. Within the scope of the components related to Bluefruit, the editors used in the programming environment and the basic information and processes of programming the microcontroller are also mentioned.

**Discussion and Conclusion:** Studies have shown that learning coding and digital skills from a young age supports the development of creative thinking, improves problem-solving abilities (including mathematics), increases life chances and also allows young people to think about the technology they have and imagine what they want the technology of the future to be like. At the end of the study, suggestions are given regarding the importance of physical coding/programming and learning digital skills in educational environments within the scope of the opportunities offered by Bluefruit.

**Key Words:** Bluefruit; STEM; Coding; Microcontroller; Robotics.



**USE OF CYBERPI IN EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENTS****Şafak BAYIR**Karabuk University, Faculty of Letters, Department of Educational Sciences, Karabuk,  
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ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0008-8552-209X>**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction and Purpose:** CyberPi is a main control board independently developed by Makeblock company. It can also be described as a single-board computer in terms of the components it contains. It can be easily expanded with its compact structure and built-in ports. CyberPi is supported with mBlock 5 and mBlock-Python Editor. It can be used in multiple educational environments, including teaching in large classes, teaching for specific groups, and online/offline teaching and learning. It covers many teaching areas, including coding, makers, and robots. Thus, it can meet various educational needs such as artificial intelligence, internet of things, data science and user interface design. The general purpose of the study is to reveal the features and technical information of the single-board computer in question, considering its development stages. Additionally, within the scope of the study, information about the use of CyberPi in educational environments is also included.

**Materials and Methods:** The study was carried out within the framework of descriptive research, which is one of the scientific research methods. Descriptive research, as the name suggests, aims to reveal the existing situation, in other words, to describe it. In a sense, they aim to portray the existing situation. In this respect, they reveal exactly what the current situation is. On the other hand, in the descriptive research method, it is tried to describe the phenomenon as it exists rather than controlling the variables.

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**Discussion and Conclusion:** Studies have shown that learning coding and digital skills from a young age supports the development of creative thinking, improves problem-solving abilities (including mathematics), increases life chances and also allows young people to think about the technology they have and imagine what they want the technology of the future to be like. At the end of the study, suggestions are given regarding the importance of physical coding/programming and learning digital skills in educational environments within the scope of the opportunities offered by CyberPi.

**Key Words:** CyberPi; STEM; Coding; Single-Board Computer; Robotics.

## ANALYSIS OF THE UPDATED 2024 SOCIAL STUDIES CURRICULUM IN TERMS OF VARIOUS VARIABLES

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### ABSTRACT

Changing Social Studies curriculum within the scope of Turkey Century education model

The opinions and suggestions for the revised Social Studies Curriculum have been examined for some time by those working in the education and training staff. The following features stand out in the updated Social Studies Curriculum. The aim of this research is to conduct a content analysis of the updated Social Studies curriculum. Although qualitative research method was used in the study, data were collected through document analysis technique. The data were also analyzed through document analysis. In terms of achievements, it is noteworthy that the number of achievements decreased at each grade level. However, it is also observed that the cognitive levels of the learning outcomes have increased. The number of Learning Areas decreased from seven to six. The absence of the global connections learning area is seen as a glaring deficiency at this point. Out-of-school learning activities under the heading of school-based planning

It has been determined that it should be named and carried out in line with a specific program. Otherwise, it is possible that it will be an hour that will be seen as worthless under the title of leisure time activity. It is thought that it would be much more productive for teachers to specify their interests, abilities and specialties as well as their skills in the program at the beginning of the semester and to carry out club-based activities in this context. Thus, the child will not be disconnected from school and will have the opportunity to develop himself/herself in an individual sense by keeping his/her level of interest at the highest level. When evaluated in the context of skills, it is seen as a deficiency that more than one element related to the map is included and the map literacy skill is not directly defined. In the skills section of the program; there are titles of social and emotional learning skills and literacy skills. In addition, there are also field skills and conceptual skills titles. Expressing these clearly in the introduction and introduction page of the program will ensure a more accurate implementation. The fact that the titles of values are included separately in the program will also provide an idea about which values will be acquired. However, there are no expressions for these concepts in the program. There are skill expressions under the heading "tendencies". It is thought that the similarity of so many statements tires the mind. Although it is an enriched program with a general evaluation, the fact that the elements that constitute the main theme of the Social Studies course, such as geography, history and citizenship concepts, are diluted in the curriculum is seen as a deficiency in these ages, where individuals with analytical thinking skills are raised in the first meaningful learning stage after leaving the play age.

**Keywords:** Outcomes, skills, content analysis Social Studies education, 2024 Social Studies curriculum.

## ANALYSING THE RESEARCH ON ACADEMIC SKILLS MONITORING AND EVALUATION (ABIDE) IN TÜRKİYE

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction and Purpose:** The Academic Skills Monitoring and Evaluation (ABIDE) initiative in Türkiye represents a large-scale assessment framework designed to evaluate student achievement in various academic skills. ABIDE aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of students' learning outcomes across Türkiye and to inform policy and instructional practices. This study aims to systematically analyze articles and graduate theses that explore ABIDE, examining trends and methodologies in the field from 2015 to 2024. Specifically, the research focuses on publications from this period, investigating document types, publication years, journal sources, research subjects, methodologies, sampling strategies, sample types, data analysis techniques, and data collection methods.

**Materials and Methods:** The study employs a systematic review approach, utilizing descriptive content analysis to synthesize findings from selected literature. Also, frequency and percentage calculations were applied to provide quantitative insights into the distribution and characteristics of the ABIDE research. This methodological approach enables a structured and comprehensive understanding of the scope and focus of academic studies related to ABIDE.

**Results:** The initial analysis identified 13 graduate theses, and 6 articles related to ABIDE, demonstrating a relatively sparse yet growing interest in this field. Further analysis of the collected research data is ongoing to explore the specifics of methodological choices, sampling techniques, and thematic trends within the studies.

**Discussion and Conclusion:** When compared with other standardized assessments, the number of studies related to ABIDE is notably limited. The research focus of the studies reviewed remains primarily within the field of measurement and evaluation, with little cross-disciplinary engagement. This narrow focus suggests a potential area for future exploration and highlights the need for broader academic interest in ABIDE as a valuable tool for educational assessment and policymaking in Türkiye.

**Key Words:** ABIDE; Standardized tests; Systematic review

## REIMAGINING DIGITAL SKETCHING: ANIMATION-BASED SKETCH AS A MEANS TO FOSTER IDEATION AND AMBIGUITY IN DESIGN EDUCATION

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction and Purpose:** Sketching is a fundamental tool in design education and practice, playing a crucial role in generating creative ideas and visualizing the design process. Technological advances have led to the emergence of digital sketching tools that offer features beyond traditional pen and paper sketches. However, studies comparing traditional and digital sketching suggest that digital tools often encourage designers to focus on creating flawless static images, which can negatively impact the ambiguity-driven and exploratory nature of the sketch. Despite offering numerous technical capabilities (e.g., undo, selection, zoom, scaling), digital sketching processes often underutilize their potential for fostering creativity. This study aims to demonstrate that the focus on creating flawless static images in digital sketching process can be reduced through the use of animation-based sketching that supports the creation of dynamic images. The distinct features of animation-based sketching tools were analyzed, and their potential contributions to enhancing the creative process was discussed.

**Materials and Methods:** A workshop involving four architecture students from Yıldız Technical University was conducted to evaluate how well animation-based sketching preserves the creative qualities inherent in traditional sketching processes. Data from the workshop were analyzed using content analysis, focusing on ideation diversity, ambiguity, and lateral transformations.

**Results:** The analysis revealed that animation-based sketching led to the generation of a greater variety of ideas, more frequent lateral transformations, and higher levels of ambiguity in the sketches, while reducing the tendency to create flawless static images. These findings suggest that animation-based sketching tools can foster a more exploratory approach, enhancing the creative potential of digital sketching processes. Future research should involve larger sample groups and explore the use of animation-based sketching across different design disciplines to better understand its impact on ideation and creativity.

**Key Words:** Digital Sketch; Traditional Sketch; Dynamic Image; Animation; Creativity

**DYSLALIA: SYMPTOMS, DIAGNOSIS AND EDUCATIONAL TREATMENT  
METHODS OF SPEECH DISORDERS IN CHILDREN****Murat BALCI**Istanbul Aydin University, Faculty of Education, Department of Special Education, Istanbul,  
TurkeyORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3898-8651>**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction and Purpose:** The number of individuals diagnosed with specific learning disabilities is rapidly increasing. When the latest research findings on specific learning disabilities are examined, it is stated that specific learning disabilities are seen in 4 out of every 10 children and this incidence is 4 times more in boys than in girls. Specific learning disabilities are a neurodevelopmental disability and are defined as children diagnosed with learning disabilities have normal or above-normal intelligence, but the child has inadequacy or difficulty in academic skills such as reading, writing, speaking, listening, mathematical operations, reasoning, verbal expression, and problem-solving skills. Dyslalia, which is evaluated within specific learning disabilities and is a relatively new concept compared to other areas of specific learning disabilities and is the most common speech disorder in school-age children, is a speech disorder based on articulation organ anatomy disorders (generally, it is a speech disorder that occurs when sounds and words necessary for speaking are incorrectly produced from the lips, tongue, and throat, and sounds cannot be produced correctly). The aim of this study is to provide information about the symptoms, definition and educational treatment methods of dyslalia, which is a relatively new concept and is frequently seen in school-age children.

**Materials and Methods:** This study is a content analysis study conducted to examine the findings of the research on dyslalia, which is also included in the specific learning disability. In the content analysis method, the scanned and similar data are grouped under similar headings and interpreted. For this reason, the descriptive content analysis method was used in this study.

**Results:** As a result of the study, it was determined that the number of studies on dyslalia was very low and that there were not enough studies to diagnose and collect data.

**Key Words:** Specific Learning Disability, Dyslalia, Special Education

## A RETROSPECTIVE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN GEORGIA

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### **Abstract**

**Introduction and goal of research** The education system in Georgia was a field of constant interest from the public's side. The centers of education, which existed since ancient times, initially served the development of Georgian culture, and today higher education contributes to the personal well-being of a person, as well as to the social and economic development of the country. The paper talks about the higher education system of Georgia, its role and significance, and the society's demand. The purpose of the research is to review the development of the higher education system of Georgia.

**Research methodology** While working on the above-mentioned issue, both qualitative and quantitative research methods were used, particularly: The higher education system in Georgia, the stages of its development were studied and elaborated. Statistical data on demand for higher education were searched.

**Research results.** As a result of the research, it was revealed that the interest in higher education in Georgia is growing every year. In-demand professions are identified, which change over time depending on the demand of the labor market, however, the education financing system has not changed over the years and cannot fully ensure the quality of education. In connection with this, the Government of Georgia has announced the implementation of the reform, which will take into account the methodology and payment features of tuition fees for both Georgian and foreign students.

### **Recommendation.**

1. It is not necessary for all students with general education to become students of higher education, professional training institutions/colleges have successfully started functioning in the country, which offer professions in demand in the market to people of any age;
2. Based on our theoretical knowledge and practical experience, it is appropriate to develop in Georgia a financing methodology appropriate to the specifics of educational programs, which will take into account both the management of the educational process and the components of research and practice.
3. The student's tuition fee should provide higher institutions not only with the material and technical base corresponding to modern requirements, but also with the remuneration corresponding to the work of the program's staff;

4. The state itself should contribute to the implementation of educational programs of state higher institutions, in particular, it should increase the volume of funding, which will promote quality education.

**Key words:** Georgia, higher education, funding, knowledge, student, investment, economic benefits.

## WOMEN'S PRESENCE AND VIOLIN TRAINING PROCESSES IN THE TURKISH VIOLIN SCHOOL

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction and Purpose:** As a result of the westernization steps in the Ottoman Empire, steps were taken in the formation of the Turkish violin school with the use of the violin instrument in the palace. With the realization of European music studies in the Ottoman Empire and the influence of western music in music, there was a need for string instruments, orchestras, and performers who could direct and train these instruments and orchestras. Considering that female musicians were visible in the Ottoman Empire, it can be said that female performers played an active role in this process. After the proclamation of the Republic, while the Turkish violin school and education processes continued rapidly, female performers were also included in this process. In the research, it is aimed to determine the presence of women in the schooling process of violin education from the Ottoman Empire to the present and the inclusion of women in this process.

**Materials and Methods:** The research is a descriptive research in the screening model, which is one of the qualitative research methods. In order to reveal the existing situation, the descriptive survey model was used.

**Results:** As a result of the research, it is revealed that female violin players took their place in the Turkish violin school, trained students, and took an active role as students and teachers in this process.

**Key Words:** Turkish Violin School, Female Violin Players, Violin Education Processes.



**EXAMINATION OF THE OPINIONS OF PROSPECTIVE PRIMARY SCHOOL  
TEACHERS ON THE USE OF MELODICA IN MUSIC TEACHING**

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**ABSTRACT**

Music teaching course is one of the courses that teacher candidates teaching at primary school level should take. The skills and values that are intended to be taught to students through games in early childhood can be more fun and instructive when combined with music. The aim of this research is to examine the opinions of prospective primary school teachers about the use of melodica in music teaching. The method of the research is the basic qualitative research design, which is among the qualitative research designs. The data collection tools of the research consist of document and interview techniques. At the point of analysing the data, coding was done with descriptive analysis technique. When the results of the research are analysed, it is seen that positive opinions about the use of melodica in music teaching are dominant, but sentences that draw attention to the difficulty of playing melodica have also been identified.

**Keywords:** Melodica, music teaching, classroom teacher candidates.

## DISTANCE MATHEMATICS TEACHING FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction and Purpose:** The Covid-19 pandemic, which caused major changes in the world education system, forced educational institutions to adapt to distance education and the crisis. With the pandemic, educational institutions quickly took action and switched from face-to-face education to distance education. Students and teachers who were caught unprepared for distance education faced various difficulties. It is thought that the perspectives of students who are directly affected by the application are effective in keeping up with the changes in the education system and following the innovations. Therefore, this study aimed to investigate high school students' views on distance mathematics teaching.

**Materials and Methods:** A quantitative method was used in this study. The study group of the research consisted of 153 students studying in the fall semester of the 2023-2024 academic year. The data were collected using a developed and validated questionnaire. After collecting the data, all the responses were coded. Descriptive statistical analysis of mean and standard deviation of scores were employed rather than overall scores and then interpreted based on Gagné's rating (1991). The mean scores were categorized by Gagné (1991) as follows: a mean score of 4–5 points was classified as high positive (HP), between 3.24–3.99 as positive (P), 2.75–3.25 as ambivalent (A), and 2–2.74 as negative (N). Scores under 2 were considered high negative (HN). Frequencies and percentages were calculated of three items in the third part of the survey.

**Results:** According to the results of the analysis; in general, it was determined that the students had an undecided point of view about mathematics teaching applied as distance education. In particular, the most positive views of the students were "I can choose the one that suits me from various learning resources such as educational videos and websites" and the most negative views were "In distance education, teachers use different methods in mathematics teaching than face-to-face education" and "They understand the mathematics lessons given through distance education as much as face-to-face education". In addition, 72.0% of the participants stated that if given a choice, they would not prefer to learn mathematics through distance education in the future. As a result, it was determined that the students stated that distance mathematics teaching was not as effective and efficient as traditional education.

**Key Words:** Covid-19 pandemic, distance education, mathematics teaching, high school students

## HOW PRODUCT AND SERVICE QUALITY SHAPE BANK REPUTATION

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### **Abstract**

Despite growing research in service management, few studies provide an integrated framework for service and product quality, especially with evidence from countries like India. This has resulted in limited insights into the differences between these two dimensions, their antecedents, and their unique effects on performance in service industries. Findings from developed countries may not be directly applicable. This study focuses on distinguishing between service and product quality, their unique antecedents, and the importance of a positive bank reputation in the Indian context, using structural equation models developed with AMOS.

**CURRENT STATUS AND PROSPECTS FOR SOCIAL MEDIA MARKETING****Nazim Verdiyev**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction and Purpose:** One of the best and most useful aspects of social media is that it can reach people faster. By posting ads on social media, a company can promote its business and products to a wider audience. The purpose of the work is to provide information about new development trends of social media, as well as predicted business prospects, to explain new technologies (augmented and virtual reality, artificial intelligence) applied in social media marketing.

**Materials and Methods:** The growing role of social media, its marketing and business perspectives are increasingly being studied, as it forms a very important segment in the world economy as one of the most flexible tools of modern business. The research conducted in this field is so new and rapidly updated that information about them can be obtained from Internet resources more than from physical literature. In this article, first, the statistics of 10 indicators related to social networks in the world, and then information about the development trends in 12 directions is given.

**Results:** The use of social media is expected to increase in the next 2-3 years. New features such as short-form content, short videos, augmented and virtual reality will keep users engaged with these popular social media platforms for longer each day. The ever-increasing engagement time on social media makes it possible to stimulate social commerce and predict greater revenue opportunities for businesses.

Social media development trends will include deepening relationships, increased interactivity, personalization and social responsibility. Technologies will continue to evolve and user preferences will also change, opening new horizons for creativity and innovation in the world of social media.

**Key words:** social media, content, commerce platforms, augmented and virtual reality, artificial intelligence.

**COGNITIVE LOAD THEORY AND LANGUAGE LEARNING: THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL APPROACHES****Pelin EKŞİ**

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This article investigates the interaction between Cognitive Load Theory (CLT) and language learning from various perspectives. CLT offers a framework that aids individuals in managing their cognitive resources during the learning process, making cognitive load management crucial due to the intricate nature of language acquisition. The cognitive loads faced by students in language learning are shaped by several factors, including the characteristics of the learning materials, instructional methods, and the individual attributes of the learners.

The article delineates the three primary components of cognitive load: intrinsic load, extraneous load, and germane load. Intrinsic load pertains to the relationship between the complexity of the learning material and the learner's prior knowledge, whereas extraneous load concerns the adverse effects of distractions and irrelevant information on the learning experience. Germane load encompasses beneficial information and strategies that facilitate the learning process, thereby improving overall learning effectiveness.

Existing literature indicates that effective management of cognitive load can significantly enhance students' academic performance in language learning contexts. Educators can leverage strategies designed to minimize cognitive load, thereby enhancing learning outcomes. Recommended approaches include scaffolded learning, providing timely and constructive feedback, employing multisensory learning techniques, and utilizing student-centered instructional methods.

Future research should investigate the applications of cognitive load theory in various language contexts, compare different learning environments, and assess the long-term implications for language acquisition outcomes. In conclusion, Cognitive Load Theory presents valuable potential for improving student success in language learning by equipping educators with strategies for managing cognitive load. The practical implications of this theory could play a significant role in the development of effective teaching practices in language education.

**Key Words:** Cognitive Load Theory; Language Learning; Education

## EXAMINATION OF FACEBOOK POSTS TO MEASURE LISTENING AND SPEAKING SKILLS OF TURKISH TEACHERS

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction and Purpose:** In the 2023-2024 academic years, the practice of measuring and evaluating language skills through practical exams has begun. The purpose of this research is to examine the posts of Turkish teachers to measure listening and speaking skills.

**Materials and Methods:** The research was conducted using the document review method. Content analysis was applied to the data. A total of 225 discussions were examined.

**Results:** As a result of the analysis, it was seen that the posts were collected under the themes of general operation of listening and speaking exams, speaking exam, listening exam and students with IEP. The posts made under the theme of the general functioning of the listening and speaking exams were grouped under the codes of trying to understand the general functioning (f = 32), dissatisfaction (f = 26), problems (f = 22), wishes and suggestions (f = 16). It was determined that posts were made regarding the application process (f = 36) and scoring the speaking exam (f = 15) in the theme of the speaking exam. Posts were made regarding the preparation of the exam (f = 44), application (f = 9) and evaluation (f = 9) processes in the theme of the listening exam, and it was questioned whether or not giving a listening exam was mandatory (f = 3). In the theme of students with IEP, it was discussed whether or not speaking and listening exams would be given to IEP students (f = 7) and whether it was necessary to ask them separate questions (f = 3).

**Discussion and Conclusion:** As a result of the research, it was determined that Turkish teachers were confused about practical exams. It was also seen that practical exams increased the workload of Turkish teachers. Based on these results, it is recommended that in-service training be provided to improve teachers' skills for practical exams and that teachers' solution suggestions for the situation be taken into consideration.

**Key Words:** Turkish Teachers; Measuring Listening Skills; Measuring Speaking Skills; Facebook Posts

## THE IMPACT AND TRANSFORMATION OF EDUCATIONAL MODELS BY 5G COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

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### **Abstract**

With the rapid development of 5G communication technology, the education field is undergoing profound changes. This article aims to explore the impact and changes of 5G communication technology on the education model. 5G communication technology provides strong support for distance education. High-speed network connection makes distance education more convenient. Teachers and students can interact in real time, which improves the quality of education. 5G communication technology provides strong support for the application of virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) technology in the field of education. Students can learn in an immersive way through VR and AR technology to improve learning effects.

5G communication technology also provides a foundation for intelligent education. Through big data, artificial intelligence and other technologies, personalized teaching can be achieved to meet the learning needs of different students. The transformation of education evaluation uses big data and artificial intelligence technology to achieve a comprehensive evaluation of students' learning process and improve the accuracy of education evaluation.

The impact and transformation of 5G communication technology on the education model are far-reaching. In the future, with the further development of 5G communication technology, the education field will embrace even greater opportunities for growth.

**Keywords:** 5G communication technology, Education model, Distance education, Virtual reality, Augmented reality, Intelligence education

**ADVANCES IN ENVIRONMENTAL BIOTECHNOLOGY: APPLICATIONS AND EMERGING TRENDS****Dr. Shalini Jaiswal**

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**ABSTRACT**

To address global issues including pollution, resource shortages, and environmental deterioration, environmental biotechnology has become increasingly important. This Research paper examines current developments in environmental biotechnology with a focus on its uses in sustainable agriculture, wastewater treatment, and bioremediation. Innovative technologies have broadened the field of biotechnology and made it possible to solve complicated environmental problems in a more effective and environmentally friendly way. These technologies are microbial fuel cells, genetic engineering, and bioaugmentation. Bioaugmentation is the introduction of specific microbial strains to speed up pollutant breakdown, whilst genetic engineering allows for the alteration of organisms to improve their effectiveness in pollution control. Another important development is the introduction of microbial fuel cells, which transform organic waste into clean energy, providing the combined benefit of waste reduction and long-term energy generation.

This presentation also addresses new developments, like the application of synthetic biology to pollution control and the creation of bio-based products for waste management. This study emphasizes the critical role that environmental biotechnology in fostering sustainable development and reducing the consequences of climate change by looking at both present applications and prospective future uses. Furthermore, the rising integration of biotechnology, nanotechnology, and artificial intelligence is set to transform environmental monitoring and cleanup. The paper concludes with a discussion on the challenges and opportunities for further innovation and commercialization in this rapidly evolving field.

**KEYWORDS:** Environmental Innovation, Sustainable Development, Wastewater Treatment, Bio-based Materials, Bioremediation



**THE IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION ON ANTI-CORRUPTION AND  
TRANSPARENCY: A NEW GENERATION PERSPECTIVE**

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**Abstract**

In the context of this research paper on anti-corruption and education for a new generation society, I seek to identify the importance of education in championing the desired social values, ethics, and transparency. The issue of corruption as one of the most multifaceted and lengthy world problems cannot be effectively solved at the legal or economic level, but it requires a single approach, and education becomes the core of combating corruption effectively. Knowledge enlightens people while imparting in them a sense of ethics, justice, and citizenship, which are vital ingredients in the development of a society free of corrosion. From several education systems under discussion in this paper, this paper determines which of the current models of education in society have been effective in tackling factors contributing to corruption and or promoting ethical practice. Besides, it points out the role of education as a tool that can bring about a positive transformation of social mindset and eliminate sources of corruption.

**Keywords:** Society, Economic level, Citizenship

**BREAKING BARRIERS: EMPOWERING WOMEN IN STEM  
ENTREPRENEURSHIP FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROGRESS**

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**Abstract**

This research paper sheds light on the participation and role of women in STEM entrepreneurship (business in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics). In the present era, the importance of STEM entrepreneurship is growing rapidly as it is not only the foundation of modern economic development but also an important source of social progress and innovation. However, women in these fields face several barriers, including gender bias, lack of resources, and educational and social challenges. This paper identifies these barriers as well as discusses strategies that can promote women's participation in STEM entrepreneurship.

The paper illustrates through various global and local examples that women's participation can lead to not only individual but also overall social and economic development. In addition, practical examples of women's leadership and achievements in STEM fields are examined to highlight how the presence of women can bring about positive changes in the world of entrepreneurship. This research aims to pave the way for women's involvement in STEM entrepreneurship and highlight the importance of their role.

**Keywords:** STEM, Entrepreneurship, Women's leadership

**TRANSFORMING SOCIETY: THE PROPHET'S (PBUH) VISION FOR JUSTICE  
AND EQUALITY AGAINST ELITE OPPRESSION**

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**Abstract**

Class division and the mindsets of the elites hindered social justice and equality in the pre-Islamic social framework. The purpose of this research is to use the prophet's life to demonstrate the negative effects of elite ideology and class society. In truth and fact, the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) established the most perfect socio-political order of the reign of the oppressed over the oppressors and gave a standard, a model to eliminate these unjust differences and class systems among people.

Different types of class society have been described in the course of the work, including the accumulation of wealth in the upper classes and the prejudice and authority of the high classes. Of course, in the biography of the Prophet, practical steps were made to defend the rights of the oppressed classes, slaves, women, and the powerless while justice and equality were taught to them.

The goal of this research is to make people understand the negative effects of class society from an Islamic perspective and provide suggestions for the numerous issues that the world's societies encounter in the contemporary world. Here, this research shows proof that a balanced, equal, just society can be made in order to follow the teaching of the Prophet (p.b.u.h.) despite the elimination of class discrimination, injustice, and inequality.

**Keywords:** Pre-Islamic social framework, Islamic teachings, Unjust differences, Society

**EMPOWERING WOMEN: EXPLORING THE ROLE OF EDUCATION & TECHNOLOGY IN ENHANCING GENDER EQUALITY IN 21ST CENTURY**

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**Abstract:**

The article examines the significance of education and technology to the advancement of gender equality in the 21st century, with an emphasis on women's empowerment. The study examines the effects of education access and the digital divide on women's socioeconomic outcomes as well as their involvement in leadership, innovation, and decision-making processes. The research uses secondary data from international publications, scholarly research, and policy frameworks. In order to give women the tools, information, and platforms to question gender norms and pave the route for economic independence, the study emphasizes the transformative power of both formal education and digital literacy. As a way to address the obstacles that women in marginalized groups face—where cultural, economic, and infrastructure limitations frequently restrict their opportunities—it also looks at the intersectionality of education and technology. The results highlight how crucial it is to develop inclusive, gender-sensitive educational policies and technological advancements that put women's interests first and help close the gender gap in important fields. In conclusion, this research study promotes the complementary application of technology and education as instruments for promoting long-term gender equality in a global setting.

**Keywords:** Education, Technology, Gender Equality, Women Leadership, & Innovation.

## RURAL TOURISM IN DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM AND RECREATIONAL ZONES IN AZERBAIJAN

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction and Purpose:** The possibilities of implementation of some reforms and current situation in the field of rural tourism are studied in the article. The author concludes that targeted development programs must be formed on the basis of a planned and aimed approach at the level of local executive authorities. These programs should combine the important work implemented in the direction of increasing the efficiency of the rural tourism sphere.

**Materials and methods:** The formation of the needed infrastructure in the field of rural tourism in Azerbaijan in the last periods increases the interest of the tourists to our republic, too. The development of the rural tourism plays an important role in the social-economic progress of villages, in the efficient usage from the natural-economic potential of territories. The development of the rural tourism also impacts the income of the people, improves their life standards, reduces unemployment in the villages and rural areas.

**Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the approval of the model regulations of tourism and recreation zones and the amendment of some decrees and orders of the Republic of Azerbaijan in this regard of August 2, 2024 states that, “the public legal entity “Center of Management and Development of the Zones of Tourism and Recreation” should be formed under the State Tourism Agency of the Republic of Azerbaijan.” This center will deal with the management and development of tourism zones.**

**Results:** We have tried to research the implementation of different projects in the direction of development of this field in our country under the Decree of August 2, 2024.

**Key Words:** rural tourism, investment, economy, development, activity.

**ROLE OF FACEBOOK IN CREATING POLITICAL AWARENESS AMONG  
UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS OF ABU MASS COMMUNICATION  
DEPARTMENT**

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**ABSTRACT**

This study examines the role of Facebook in creating political awareness among ABU Undergraduate students of Mass Communication Department. It is aimed at advancing the conversation and mobilizing political support, among undergraduate students. Agenda setting theory was used as the theoretical framework to show how politicians use Facebook to send messages with a view to changing their perceptions about issues, political parties and individuals. The study applied survey method using 265 questionnaires for data collection from the Undergraduate students. Findings show that the respondents use Facebook more than other social media platforms for political information. The use of Facebook has influenced the perception of Nigerian undergraduate students on political activities in Nigeria. Also Facebook has played an important role in creating awareness about various political campaigns held in Nigeria through posting of political messages on Facebook. The platform due to its participatory, cost effective and interactive nature is fast changing the situation of communication in all aspect of human endeavor. The study concluded that Facebook has provided an opportunity for politicians to send political messages to students with a view to influencing the way political messages on Facebook are perceived. The study recommended that politicians, political parties, and electoral bodies should take advantage of Facebook to send political messages to students.

**Keywords:** Social media, Facebook, Political Awareness, Undergraduate Students

November, 2024

## MEANING OF INDIGENOUS MUSIC WITHIN BAPEDI PEOPLE'S CULTURAL CONTEXT

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### **Abstract**

All cultures regard music as at least minimally valuable, but to some, like in the Bapedi culture, it is supremely valuable, and to others a necessarily evil. Within Bapedi people's cultural context, rituals and ceremonies go hand in hand with music performances, and music is used as a carriage that embodies relevant messages. The underlying intent of the study was to a) investigate the meaning of music in the Bapedi culture. To address the objectives of the study, the following primary research question was considered: what is the meaning of music within Bapedi people's cultural context? The primary sources for data collection include observations and oral interviews that were conducted through face-to-face interaction. The interviews were aimed at eliciting first-hand information on the knowledge of the subject matter. The secondary sources included among others, materials such as Journal articles, books and theses, and of course personal experience. The results have shown that indigenous Bapedi music is unique. During observations and interviews, it was also established that indigenous Bapedi music permeates Bapedi people's way of life and has a function and a role to play in the society. It was concluded that songs are used for religious ceremonies and rituals, to teach and give guidance, to tell stories, to mark the stages of life and death, and to provide political guidance or express discontent.

**Keywords:** Bapedi culture, rituals, religious ceremonies, indigenous music, stories.

**LINGUISTIC FEATURES AND STUDENTS' INVOLVEMENT IN LEARNING  
SCIENCE: TEXT BASED ANALYSIS OF 7TH GRADE TEXTBOOK LINGUISTIC  
COMPLEXITY**

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**Abstract**

This study investigated the linguistic features and their impact on student involvement in learning science through a text-based analysis of the 7th-grade science textbook used in Ethiopian schools. By assessing the linguistic complexity of the textbook, the researcher aimed to understand how language influences student's engagement profiles and comprehension in science education. The analysis employs a range of linguistic metrics, including phonological complexity, vocabulary diversity, and semantic complexity considering readability indices as well. Findings reveal that high linguistic complexity in the textbook poses significant challenges for students, potentially hindering their active participation and understanding of scientific concepts. The study underscores the need for linguistically accessible textbooks to enhance student involvement and learning outcomes in science education. Recommendations for textbook authors and educators on simplifying language use while maintaining scientific rigor are also provided, aiming to bridge the gap between linguistic complexity and effective science learning among 7th-grade students in Ethiopian schools.



**PRESCHOOL TEACHERS' VIEWS ON SCIENCE AND NATURE ACTIVITIES****Minegöl ALPTEKİN**

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**ABSTRACT**

Preschool education is the first stage that enables individuals to exhibit positive attitudes and behaviors toward science. The attitude displayed toward nature during the preschool period is crucial, as it significantly affects how these attitudes manifest in later life. The knowledge students acquire in preschool forms the foundation for their future educational journey. Therefore, preschool teachers must be well-equipped to provide effective science education. By identifying teachers' views and the challenges they face regarding science and nature activities, it is possible to improve the implementation of these activities.

The purpose of this research is to determine preschool teachers' views on science and nature activities. The study group consists of sixteen preschool teachers working in preschool educational institutions located in Çankaya district of Ankara. The research was conducted by using a qualitative method, and data were obtained through interviews with 16 preschool teachers. Content analysis was used to analyze the data.

The results of the research indicate that preschool teachers view early science education as important, they do not develop materials for science and nature activities, they feel inadequate in some activities and experiments, and to motivate students in science and nature activities, they first engage children in a question-and-answer conversation, introduce the materials, provide information about the activity, and then implement the activity.

**Key Words:** science education, science teaching, science and nature activities, preschool education, preschool teacher

## FEATURES OF ADOLESCENT AND TEACHER COOPERATION IN THE CURRENT PERIOD IN CHOOSING A PROFESSION

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### **Abstract**

This article analyzes the communicative position of adolescents by classes in accordance with the communicative activity of the teacher, identifies the communicative zone of the group in the collaboration of adolescents with the teacher in the choice of profession. The communicative nature of the teacher in the activities of cooperation with adolescents in many ways occupies a special place in managing the educational process, determining its results and mastering the knowledge of the learner, determining his attitude to the subject of study and forming as a person

One of the peculiarities observed in the age characteristics of the individual and in the psychological stages of age periods is the observation of temporary differences between individuals, imbalance between opinions, conflicts between generations. If we pay attention to this situation, it is no secret that cooperation between a teenager and a teacher has also become one of the issues that requires a lot of reflection from the point of view of today. The increasing flow of information, scientific and technological progress, fundamental reforms in the educational process lead to a change in the relations of the subjects in a specific way. We will dwell in more detail below on the fact that research work was carried out in order to highlight the psychological description of this condition.

**KEYWORDS:** Adolescent, Communicative, Respondent, Conventional, Affective, Communicative zone, Communication

## THEORETICAL BASICS OF THE MECHANISMS OF TEACHING STUDENTS TO CREATIVE THINKING THROUGH MEDIA EDUCATIONAL METHODS

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### **Abstract.**

In this article, the reforms that are currently being carried out to improve the public education system, the improvement of educational products in cooperation with foreign countries, the multimedia products created in the cross-section of subjects and topics, modern tools that help the teacher, guide parents, and enable the student to master knowledge perfectly Information on educational resources is provided.

At the same time, media and its connection with various technologies, meaningful organization of the educational process and the importance of teaching creative thinking by mastering the skills of using media tools to achieve the intended goal are analyzed.

Theoretical foundations of the mechanisms of teaching students creative thinking using media education methods, it is advisable to introduce and use a digital educational resource in the educational process, develop students' skills and abilities of digital cognition using digital resources in order to increase their effectiveness.

**Keywords:** media, media competence, competence, motivational-media communication, frequency of communication, information, perceptual commentator (assessment), practical-operational (activity), creative, motivational-value, meaningful, procedural, digital technologies, model, resource, Internet, mobile application, platform..

**PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE INFLUENCE OF THE PHONE IN ADOLESCENTS ON MEMORY AND THINKING FROM COGNITIVE PROCESSES**

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**Abstract**

The scientific data obtained serves to enrich the subjects of psychology with scientific data from personality psychology, Adolescent Psychology, General Psychology, age and pedagogical psychology and other areas of psychology.

The implementation of the studied resources and the results of the research carried out into the practice of educational institutions provides practical assistance to the formation of positive personality qualities in students. It also makes it possible to study the mechanisms of personality maturation. The results of the study can be used in the activities of practical psychologists, specialists of psychological and consultative centers of school teachers. The developed correctional program can be used in Group and individual work with adolescents subject to the phone, especially in universities, pedagogical institutes, in the creation of teaching aids for students studying in the specialty of pedagogy and psychology, in the preparation of the text of lectures, in the development of innovative programs.

**Keywords:** personality psychology, mechanisms, school teachers, adolescents.

**COMPARISON OF EFFICIENTNET MODELS FOR CLASSIFICATION OF PLANT LEAF DISEASES****Yerkebulan NURLANULY**

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**Introduction and Purpose:** Modern approaches for automatic detection and classification of plant leaf diseases are very helpful in increasing the efficiency of agricultural production. This paper evaluates EfficientNet model performance (all versions: B0–B7) in the classification of leaf disease from real and augmented images available within the dataset of Plant Pathology, which includes a total of 41,036 images. The comparison was also done with DenseNet and ResNet architectures to evaluate how competitive EfficientNet is in doing plant classification.

**Materials and Methods:** The research is based on real data that was split into training, validation, and test sets in an 80%, 10%, and 10% ratio. Data augmentation was performed using random rotation, scaling, brightness variation, horizontal, and vertical reflection. All models were trained for 30 epochs with a batch size of 32, pre-trained weights initialized from ImageNet, and initial learning rates adjusted using ReduceLROnPlateau. Performance was evaluated using accuracy, mean average precision (mAP50), and execution time metrics.

**Results:** EfficientNet-B4 and B5 achieved the best performance, with validation accuracy exceeding 98.7%, demonstrating superior accuracy-resource trade-offs compared to DenseNet and ResNet. EfficientNet-B0 achieved validation accuracy of approximately 95%, showing fast convergence and computational efficiency. Training and validation curves confirmed stable convergence when using augmented data.

**Key Words:** EfficientNet, DenseNet, ResNet, Plant Disease Classification, Image Augmentation, Deep Learning.

## THE POEM NIGHT OF METAMORPHOSES BY CLAUDIA MILLIAN: AN ANALYSIS

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction and Purpose:** This paper wishes to show the continuous relevance of this poem written by Romanian Symbolist poet Claudia Millian. The experience described is not restricted to the context provided by Symbolism.

**Materials and Methods:** The poem will be analyzed based on literary and cultural studies. Psychoanalysis and psychology will provide additional insight into understanding the way the human mind works when perceiving the surroundings. Environmental psychology shows us how everything that surrounds us, be it the natural environment or interior design has an impact on our emotions. Textual analysis will be enriched by adding additional insight provided by theories from the previously mentioned domains and methodologies. From a real life setting, presented in the first stanza, the poetic persona moves on to building a fabulous realm, sliding gradually towards fantasy.

**Results:** Imagination is not a faculty restricted to the Symbolist movement. It has been part of several literary, cultural, and artistic movements and, in addition, it accompanies us throughout our lives, whether we are artists or not. **Discussion and Conclusion:** Nature becomes not only a place and surroundings with which we can resonate or react to, and consider them as means of expressing our emotional states. The external reality is perceived, subjectively, through imagination, in this poems.

**Key Words:** Imagination; Daydreaming; Symbolism; Environmental Psychology; Emotions

**NAVIGATING THE IMPACT OF MICHELLE YEOH ON WORLD WOMEN FILM:  
IN THE CONTEXT OF ASIAN WOMEN****Yee Chew Fong**

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**Abstract:**

This research examines the significant impact of Michelle Yeoh on the representation and opportunities for Asian women in the film industry. Utilizing Representation Theory, which examines how media portray marginalized groups like women and people of colour, this study analyses how such representations can reinforce or challenge stereotypes, shape identities, and influence social power dynamics. Michelle Yeoh, a Malaysian Chinese actress from Ipoh, renowned for her dynamic roles and transnational career, has consistently challenged stereotypes and pushed boundaries throughout her decades-long career. This study argues that Yeoh's defiance of limiting tropes, coupled with her consistent pursuit of complex and physically demanding roles, has paved the way for a new generation of Asian actresses. By portraying strong, independent female characters who transcend stereotypical representations, Yeoh has broadened the scope of roles available to Asian women and contributed to a more nuanced and empowering portrayal of Asian femininity on screen. Employing a qualitative case study method, this research will be complemented by archival research, including interviews, reviews, and critical discourse, to provide a comprehensive understanding of Yeoh's impact on the film industry.

**Keywords:** Michelle Yeoh, World Women Film, Representation Theory, Qualitative research.

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRIMARY TEACHERS' TECHNOLOGY USAGE HABITS, ICT COMPETENCIES AND ICT INTEGRATION****Murat Alperen AKTAŞ**Amasya University, Social Science Institute, Department of Elementary Education, Amasya,  
TürkiyeORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0003-7677-2920>**Assoc. Prof. Dr. İdris AKTAŞ**Amasya University, Faculty of Education, Department of Elementary Education, Amasya,  
TürkiyeORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6265-6337>**ABSTRACT**

Nowadays, the development and widespread usage of ICT tools provides some convenience and benefits our professional and personal life. Teachers can take advantages from these benefit and conveniences by integrating ICT tools into their teaching. However, ICT integration is a challenge especially for primary teachers. However, primary teachers have challenges in ICT integration. Determining the variables related to teachers' ICT integration is critical for improving their ICT integration skills. This study aims to examine the relationship between primary teachers' technology usage habits, teachers' basic ICT Competence beliefs, and teachers' ICT integration proficiency. Revealing the relationship between the variables will provide evidence for improving educational processes. The study was designed with a correlational approach. The study was conducted with 116 (74 females, 42 males) primary teachers selected according to the convenience sampling. Data were collected with "Technology Use Habits", "Teachers' Basic ICT Competency Beliefs" and "Teachers' ICT Integration Proficiency" scales were used as collection tools. The obtained data were tested with descriptive statistics and Pearson correlation analysis. The results revealed that primary teachers' technology usage habits ( $\bar{X}=2.98$ ) were moderate, their basic ICT competency beliefs ( $\bar{X}=3.76$ ) and their ICT integration proficiency perceptions ( $\bar{X}=3.09$ ) were high level. Also, there was a low relationship between teachers' technology usage habits and their basic ICT competency beliefs ( $r=0.201$ ,  $p<0.05$ ), a moderate relationship between their ICT integration proficiency perceptions and their basic ICT competency beliefs ( $r=0.582$ ,  $p<0.001$ ), while there was no significant relationship between teachers' technology usage habits and ICT integration proficiency perceptions ( $p>0.05$ ). As a conclusion teachers are confident about their basic ICT competency, and they may need to improve themselves in ICT integration in their teaching. In addition, teaching processes can be made more effective by emphasizing the variables associated with ICT integration. Future research should examine the variables affecting ICT integration in different teacher branches and teaching areas. Thus, the impacts of using technology in teaching may be better understood.

**Keywords:** basic ICT competence, ICT integration, primary teachers, technology usage habits



**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRIMARY TEACHERS' ATTITUDE TOWARD ICT USAGE TEACHING SELF-EFFICACY AND ICT INTEGRATION****Murat Alperen AKTAŞ**

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Integration of current technologies into teaching and learning processes is one of the most important research areas in educational. Because being able to choose and use appropriate technology in the learning environment makes the teacher's job easier while also significantly increasing the learning outcomes of the students. However, teachers, especially primary teachers, do not integrate technology into their teaching at the desired level. To increase this level of integration, it is important to determine the variables associated with their ICT integration. This study aims to examine the relationship between primary teachers' attitudes towards ICT usage, teaching self-efficacy and ICT integration proficiency perceptions. In this study, designed in the correlational model, was participated 116 (74 females, 42 males) primary teachers selected according to the convenience sampling. Data were collected with the "Attitude Towards the Use of ICT in Education", "Teacher Self-Efficacy in the Teaching Process" and "ICT Integration Competencies for Teachers" scales and were tested with descriptive statistics and Pearson correlation analysis. The results revealed that primary teachers' attitudes towards ICT usage were high ( $\bar{X}=3.98$ ), their teaching self-efficacy were very high ( $\bar{X}=4.35$ ), and their ICT integration proficiency perceptions ( $\bar{X}=3.09$ ) were high level. Also, there was a low relationship between teachers' attitudes towards ICT usage and their ICT integration proficiency ( $r=0.25$ ,  $p<0.01$ ), a low relationship between their teaching self-efficacy and their ICT integration proficiency perceptions ( $r=0.35$ ,  $p<0.001$ ), and a low relationship between teachers' attitudes towards ICT usage and their teaching self-efficacy ( $r=0,28$ ,  $p<0,01$ ). As a conclusion, although there are differences in primary teachers' attitudes towards ICT usage, teaching self-efficacy and ICT integration proficiency levels, there are statistically significant relationships between them. Future studies can reveal their relative importance and predictive power on ICT integration by considering the variables that are found to be related to ICT integration in this study together with other variables that are found to be related in the literature.

**Keywords:** attitudes towards ICT usage, ICT integration, primary teachers, teaching self-efficacy

**EFFECTIVENESS OF VISUAL TEACHING METHODS AND INTERACTIVE COMMUNICATION FOR DEAF STUDENTS AT TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS**

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**ABSTRACT**

Many educators lack the skills needed to properly tailor their pedagogical approaches to meet the special needs of deaf students. Without specialized training, lecturers could find it challenging to provide inclusive classes, which could result in worse academic achievement for deaf students. This study looks into teaching methods that can enhance the learning results of deaf students in vocational educational institutions. A questionnaire was utilized to collect data from students in a number of vocational programs, including the Special Certificate in Fashion Design, the Special Certificate in Catering Operations, and the Special Certificate in Graphic Design. Respondents included both male and female students from different semesters. The questionnaire covers topics such as effective teaching methods, distractions, and motivation-boosting activities. A variety of teaching methods were investigated utilizing information obtained from questionnaires in order to determine whether they help deaf students learn and increase their enjoyment in the classroom setting. According to the study's findings, some of the most successful approaches include group projects, student collaboration, and lectures delivered via sign language. Two things that make it difficult for students to focus are the lecturer's weak sign language abilities and the uncomfortable lecture hall environment. To increase the focus and motivation of deaf students, this study suggests that educational institutions teach educators in sign language and improve lecture room amenities.

**Keywords:** Deaf education, Inclusive teaching, Sign language, Deaf students' motivation, Teaching strategies.

**EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STUDENTS' LEADERSHIP PERCEPTION AND THEIR ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT****Kamil YILDIRIM**Aksaray University, Education Faculty, Department of Educational Sciences, Aksaray,  
TurkeyORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0000-0000-0000>**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction and Purpose:** Leadership, as a super skill, includes taking responsibility, taking initiative, influencing, cooperating and specializing. These listed skills are also necessary skills for academic success. A theoretical relationship can be established between leadership and academic achievement due to common points. There is a research gap in this regard, because literature review has not accessed any study testing this theoretical relationship on compulsory formal education students. This study aimed to test the relationship between students' leadership perception and their academic achievement scores.

**Materials and Methods:** In this study, secondary analyses were conducted by selecting Türkiye data (N=7250) from the PISA 2022 student data set (<https://www.oecd.org/en/data/datasets/pisa-2022-database.html>). The item codes in the PISA 2022 student questionnaire were used and the relevant items were identified and prepared for analysis. After eliminating missing data, a total of 3271 students constituted the population of this study. From the population, 10% (n=316) were selected by simple random sampling method and constituted the sample of the research, and the relationship test, which is the purpose of the research, was performed on the students' data. Descriptive statistics, Exploratory Factor Analysis and Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient were calculated on the data. Students' academic achievement was computed based on the average of their performances in mathematics, reading and science tests. Students' perceptions of their leadership skills were measured with five Likert-type (1: Strongly disagree – 5: Strongly agree) items: (L1- I am comfortable with taking the lead role in a group. L2- I enjoy leading others. L3- I take initiative when working with my classmates. L4- I want to be in charge. L5- I like to be a leader in my class).

**Results:** The students' leadership skill scores ranged from a minimum of 1.20 to a maximum of 4.80, and they have moderate level ( $\bar{x}=3.19$ ,  $SD=.83$ ) leadership perception. The overall average of students' academic success scores was calculated as 464.25 (Min=297.75, Max=656.60). Öğrencilerin liderlik becerileri ile akademik başarı puanları arasında anlamlı ancak düşük düzeyde bir ilişki ( $r=.136$ ,  $p<.05$ ) bulunmuştur. **Discussion and Conclusion:** This result does not refute the hypothesis that academic success is related to leadership skills, but it does not provide strong support either. This hypothesis needs to be tested with the future studies.

**Key Words:** Student leadership; Academic achievement; Relationship; PISA 2022

## WAYS TO DEVELOP SUBJECT COMPETENCE OF FUTURE TEACHERS

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## **ABSTRACT**

**Introduction and Purpose:** The development of subject competence in future physics teachers is crucial for enhancing the quality of science education. This competence encompasses not only a deep understanding of physics concepts but also the ability to effectively convey this knowledge to students. To foster this subject competence, several key strategies can be employed.

**Materials and Methods:** Integrated Curriculum - incorporating interdisciplinary approaches that connect physics with other subjects helps students see the relevance and application of physics in real-world contexts; Hands-on Learning Experiences - engaging students in laboratory work and practical experiments allows them to apply theoretical concepts, thereby solidifying their understanding and enhancing their problem-solving skills; Use of Technology - integrating modern educational technologies, such as simulations and interactive platforms, can enrich the learning experience and help students visualize complex physical phenomena; Collaborative Learning - encouraging group work and peer-to-peer interactions fosters communication skills and allows future teachers to learn from each other, building a supportive learning community; Professional Development - continuous learning opportunities, such as workshops and conferences, are essential for future teachers to stay updated on the latest advancements in physics and educational practices; Reflective Practices - encouraging future teachers to reflect on their teaching methods and student feedback can lead to improved instructional strategies and a deeper understanding of their students' learning processes.

**Results:** By implementing these strategies, future physics teachers can enhance their subject competence, ultimately leading to more effective teaching and improved student outcomes in the field of physics. **Discussion and Conclusion:** The combination of various approaches to developing the subject competence of future teachers enriches their professional skills and ultimately leads to a higher quality and more conscious education for students.

**Key Words:** Competence, competency, professional competence, subject competence, knowledge, skill.

**EVALUATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL EXPECTATIONS OF FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS IN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE PROGRAM**

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**ABSTRACT**

The education in landscape architecture is designed to equip students with theoretical knowledge and practical skills essential for cultivating an environmentally sensitive perspective and the professional competencies required in the field. In this context, it is crucial to ascertain the expectations of students who have recently embarked on their educational journey in order to enhance academic programs and to adopt a student-centered approach. This study aims to ascertain the expectations of first-year students who commenced their undergraduate education in the Landscape Architecture Department at Süleyman Demirel University during the 2024-2025 academic year. A comprehensive questionnaire study was undertaken to gather data regarding students' motivations for undergraduate education, their expectations concerning academic processes, and their professional orientations. The study's data encompasses students' expectations concerning theoretical knowledge and applied course content, their methodologies for course structures and field studies that will facilitate their professional development, and their forecasts regarding career trajectories following graduation. The questionnaire study, developed utilizing Google Forms, was administered to students online. Subsequently, statistical analysis will be conducted using the SPSS software to evaluate the questionnaire results. A curriculum designed to meet student needs, focusing on applied content, is believed to enhance graduates' professional

skills and ease their transition into the workforce. Specifically, analyzing career expectations post-graduation provides more transparent insight into the knowledge and skills students aspire to acquire in landscape architecture. In this context, the study is valuable for comprehending student expectations regarding landscape architecture education and appropriately shaping the curriculum.

**Key Words:** Landscape architecture, student expectations, education and training

**BRIDGING GENDER GAPS IN SCIENCE EDUCATION: EMPOWERING WOMEN THROUGH INNOVATIVE PEDAGOGICAL APPROACHES**

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**Abstract:**

Science education has long been a field where gender disparities persist, with women and girls often underrepresented in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) disciplines. This presentation explores innovative pedagogical approaches aimed at bridging these gender gaps, focusing on methods that empower female students and foster a deeper engagement with science. Drawing on current research in science education, the study examines how traditional teaching practices often reinforce gender stereotypes and alienate young women from pursuing STEM fields. It then proposes alternative pedagogical strategies, such as inquiry-based learning, collaborative projects, and role-model-based teaching, which have proven effective in increasing female participation and success in science education. The presentation highlights successful case studies where these methods have been implemented and offers practical recommendations for educators looking to create inclusive, supportive classrooms that encourage girls and women to thrive in the sciences.

**Keywords:** Gender Gaps, Science Education, Pedagogy, Empowerment, Women in STEM, Inquiry-Based Learning, Stereotypes, Educational Strategies, Inclusivity



**EXAMINING THE ECONOMICAL ASPECT OF CLEAN HYDROGEN  
PRODUCTION WITH THE USE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY****Emre SÖNMEZ**

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A global subject regarding the de-carbonization of energy sources is a top priority for the 21st century. Hydrogen plays a crucial role in the realm of low-carbon energy due to its abundance as a fundamental element found in the universe. When harnessed as an energy source, hydrogen produces no emissions with global warming potential. Hydrogen production from non-carbon based sources avoids carbon-based emissions that occur during production. Therefore, the production of affordable and environmentally friendly hydrogen in conjunction with a high-temperature nuclear reactor will be investigated in this research and the cost of hydrogen will be evaluated when different production methods are utilized.

Three different hydrogen production methods in conjunction with GTHTR300C nuclear reactor are set-up and their hydrogen costs are compared and evaluated by using the hydrogen economic evaluation program (HEEP). HEEP is a computer program created by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for analysing the technical and economic aspects of hydrogen production. Its purpose is to assist IAEA member states in achieving their objective of generating hydrogen from nuclear energy to determine the future potential of hydrogen in the country's economic development.

The results showed that the cost of hydrogen production with nuclear energy is comparable with the carbon-emitting methods of hydrogen production and cheaper than the production methods where solely renewable energy is used. Thermochemical cycles showed relatively lower costs however conventional electrolysis has still comparable costs when both are combined with nuclear energy.

Since, hydrogen demand is going to increase and it will be used as a clean energy carrier in not-so-distant future, there will be viable options to provide clean hydrogen supply with realistic costs and methods.

**Key Words:** Nuclear Energy; Hydrogen Production; Cost of Hydrogen; HEEP; No Emission.

**EDUCATION AS ANOTHER FACET OF DEFECTIVE HUMANITY AND  
PROBLEMATIC SOCIETY IN CONTEMPORARY BRITISH FICTION: Z. SMITH'S  
GRAND UNION**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction and Purpose:** While Zadie Smith's artistry has been considered through contemporary trends and terminology of Hysterical Realism and New Sincerity and regarded by some scholars like Wendy Knepper and Christopher Holmes as reshaping these too, her collection of short fiction reflects these features and brims over the labels as any good literature. This study aims to concisely survey the conference topic, education, within these frames, in the context of contemporariness and a solid and artistic panorama of the mundane world.

**Material and Method:** Smith's collection of short stories Grand Union also relates to education, its components, agents, and societal and personal functions to various extents. The study approaches the texts concisely and analytically via close reading focusing on education, and comparison emerges spontaneously. It discusses Smith's style of writing referring to the terms given in the introduction as she can enlarge a seemingly casual detail and allude to the big picture and interrelatedness of issues. She can be read via the hermeneutic circle, which has been also related to knowledge and education in hermeneutic phenomenology.

**Results:** Most of the nineteen narratives touch on the entity of education in a diverse range. Thus, as almost all the short stories somehow contain education and contribute to a multifarious flux of life, one can view life as the headteacher. Since a basic life axiom emerges, one can find classicism in Smith's prose in the midst of stylistic liberation and expansion. This study deduces that within so-called post-postmodernism, in contemporary British fiction, a commonsensical, practical vein and thought resists alongside rich discourse and multilayered narrative techniques. In conclusion, Z. Smith's Grand Union is an illustrative work about lessons of life and modern British short fiction.

**Key Words:** Grand Union; Zadie Smith; education; the contemporary British short story

**GENDER AND POWER IN LANGUAGE: ANALYSING THE ROLE OF  
LANGUAGE IN SHAPING WOMEN'S SOCIAL IDENTITY**

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**Abstract**

Language plays a pivotal role in shaping and reflecting societal power dynamics, particularly in the way it influences gender identity. This study explores the intersection of gender and language, focusing on how language constructs and reinforces women's social roles, expectations, and identities. By examining linguistic patterns in both everyday communication and institutional discourse, the presentation aims to shed light on how language can perpetuate gendered power structures. Through a feminist lens, this work considers the impact of gendered language in media, politics, and education, with a particular focus on how such language shapes women's self-perceptions and societal roles. The discussion will also explore how women's voices can be empowered and amplified through language reform, fostering greater social equality. By understanding the relationship between gender and language, we can challenge traditional power imbalances and create more inclusive, empowering linguistic practices.

**Keywords:** Gender, Power, Language, Social Identity, Feminist Linguistics, Gendered Language, Empowerment, Social Equality

**TEACHER CANDIDATES' CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDINGS, INTERESTS, AND VIEWS ON THE USE OF ANIMALS IN TEACHING**

This study is derived from the first author's master's thesis conducted under the supervision of the second author.

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**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction and Purpose:** Biology teaching is based on living beings, and a thorough understanding of them is essential for effective teaching. In biology education, it is especially important for educators to recognize the animals included within the class of living beings, as this serves as a valuable role model for students. Teachers who are familiar with their environment can establish a stronger connection with the curriculum. The purpose of this research is to investigate the relationships between biology teacher candidates' conceptual understanding of animals, their interest in animals, and their likelihood of including animals in future biology teaching. Every action a teacher takes has an impact on learning. For biology teaching to be effective and long-lasting, animals discussed in the curriculum should be incorporated through videos, visuals, models, or live examples.

**Materials and Methods:** This research will be conducted with biology teacher candidates enrolled at the education faculty of a public university in Ankara Province. The descriptive method, one of the quantitative research methods, will be used in this research. Data collection tools include conceptual understanding, interest in animals and use of animals in future biology teaching survey. A survey was developed to assess the teacher candidates' conceptual understanding of animals and their interest in animals, and expert feedback was gathered to validate and update the survey questions and visuals used in the study. This expert-reviewed survey was piloted with teacher candidates, and based on the pilot results, the final implementation will be conducted. Data collected during the application will undergo suitable statistical analysis.

**Results, Discussion, and Conclusion:** As a result of the study, teacher candidates' conceptual understanding, interest in animals, and their views on using animals in biology teaching in the future and the relationships between them will be evaluated and recommendations will be presented.

**Key Words:** Biology Education, Teacher Candidate, Animals, Conceptual Understanding

**ANALYSIS OF 7TH AND 8TH GRADE MATHEMATICS TEXTBOOKS IN THE  
CONTEXT OF CONNECTION SKILLS**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction and Purpose:** Research on mathematical connection skill, which is very important in terms of mathematics learning processes, reveals that this skill enables students to learn mathematical concepts meaningfully, improves their understanding of mathematics and increases their mathematics achievement. Therefore, it is important to determine and improve the qualities of learning environments in the context of developing students' mathematical connection skills. Considering that textbooks are the primary source used by teachers and students in mathematics classrooms today, it is important to examine mathematics textbooks in terms of their content of the skill in question. Considering the fact that the concepts and different representations in the field of geometry and measurement are connected to each other in complex ways and that students have difficulties in learning the concepts related to the learning area in question, this study focused on the learning area of geometry and measurement and the scope of the research was limited to the content of the related learning area. In this context, the aim of the study is to examine the content of 7th and 8th grade mathematics textbooks in the learning field of geometry and measurement in the context of connection skills. Within the scope of the research, the relevant documents will be examined in the dimensions of i) connection between concepts, ii) connection between different representations, iii) connection with real life and iv) connection with different disciplines, and it was tried to reveal how the textbooks include the content for mathematical connection skills.

**Materials and Methods:** In this study, in accordance with the qualitative research approach, the document analysis method was used and two mathematics textbooks approved by the Board of Education, which are taught at the 7th and 8th grade levels in schools affiliated to the Ministry of National Education in the 2023-2024 academic year, were examined.

**Results:** As a result of the research, it was observed that the textbooks mostly included connections between concepts and with real life. The least common types of connections in

the textbooks were connections between different representations and connections between different disciplines. Although connections between concepts and connections with real life were included in the textbooks, it is thought that connections between concepts in the 7th grade textbook and connections with real life in both 7th and 8th grade textbooks could be included more. However, the fact that connections between different representations were given very little space was interpreted as related to the content of the learning outcomes. Connections between different disciplines were accepted among the types of connections that could be included more in the textbooks. Discussion and Conclusion: When the results of the studies are analysed, it is seen that mathematical connections in middle school mathematics textbooks are mostly included in the context of connecting with real life. However, in order to serve mathematical literacy and meaningful learning in this context, it is thought that the structural characters of mathematical concepts and their usage areas in real life should be focused on in these processes. In this context, textbooks are expected to use real life contexts to serve meaningful learning. In the studies conducted, it is seen that the researchers stated that the results they obtained do not fully meet the expectation in question. In the light of the findings, it is suggested that mathematics textbooks should include mathematical connections and different types of mathematical connections in the goal of meaningful learning. This will enable the students to have a conceptual level of learning and a conceptual view of mathematics, and it will also enable teachers to use textbooks more functionally and at a higher rate as course materials in the classroom.

**Key Words:** Mathematical Connection Skill; Textbooks; 7th and 8th Grades

**SOCIAL IN ENSURING COMMUNICATION EFFECTIVENESS ROLE OF INTELLIGENCE****Ravshanov Jamshid Fayzullayevich**

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This article is based on the results of scientific research that the success of communication depends on social intelligence. A number of foreign literature mentions a theoretical analysis of the results of scientific research on communication and social intelligence. At the same time, the respondents were determined what the other person thought and felt during the interaction, and the results were analyzed. The importance of social intelligence and empathic skills in the process of communication was also studied. In interpersonal relationships, one of the components of social intelligence, communication skills play an important role, ensuring the effectiveness of communication.

Social intelligence, according to many other authors, is related to the determination and control of human behavior in society, with what social, demographic and other characteristics are studied, what social group he belongs to and what social intelligence is considered in the environment. Information about culture and everyday life is extremely important. Such information is more fully reflected in publications devoted to ideas about the social intelligence of people, cultures and ethnic groups in different regions of the world. Many published empirical studies have been devoted to the social intelligence of individuals, schoolchildren and students aged 14 to 23 years.

Well-developed social skills and a generally high level of social intelligence ensure successful interaction in various social, age, gender and cultural contexts. Social intelligence occupies an important place in interpersonal communication, carries out a person's connection with the world and is manifested in the activity of the subject acting in specific conditions at various stages of ontogenesis; the object of need directs this aura, resulting in a conscious and purposeful transformation of oneself and the world. According to the results of the study, women and men aged 18-40 have more harmonious profiles of the development of social intelligence, adaptation, which means that a person develops skills to manage their communication and behavior in various social groups. Despite the undoubted importance of communication skills and intelligence in interpersonal relationships, the effectiveness of joint activities of people depends on how developed their social intelligence is.

**Key words:** communication, social intelligence, empathy, interpersonal relationships, man, woman, adolescent, communication skills, social awareness.

**PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH ON THE PROBLEM OF GENDER  
CHARACTERISTICS OF ADOLESCENT AGGRESSION****Ahmadjonov Doniyor**Professor of the Chirchik State Pedagogical University, faculty of pedagogical, Chirchik,  
Uzbekistan<https://orcid.org/0009-0004-7878-6389>**Burteshova Aliya Burxonovna**Teacher of the Chirchik State Pedagogical University, faculty of pedagogical, Chirchik,  
Uzbekistan<https://orcid.org/0009-0006-7801-6960>**Abstract**

The article describes the classification of aggressive behavior in adolescence and the possibilities of correction. Adolescence is a complex period of its own, and aggressive behavior has become a natural condition in most of the representatives of this age group.

If a teenager is used to quickly satisfying all his needs in the family, he will react aggressively to those who interfere with his needs in the peer group. Even in cases of emotional rejection in the family, teenagers try to attract attention to themselves by aggressive behavior. It is advisable for parents to look for the cause of changes in the teenager's behavior on the basis of a constructive solution to the problems that have arisen. If members of the teenager's family have learned to solve their problems on the basis of mutual conflicts and shouting, then in another social situation the teenager is inclined to behave in a similar way; personal problems (peculiarities of adolescent sexual development that cause physiological and psychological problems - manifestations of the peculiarities of puberty); dissatisfaction with one's appearance - "Thersites complex" (inadequate perception by adults). When a teenager feels like an adult, he does not like being treated like a child; critical thinking of a teenager leads to the formation of skepticism towards the behavior of adults and the formation of objections to the moral standards established in them; social factors (the establishment in society of the idea of solving problems by force, overcrowding of classes in schools, excessive fatigue from studying, nervousness).

Aggressive teenagers typically experience the following feelings: they expect hostility from others; they cannot adequately assess their hostile situations; they constantly blame others for their problems; their ways of solving problem situations are limited; they believe that aggressive behavior provides good results, that is, it limits aggression towards them.

Punishment also ends when the conflict situation is resolved. After that, it is impossible to point out the mistakes made to the teenager. The most optimal way to eliminate teenage aggression depends on the ability of adults to control themselves, to be able to patiently show the teenager acceptable methods. In such cases, it is recommended to engage in some kind of joint activity. If the teenager's behavior poses a serious threat to the life and health of others, if he does not show a tendency to change for a certain period, it is necessary to consult a psychiatrist. Because in these cases, as a result of changes in the brain, aggression arises as a consequence of the syndrome of loss of self-control, and can pose a danger to society.



**PEDAGOGICAL CONDITIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTELLECTUAL ABILITIES OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS BASED ON THE CLUSTER APPROACH**

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**Abstract**

In this article, Uzbekistan has been paying special attention to the development of science since the first years of independence, more than 100 regulatory and legal documents related to the development of science have been adopted during the past period, as a result of which today education The fact that the country is developing is proven in practice, as a result of the reforms implemented in the field of preschool education, state, private and family kindergartens have been completely renovated, and the level of children's enrollment in preschool education has increased to 52% today. . "In 2019, 4 presidential schools with a completely new content and form, 3 schools of creativity started working, and 19 new higher educational institutions, including 9 branches of prestigious foreign universities, have been established for the development of higher education over the past years. opened. It was said that in cooperation with leading foreign universities, training of personnel has been launched under 141 joint educational programs, and that our achievements today serve to lay the foundation for the third renaissance period in the history of Uzbekistan. Also, people with a high level of intellectual ability have been appreciated regardless of the time and place they live in, and special attention is paid to their activities. it is thought that some people are distinguished by their intellectual intelligence and sharpness of mind from a young age and have intelligence that amazes people.

## PSYCHOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONAL CREATIVITY MECHANISMS

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### Abstract

Enter. In the fourth direction of the "Strategy of actions on the five priority areas of further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021" adopted by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyev dated February 7, 2017 PF-4947 strengthening the provision of qualified personnel" [1]. The idea of the freedom of the person and his intellectual potential is one of the main ones in the fulfillment of this task. Already, a free person, a free people, is able to actively act in the process of creativity, prosperity, humanity, creativity, science, culture and modern production and achieve the intended goals.

Methodology and object of the research. The sharp changes in the development of society in the current period set qualitatively new and relatively complex tasks, in which the level of development of a person's intellect, the regulator of his mental capabilities, and moral aspects are of particular importance. So, how are these characteristics manifested and embodied during the student period?

The use of new pedagogical technology in the development of professional creativity of future teachers: mainly depends on the teacher's skills, strong scientific-creative thinking, the level of development of cognitive processes, being bright, modern, and initiative. Human cognition represents the systematic manifestation of mental processes. These are reflected in the future teacher's perception, retention, recall, processing, and interpretation of professional knowledge. The productive methods and methods that activate these processes in education have been systematically studied by experts since the end of the last century. In cognitive pedagogy, activation of the future teacher, formation of an active attitude towards the educational process has become one of the leading issues. Special attention is paid to the development of the qualities of professional creativity by accelerating the cognitive activity of the future teacher.

At this point, it is necessary to look at the concepts of —creativity| and —creativity| based on a separate approach. In a broad sense, creativity means the creative activity of an individual or society to change the natural, social and spiritual world in accordance with the goals and tasks of a person, his needs, wishes and capabilities. Creativity is understood as the process of activity related to the creation of new material and spiritual values based on the creation of new combinations of knowledge, skills, products, and the ability to create innovation. There

are different levels of creativity: at one level, existing knowledge is used and their fields of application are expanded; and at another, higher level, a completely new approach is created that changes the habitual view of an object or field of knowledge.

In the philosophical, pedagogical and psychological literature, "creativity" is interpreted as an original, unrepeatable, socio-historical unique type of activity. Recently, the term "creativity" is widely used together with the concept of "creativity". The concepts of "creativity" and "creativity" are also used as synonyms. Creativity is the author's inspiration, his talent, and creativity is a high level of creative ability. Creativity is generally related to cultural activity, and creativity is described as the creation of new opportunities for the subject [1].

Creativity is interpreted as a separate component (derivative) of creativity and is considered to be related to human ability and individuality. This approach is objectively reasonable, therefore it is appropriate to accept creativity as the highest level of individual creativity and to interpret this issue in this context. Pedagogical creativity means the development and implementation of optimal and non-standard pedagogical decisions by the teacher in the constantly changing process of education and communication with students. The main task of pedagogical creativity is to develop and apply new optimal systems of providing information (knowledge) to students, to involve them in the knowledge gained by the science and practice of pedagogy in reaching the peaks of pedagogical skills, and to develop the ability to independently search for new knowledge.

There are a number of qualities, terms and concepts of creativity [2]:

- depth of thought;
- feeling new;
- creative imagination;
- intuition;
- to know the analog of each incident and event;
- logical persistence;
- self-critical view;
- independence in discussion;
- aesthetic sense of beauty; - responsiveness;
- to be able to prove one's opinion in various forms;
- looking at coincidences with interest;
- a tendency to be suspicious. These can be the basis for creative activity and its application. For this reason, there are the following directions of creativity, which seem to be known to everyone:
- scientific creativity;
- technical creativity;
- literary creativity;
- musical creativity;
- artistic creativity;
- educational creativity;
- military creativity;

- game creativity;
- communicative creativity;
- managerial creativity and others.

One of the main characteristics of the student period is the rapid development of social maturity. Such maturity requires a person to acquire the necessary mental abilities, various roles that are performed in life and activities. Mental maturity is especially important. A student's timely attendance at classes and completion of assigned tasks cannot be the basis for the dynamics of intellectual development, which is not sufficient for diagnosing mental development.

Research results and discussion. Today, there is a great demand and need for a person who is creative, intellectually developed, able to learn, adaptable to constantly changing life situations, able to apply the acquired knowledge in practice, and to search for rational and creative solutions to the problems that arise.

It is not without reason that developments aimed at the development of individual creativity occupy a special place in psychological research - this is a feature that determines the success of a person in the process of creating, solving and analyzing creative problems.

All of the above makes the need to solve the problem of creative development of a person urgent, to allow him to realize and improve himself in new conditions, to become the subject of his life.

The success of the country in the economic, political and cultural spheres largely depends on the level of development of individual creativity. In the literature, the mechanisms that help to develop individual creativity are usually not sufficiently discussed. Psychological mechanisms for the development of personal creativity are also not sufficiently developed. At the same time, there is a need for reliable scientific knowledge about the essence, structure and mechanisms of representatives of various fields of activity, in particular, scientists, teachers, doctors, managers and other specialists whose activity of solving professional **problems requires innovation and originality.**

**Keywords:** method, situation, event, creativity, method, task, goal, lesson, idea, skill, reasoning.

## AN ANALYSIS OF ANATOLIAN TALES IN TERMS OF THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO APPRECIATIVE THINKING

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### ABSTRACT

This study focuses on appreciative thinking as one of the critical, creative, and caring thinking types in Matthew Lipman's Philosophy for Children (P4C) model. Lipman notes that caring thinking has subtypes, including appreciative, emotional, active, normative, and empathetic. This paper specifically addresses appreciative thinking. In his model, Lipman employs stories he crafted as tools to initiate inquiry and foster these thinking skills in children. In this study, however, it is argued that fairy tales also effectively contribute to developing these types of thinking skills as outlined in the Lipman model within P4C activities.

To this end, Lipman's P4C model is initially introduced, and the nature of caring thinking is discussed among the thinking types. The subtypes of caring thinking are outlined, focusing on appreciative thinking. Concepts Lipman associates with the behavioral dimension of appreciative thinking—such as rewarding, valuing, celebrating, admiring, respecting, protecting, praising, commemorating, and cherishing—are examined. The exploration of these concepts considers how they are manifested across various disciplines, including philosophy, psychology, sociology, education, industry, and sports.

Following an introduction to the skill of appreciative thinking and its behavioral dimensions, its relationship with fairy tales is established. In this context, 70 fairy tales from Pertev Naili Boratav's works "Zaman Zaman İçinde" and "Az Gittik Uz Gittik" were analyzed, comprising 22 and 48 tales, respectively. Traces of appreciative thinking within caring thinking were identified in these tales, appearing sometimes in the general themes of the tales, and at other times within specific dialogues. Finally, recommendations are presented for integrating appreciative thinking with fairy tales within the P4C framework, illustrating how appreciative thinking can be cultivated through storytelling practices for children.

**Keywords:** Philosophy for children, Matthew Lipman, careful thinking skills, appreciative thinking skill, fairytale

**ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY DEVICES: THE WAY FORWARD FOR INNOVATIVE TEACHING AMONG CHILDREN WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES IN NIGERIA**

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**Abstract**

It is crystal clear that teaching-learning process in twenty-first century is evolving. Novel methodologies and strategies are introduced and used for the sake of making the children to achieve significant learning outcomes. In doing this, learning uniqueness of every children especially children with learning disabilities are paramount. Unlike children without learning disabilities, children with learning disabilities do experience difficulties in classroom activities. To provide intervention, assistive technology devices as apt innovative teaching become sine qua non. This paper therefore focused on assistive technology devices: the way forward for innovative teaching among children with learning disabilities in Nigeria. In this paper, various types of assistive technology devices designed and used to enhance mathematics, memory, writing, reading and listening skills among children with learning disabilities were discussed.

This paper is anchored on Constructivism Theory which advocates that learners construct knowledge and meaning based on their interpreted experiences of the world. In a Constructivist classroom, the teacher is a facilitator and learners actively construct knowledge by participating and interpreting ideas from social and individual experiences and prior knowledge, which is deemed to have positive effects on learning and academic attitude

The paper concluded that assistive technology devices have the potency to aid children with learning disabilities to outgrow learning disabilities.

**ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGIES USED IN VARIOUS DISABILITY AREAS IN  
SPECIAL EDUCATION**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction and Purpose:** Assistive technologies used in special education play an important role in the education and development processes of individuals with different disabilities in their adaptation to the educational environment by keeping their interest and motivation high and showing their current performance at the highest level. The technologies used are constantly being developed and adapted to maximize the potential of students. For this reason, we assumed that expanding the use of technology in special education would make students' lives easier and the education provided more efficient. The purpose of this study is to examine how the use of technology makes educational environments more inclusive and ensures that each individual gets the most out of education.

**Materials and Methods:** The material review includes technologies used for areas such as visual impairment, hearing impairment, mental disability, physical disability, attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and autism spectrum disorder. In the light of studies in the literature, the effects of the types of technology used specifically for each disability area on students' adaptation to the educational environment and learning performance were evaluated. The effectiveness of each technology tool has been examined for purposes such as increasing inclusiveness, adapting to students' learning needs and keeping their motivation high. The data was obtained by scanning the existing literature on the subject and analyzing the results of educational practices using these technologies.

**Results:** Findings have been obtained showing that technologies used in special education enable individuals with different disabilities to adapt to educational environments and increase their learning performance. The assistive technologies used contribute to students getting maximum benefit from education. In summary, the spread of technology in special education makes educational environments more inclusive, allowing each individual to reveal their potential at the highest level.

**Key Words:** Special education, different areas of disability, assistive technologies.

**IN THE FIELD OF GUIDANCE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELING IN  
TURKEY RESEARCH ON GRIT: A SYSTEMATICS REVIEW STUDY**

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**Abstract**

It is a systematic review examining studies focused on grit in the field of Guidance and Psychological Counseling in Turkey. Grit is a concept that expresses individuals' efforts to achieve their long-term goals and their resistance to obstacles, and it has an important place as a predictor of success. In the study, it was stated that the concept of grit is related to psychological factors such as coping with stress, psychological resilience and well-being, as well as success in education and business life. In research conducted in Turkey, grit has mostly been associated with variables such as success and self-efficacy.

The aim of the research is to systematically examine studies on grit in the field of Guidance and Psychological Counseling in Turkey and to reveal trends in this field. In the research, master's and doctoral theses and articles published since 2017 were evaluated and a total of 24 studies were examined. In these studies, it was observed that high school and undergraduate students were mostly preferred as the participant group, groups consisting of 301-600 people were preferred in terms of research group sizes, and quantitative methods were predominant in research designs. In particular, the use of the relational scanning method attracts attention. PRISMA guide was used to present data based on content analysis.

Findings show that the most commonly used measurement tool in studies on grit is Duckworth and Quinn's Brief Grit Scale (2009). It is seen that statistical methods such as correlation analysis and t-test are frequently preferred in studies. In studies examining the concept of grit, it is understood that variables related to positive psychology such as self-efficacy, hope, success and happiness come to the fore. In this context, it is seen that studies on grit in Turkey focus mostly on positive psychology and examine the aspects that support the psychological resilience and well-being of individuals.

As a result, it is suggested that the number of studies on grit in Turkey is limited and that grit should be examined in more depth with qualitative research on different groups. In particular, it has been stated that studies to be conducted with younger age groups, adults and individuals with different characteristics will contribute to a better understanding of the subject of grit.

**Key Words:** Grit, Guidance and Psychological Counseling, A systematic review



## TYPES OF LITERACY IN THE 2024 TURKISH COURSE CURRICULUM (GRADES 5, 6, 7 AND 8)

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction and Purpose:** A new Middle School Turkish Course Curriculum (Grades 5, 6, 7 and 8) has come into force as of 2024. Among the recently published programs, the 2024 Turkish Course Curriculum (Grades 5, 6, 7 and 8) draws attention in terms of literacy. The aim of this study is to examine the 2024 Turkish Course Curriculum (Grades 5, 6, 7 and 8) in terms of literacy types.

**Materials and Methods:** In the study, the phenomenological design, one of the qualitative research methods, was used by considering the literacy phenomenon. Descriptive analysis was preferred. The types of literacy in the program and the frequency of these types were examined.

**Results:** In the study, the concept of “literacy” is repeated eighteen times and the concept of “literacy skills” is repeated forty times. In addition, twelve different types of literacy are included in the program. Emotional literacy is one, financial literacy is five, multi-literacy is one, critical literacy is one, information literacy is forty, digital literacy is forty-three, visual literacy is forty-three, cultural literacy is thirty-five, data literacy is twenty-eight, art literacy is four, civic literacy is two, and sustainability literacy is repeated twice.

**Discussion and Conclusion:** In particular, the concepts of information literacy, digital literacy, visual literacy, cultural literacy, and data literacy are frequently included. Although concepts such as emotional literacy, financial literacy, multi-literacy, critical literacy, art literacy, civic literacy, and sustainability literacy are mentioned several times in the program, many types of literacy have been included in the program and literacy types have diversified. The program is also promising in that it helps children become aware of many types of literacy at an early age.

**Key Words:** Turkish Course Curriculum; Types of Literacy

**A BIBLIOGRAPHY ESSAY ON ALGERIA- BAHR-I SEFID PROVINCE****Arzu BAYKARA TAŞKAYA**

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**Abstract**

Although the Province of The Eyalet Of The Archipelago has changed over time, it consists of the Sanjaks of Lemnos, Lesbos, Rhodes and Chios. Since it is located in this geography, the correspondence of Samos Island is also included in this province. Therefore, this island is also part of the province. Although its borders have changed over time, the geography of the province remains within these borders. A large part of this bibliography study is composed of books, articles, symposium papers, encyclopedia articles, undergraduate, master's and doctoral theses. This study is a comprehensive bibliographic research on The Eyalet Of The Archipelago. In Turkey, which we think is experiencing a great development, social sciences are also in a rapid development process. In particular, the rigid boundaries between disciplines are disappearing and interdisciplinary information exchange is increasing day by day. The important location of this province in the geography consisting of the Aegean Islands today has many important aspects, especially history and geography, geology and engineering, etc. It has led to studies in many areas such as. The aim of our article is to guide those who will do research on The Eyalet Of The Archipelago, to draw attention to the stage of the studies and to give ideas about what can be done. The studies on the province and the sources mentioning it were identified and their names were given and presented to the scientific community.

**Key Words:** The Eyalet Of The Archipelago, the Ottoman Empire, Bibliography, Aegean Islands, Research Works.

**INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF SOCIAL MEDIA ADDICTION TO  
ACADEMIC SUCCESS IN TERMS OF VARIOUS VARIABLES**

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**ABSTRACT**

Nowadays social media seems to have taken almost the entire humanity into captivity from seven to seventy. Social media can sometimes be used for informational purposes, sometimes for leisure or entertainment purposes. In this study, it is aimed to investigate the effect of social media addiction levels of university students on academic achievement levels. In the study designed as quantitative research, the "Demographic Data Form" and the "Social Media Addiction Scale" were used as data collection tools to determine the demographic characteristics of the participants. The sample group of the research consists of 231 students studying in different faculties of Erciyes University. In the analysis of the data, in addition to descriptive analysis techniques, T-test and ANOVA techniques were used to see the status of students' social media addiction levels according to different variables. At the end of the research, it was determined that there were significant differences between students' social media addiction levels and their academic achievements.

**Keywords:** Social media addiction, academic success, university students, internet addiction.

## IMPLEMENTING POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY IN GOREGINE LANGUAGE TEACHING: A POSITIVE EMOTIONS-BASED APPROACH

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction and Purpose:** This study explores how positive psychology principles such as happiness, hope, gratitude, inspiration, and peace can be applied in foreign language education to enhance learning outcomes. It hypothesizes that a positive emotions-based approach can improve students' motivation, self-confidence, and reduce anxiety, leading to a more supportive and effective learning environment. The objective was to assess the impact of positive psychology on foreign language learning, focusing on students' emotional engagement and overall well-being.

**Materials and Methods:** The study discusses the integration of positive psychology strategies into language teaching. These include activities and teaching methods designed to foster happiness, hope, gratitude, inspiration, and peace among students. The effectiveness of these strategies was assessed in terms of students' motivation, engagement, and emotional well-being during the language learning process.

**Results:** The application of positive psychology principles resulted in increased student engagement and motivation. Happiness-focused activities, such as games and music, improved students' enthusiasm for learning. Hope and gratitude exercises strengthened students' optimism and connection to the language. Inspirational tasks fostered a deeper interest in language exploration, while a peaceful classroom environment reduced anxiety, enhancing peer collaboration and language acquisition.

**Discussion and Conclusion:** The study concludes that integrating positive psychology into foreign language teaching enhances emotional engagement and creates a supportive, holistic learning environment. This approach not only improves language skills but also promotes well-being, optimism, and resilience in students, making language learning a more transformative and enjoyable experience.

**Key Words:** Positive Psychology; Foreign Language Teaching; Happiness; Motivation; Language Learning

**A QUANTITATIVE STUDY ON THE WEB 2.0 TOOLS USE COMPETENCIES OF  
TEACHER CANDIDATES: THE CASE OF NECATİBEY FACULTY OF  
EDUCATION**

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**ABSTRACT**

In this study, it is aimed to determine the Web 2.0 tools usage competencies of a group of prospective teachers who are studying in the third and fourth grades and to examine them in terms of several variables. Within the scope of the study, the survey model, which is one of the quantitative research methods, was used. The study group consists of a total of 205 prospective teachers studying in Science, Primary School Mathematics, Classroom and Turkish Teaching undergraduate programs. The data of the study were collected with the help of “Web 2.0 Tools Usage Competency Scale (WTUCS)” developed by Çelik (2021). The scale has a one-dimensional structure and consists of 39 items, all of which are positive. Data analysis was carried out with the help of parametric and non-parametric tests by performing normality analysis of the total scores obtained by scoring the five-point Likert type scale items as Never (1), Rarely (2), Sometimes (3), Frequently (4), Always (5). Independent sample t-test results indicated that Web 2.0 tools usage competency levels of the prospective teachers differed significantly according to their gender, grade level and previous Web 2.0 tools usage experience. When the results of the Kruskal Wallis H test conducted according to the branch variable were examined, a significant difference was also found. Besides, considering the previous knowledge of Web 2.0 tools, a significant difference was found in the results of the Mann-Whitney U-test. Suggestions were made based on the study results.

**Key Words:** Web 2.0 tools, prospective teachers, technology.

**EXAMINATION OF PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE PARENT  
RATIONAL AND IRRATIONAL BELIEFS SCALE**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction and Purpose:** The aim of this study was to examine the Turkish validity and reliability of the Rational and Irrational Parental Beliefs Scale.

**Materials and Methods:** A total of 278 parents (110 males and 168 females) participated in the study ( $M_{age} = 38.42 \pm 6.93$ ). The age of the parents' children ranged from 2 to 16 years and 150 of the children were girls and 157 were boys. The Parent Rational and Irrational Beliefs Scale, the General Health Questionnaire, the WHO 5 - Well-being Index, and the Satisfaction with Life Scale were used to collect data. Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was used to examine the construct validity of the scale, while the relationship between rational and irrational beliefs and well-being, life satisfaction and psychological distress was examined with structural equation modelling to examine criterion-related validity. Cronbach's alpha internal consistency coefficient was used to examine the reliability of the scale.

**Results:** In CFA, the original 10-factor and 20-item form of the scale did not have acceptable fit values ( $\chi^2/sd = 3.037$ , TLI= 0.585, CFI= 0.727, RMSEA= 0.086). Therefore, alternative 2-factor and 4-factor structures of the scale were tested based on the Rational Emotive Behavioral Therapy. As a result of the analyses, the 16 items and 4-factor structure of the scale were found to have an acceptable fit ( $\chi^2/sd = 1.507$ , TLI= 0.919, CFI= 0.933, RMSEA= 0.043). Item factor loadings ranged from 0.356 to 0.737. Structural equation modelling for criterion-related validity found that rational and irrational beliefs predicted well-being and life satisfaction through psychological distress. Cronbach alpha internal consistency coefficients of the 4-factor structure of the scale are between 0.67 and 0.72.

**Conclusion:** In conclusion, it can be said that the 4-factor structure of the scale is valid and reliable for the measurement of rational and irrational beliefs of Turkish parents.

**Key Words:** Irrational Belief, Rational Belief, Parent, Rational Emotive Behavioral Therapy

**FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF TEACHERS IN THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF INCLUSIVE PRACTICE IN SCHOOLS OF  
KAZAKHSTAN**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction and Purpose:** Inclusive education in Kazakhstan is a priority area in the development of the educational system, aimed at creating conditions for equal access to quality education for all children, including students with special educational needs (SEN). The goal of this study is to analyze the process of developing professional competence among teachers for the effective implementation of inclusive educational practices. The research explores key aspects of creating an inclusive educational environment, including the adaptation of curricula, the development of accessible and ergonomic learning environments, and the professional development of teachers.

**Materials and Methods:** The study analyzed the approval process for professional development programs related to inclusive education, as reviewed by the Expert Council on Educational Programs. A significant number of programs submitted by both state and private organizations were either rejected or sent for revision due to content inconsistencies with national legal frameworks and inclusive education policies. Common reasons for rejection included adherence to outdated models of inclusive education, incorrect use of terminology, and confusion between special and inclusive education. Programs from state institutions with more experience in this area were more likely to receive approval.

**Results:** The analysis revealed several challenges, the most significant of which include the low quality of professional development programs, indicating insufficient qualifications of both developers and trainers. This, in turn, results in inadequate preparation of teachers, limiting their ability to provide competent psychological and pedagogical support to students with SEN. As a result, children with SEN, their families, and society do not receive the necessary support, which negatively affects their educational opportunities and social integration.

**Discussion and Conclusion:** The authors propose the following steps to address these issues: strengthening the requirements for organizations providing teacher professional development courses; amending regulatory legal acts; implementing a systematic approach to teacher professional development; developing foundational courses supported by government organizations; establishing a system of independent monitoring of educational program quality; and formulating recommendations to align with the priority areas of inclusive education policy.

Thus, the proposed measures aim to enhance the level of professional competence among teachers and improve the quality of inclusive education, ensuring equal educational opportunities for all children in Kazakhstan.

**Key Words:** Inclusive Education; Professional Competence; Special Educational Needs; Teacher Training; Educational Environment; Curriculum Adaptation; Psycho-Pedagogical Support

**Funding:** This research was conducted within the framework of the program-targeted financing of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan BR21882231 «Conceptual model of ensuring inclusion and accessibility in Kazakhstani secondary education system» (2023-2025 y.)



**CENTRAL ASIA IS A SINGLE IDENTITY, A COMMON HISTORY AND ONE PURPOSE**

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**Abstract.** The article discusses the reasons for the inability to unite the Bukhara Emirate, the khanates of Khiva and Kokand and the resulting demoralization of the people, the development of integration processes in the Central Asian states, the influence of international and regional organizations on the development of integration processes in the region, as well as dynamic changes in the political processes in the Central Asian region, the development of unity of states, affecting the unity of the Single Central Asia Shavkat Mirziyoyev's movement towards the Great Reunification, world and Central Asian relations are described.

**Keywords:** Central Asia, single integration, khanates of Kokand and Khiva and the Emirate of Bukhara, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, economic growth, Turkic-speaking countries, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, world and Central Asia

**ADAPTATION OF SHORT-TERM SOLUTION-FOCUSED APPROACH IN DEVELOPING LEADERSHIP SKILLS OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS TO EDUCATIONAL SETTINGS: A CULTURE-SPECIFIC MODEL FOR TURKEY**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction and Objective:** In recent years, the use of short-term solution-focused approach in the field of education has become widespread in the world and has been supported by evidence-based results. Using this approach to develop the leadership skills of school administrators provides fast and effective results by focusing on solutions rather than problems. The purpose of this study is to develop a culture-specific model by adapting the short-term solution-focused approach to improve the leadership skills of school administrators in Turkey. This model aims to guide school administrators in their leadership processes in accordance with the educational culture in Turkey.

**Materials and Methods:** A comprehensive literature review was conducted to examine the applications of the short-term solution-focused approach in the field of leadership development at the international level. Evidence was gathered from studies specifically focusing on the development of school administrators' problem solving and leadership skills. Wethen analyzed the results of field studies, surveys and focus group discussions to understand the current leadership skills and challenges faced by school administrators in Turkey. This analysis aims to identify needs and gaps in our education system. In addition, the results of in-depth interviews with educational administrators and teachers were reviewed and analyzed in terms of cultural needs and local dynamics on how the short-term solution-focused approach can be adapted in Turkey. Based on these data, a leadership development model based on the brief solution-focused approach and specific to Turkey emerged.

**Findings:** According to the results of the literature review and analysis, it was observed that the short-term solution-focused approach is lacking in educational leadership practices in Turkey. Existing leadership strategies generally focus on problems, while solution-focused approaches are not sufficiently adopted. When culture-specific needs are identified, more practical and applicable strategies are needed to develop leadership skills in the Turkish education system.

**Discussion and Recommendations:** This review study reveals that the short-term solution-focused approach is an effective method for developing school administrators' leadership skills. By developing a model specific to Turkey, it is predicted that school administrators can exhibit more effective and motivating leadership. This model will strengthen administrators' problem solving skills and create a more positive atmosphere in educational environments.

1. Developing and disseminating solution-focused leadership training programs for educational administrators in Turkey.
2. Encourage strategies that reveal the strengths of school administrators and increase their motivation.
3. Integrating a short-term solution-focused approach into leadership development programs in faculties of education.
4. Testing the developed model with pilot applications and updating it according to the application results.

**Keywords:** school administrators, solution-focused approach, leadership skills

**THE USE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING AND INDIVIDUAL RECOGNITION TECHNIQUES IN THE WORK AREAS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELORS: PRACTICES AND CURRENT SITUATION IN TURKEY****Figen AKÇA**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction:** In the field of psychological counseling, psychological tests and individual identification techniques are critical in determining the needs of the individual and guiding the therapy process. These tests guide counselors by aiming to evaluate the mental, emotional and behavioral characteristics of the individual. However, the level of counselors' use of these techniques and their competencies in this field have not yet reached the desired level in Turkey. This review study aims to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of current practices by examining the use of testing and recognition techniques by counselors in Turkey. **Method and Methodology:** In this review study, national and international literature on counselors' use of testing and recognition techniques in Turkey was reviewed. In addition, field research, survey studies, and reviews of training programs were examined to evaluate current practices. The findings in the literature focus on which tests counselors in Turkey use, their access to these tests, and their professional competencies. **Conclusion** The literature reviews and investigations revealed that counselors in Turkey face various obstacles in using tests and recognition techniques. It is seen that the training in this field is inadequate, especially in undergraduate and graduate programs. In order for counselors to continue their professional development, these techniques should be taught more widely and effectively. In addition, the lack of information about the reliability and validity of the tests causes counselors to hesitate in their applications. **Discussion and recommendations:** These findings suggest that the use of tests in the field of psychological counseling in Turkey needs to be improved. In particular, regulations should be made for counselors to gain more competence in test use starting from undergraduate education. In addition, increasing practical training programs will increase counselors' self-confidence and competence in this field. As a result of the study, recommendations that will contribute to the professional development of counselors in Turkey are presented.

**Keywords:** Psychological tests, individual identification techniques, psychological counselor

**APPLICATION OF INTUITIONISTIC FUZZY DEMATEL METHOD: EXAMPLE OF PRIVATE SCHOOL DISCOUNT AND SCHOLARSHIP DETERMINATION****Prof. Dr. Memet ŞAHİN**

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**ABSTRACT**

The DEMATEL method was developed between 1972 and 1976 by the Science and Human Relations program of the Battelle Memorial Institute in Geneva. The technique was used to study and evaluate interactions between complex problem sets. DEMATEL classifies all factors into two categories: cause and effect. This categorization results in a better understanding of the elements of the system that can provide solutions to complex problems, and ultimately in the discovery of solutions to eliminate the problems of complex systems. Fuzzy logic and intuitionistic fuzzy logic are types of logic developed as an alternative to classical logic. These types of logic provide a mathematical explanation for uncertainties that classical logic cannot account for and are therefore widely used in many decision-making problems and specific decision-making applications. In particular, the DEMATEL method has also been applied using fuzzy logic and intuitionistic fuzzy logic. In this study, we applied the intuitionistic fuzzy DEMATEL methodology by utilizing the principles of intuitionistic fuzzy set theory to achieve more objective results in decision-making processes. We explained how this methodology can be applied to solve real-world problems and performed an analysis using real data sets. Thus, we demonstrated the practical utility of fuzzy logic in solving uncertain and complex decision-making scenarios. In this application, we analyzed the data of a private school in Syria and examined the impact of the criteria (gender, local vs. immigrant, orphan status, disability status, discount status, education level) on each other when students receive scholarships or discounts. The results obtained from this exercise will reveal which of these criteria affect the others more and which are affected more by the other criteria. This will help to identify criteria that are more important than others in determining discounts or scholarships. The results of these analyses will help schools in similar situations to reach their target student populations and achieve effective results.

**Keywords:** Intuitionistic Fuzzy Theory, Intuitionistic Fuzzy DEMATEL Method, Decision-Making Applications.

**DIGITAL STORYTELLING AND WOMEN'S VOICES: EMPOWERMENT AND  
THE CHALLENGE TO TRADITIONAL NARRATIVES**

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**Abstract**

This paper delves into the transformative role of digital storytelling platforms as tools for women to share personal and communal narratives, empowering marginalized communities and challenging entrenched social norms. Through qualitative content analysis and detailed case studies, the study examines how these platforms foster discourse around gender, identity, and social justice, presenting them as spaces for advocacy and connection. Digital storytelling empowers women by amplifying their voices and offering a counter-narrative to dominant patriarchal representations. The research highlights the benefits, such as fostering solidarity and visibility, while acknowledging challenges such as digital literacy disparities, access inequities, and potential online harassment. Additionally, the analysis addresses how these stories can inspire broader societal shifts by redefining public perception and influencing policy. The study underscores the necessity for sustained support systems to maximize the impact of digital storytelling initiatives. The findings suggest that while these platforms are powerful vehicles for change, they require strategic approaches to overcome limitations and ensure inclusivity and safety. The implications of these insights are discussed in the context of long-term empowerment and cultural transformation.

**Keywords:** Digital storytelling, Women's empowerment, Gender discourse, Marginalized voices, Advocacy.

## THE MEDIATING ROLE OF ONLINE APPLICATIONS IN ADOLESCENTS' DIGITAL SELF-EFFICACY AND ICT ACCESS QUALITY

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction and Purpose:** The purpose of this study is to examine the mediating role of online applications in the relationship between adolescents' digital self-efficacy perceptions and the quality of their access to Information and Communication Technologies (ICT). Digital self-efficacy refers to individuals' confidence in their ability to use digital tools effectively, which is a significant factor in understanding how today's youth perceive and engage with technology. ICT access quality reflects adolescents' capability to access information and use technological resources efficiently. Online applications play a crucial role in adolescents' interactions with the digital world, and this study focuses on their mediating effect between digital self-efficacy and ICT access quality.

**Materials and Methods:** This research employs a correlational research model to investigate the relationships among adolescents' digital self-efficacy, ICT access quality, and online applications. The study population consists of adolescents aged 15, while the sample includes 6,239 adolescents selected through stratified sampling (a type of random sampling). Data were collected using student questionnaires from the PISA 2022 survey, which assess various social and emotional factors such as adolescents' digital skills, self-efficacy perceptions, and ICT access quality. For data analysis, descriptive statistics, skewness and kurtosis statistics, correlation analysis, and regression-based mediation analyses were performed. The analyses were conducted using the Jamovi and SPSS software packages.

**Results:** The findings reveal that online applications play a partial mediating role in the relationship between adolescents' digital self-efficacy perceptions and ICT access quality. This finding suggests that online applications have a significant impact on enhancing digital self-efficacy and ICT access quality among adolescents. As a result, utilizing online applications may contribute meaningfully to improving adolescents' digital skills and ICT access opportunities. These research results emphasize the importance of strategic planning for more effective use of digital tools and online applications in education, providing valuable insights into practices that can foster digital self-efficacy and ICT access quality in adolescents. Thus, this study offers important guidance for digital education and counseling processes by underscoring the potential of online applications to enhance adolescents' efficient use of digital resources.

**Key Words:** Digital Self-efficacy; Information and Communication Technologies; Online Applications; Mediation Analysis

## THE PLACE OF CHILDREN'S LITERATURE IN CHILD EDUCATION

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### **Abstract**

The article examines the importance of children's literature in child education and its impact on children's social, emotional and intellectual development. Children's literature, especially through fairy tales and stories, teaches children basic moral values and supports their personality formation. Choosing the right literature for children improves their understanding of the environment and human relationships. Active participation of parents and teachers in the educational process through children's literature helps children acquire moral values and form a positive character. The article discusses the educational role of children's literature and the importance of family-teacher cooperation in this field.

**Key words:** Children's literature, upbringing, moral values, empathy, emotional development.



**AUTOMOBILE SENSOR FEEDBACK EFFECT ON STUDENTS PERFORMANCE  
AND INTEREST IN FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION OMOKU RIVERS  
STATE. NIGERIA**

**ORIE, C. JOHN (PhD)**

School of Secondary Education Technical Federal College Education Technical omoku

The study examines Automobile Sensor Feedback effect on students' academic performance and interest in Federal College of Education Omoku Rivers State. The research involved 75 automotive technology and engineering majors, with 69% obtaining good job acceptance. The study found that students need to become more enthusiastic about practice to effectively follow it and be accepted in the business and industry. They also need to work cooperatively during the diagnosing process (16%). The results suggest that teamwork, including the willingness to accept feedback from supervisors, is crucial in industrial practice. However, 36% of students were turned away from the practice area before completing the repair exercise. The study reveals that integrating technology into traditional teaching methods can enhance academic performance and increase interest in transferable skills, thereby influencing the future of education and the automobile sector, thus highlighting the potential benefits of such integration.

**Key words:** Automobile Sensor, Feedback effect, Students Performance and Interest

**TANKA POEMS BY JAPANESE WOMEN POETS: LADY ISE****Irina-Ana DROBOT**

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**Abstract**

The purpose of the present paper is to show the situation of the women poets in the early days of Japan. At the time, the organization of society was matriarchal, and strong empresses were ruling the country. Women occupied a significant role in poetry. They were part of the poets included in the anthologies of poetry commissioned by emperors and compiled by men, according to Reichhold (2024). Women poets were held high in appreciation, and they had a significant contribution to poetry. This place they occupied remained valid during the ruling of empresses, as well as emperors. At the beginning of the New Year, there was tradition, namely the one of writing tanka poems during a contest and to sing the poems for the Imperial family.

The writing of poetry is strongly interrelated with romantic relationships. Writing poems was a way of communicating between lovers, especially tanka. In this way the members of the couple got to know each other. Writing poetry was also a means for women to have a certain position at court, and it was because of this that they were trained in writing poetry.

A selection of poems by Lady Ise (877-940) will be analysed. She lived during the Heian period (794-1185). Her poems have, as topics, life at court, love, as well as nature, all of which are intertwined.

The analysis will be carried out based on literary and cultural studies methodology.

**Keywords:** literary studies, cultural studies, textual analysis.

**EATING HABITS AND SCHOOL PERFORMANCE IN 10-13 MOROCCAN  
PRIMARY STUDENTS FROM KHEMISSSET****Mohcin Elkhatir****Miloud Chakit****Abdechahid Loukili****Youssef Aboussaleh**

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**Abstract**

In last decades, as in other countries, Moroccan diet have known great changes involving foods artificial foods and fast food. This study aims to systematically assess associations between organic food consumption and cognition in sample of school children.

The study sample included data of 210 school students aging 10–13 years-old, from three elementary school cohorts. We measured all consumed foods including main meals, biscuits, chemicals and life styles. The measured cognitive domains were attention memory (d2R test) and working (N-Back task). We used two statistical approaches to assess associations between organic foods and child cognition: the exposome-wide association study (ExWAS) considering each consumed food independently, and the deletion-substitution-addition algorithm (DSA) considering all exposures simultaneously to build a general model. The results show that child organic food intake was associated with higher fluid intelligence (attention) scores (beta = 1.18; 95% CI = 0.50, 1.87) and higher working memory (N-Back) scores (0.23; 0.05, 0.41), and child fast food intake (−1.25; −2.10, −0.40) was associated with lower attention and memory scores. However, the rural origin that reflect high physical activity.

This first comprehensive study of childhood nutrition risk factors suggests that unfavourable child diet, including low organic food consumption adversely and cross-sectionally associate with cognitive function. Unexpected associations were also observed and maybe due to confounding and reverse causality.

**Key words:** organic food, cognitive function, d2R test, adolescents, Morocco.

**EFFECTS OF SELF-INSTRUCTIONAL MULTIMEDIA PACKAGE ON STUDENTS' ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN METALWORK TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION PROGRAMME IN THE 21st CENTURY IN TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS IN RIVERS STATE**

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**ABSTRACT**

The study investigated effect of self-instructional multimedia package on students' academic performance in metalwork technology education programme in the 21st century in tertiary institutions in Rivers State. A quasi-experimental design guided the study. The population of the study comprised 198 Year I-IV metalwork students in the three tertiary institutions in Rivers State that offer Metalwork technology. Year III students with a population of 69 was selected. Two research questions and hypotheses were answered and tested at .05 level of significance. The researcher collected data for the study using teacher made test. The instrument was validated by two lecturers in the department of Industrial Technical Education, Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Port Harcourt. The reliability of the instrument was established using test re-test method. The data achieved were analyzed with PPMC. The coefficient achieved was .84. Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA) statistics were used to test the hypotheses at .05 levels of significance. Based on the findings of the study, it was concluded that experimental group taught with self-instructional multimedia package performed better than the control group taught with whiteboard. It was recommended that government should train teachers on how to develop and use self-instructional multimedia in addition to white board teaching method since it has proven to be effective.

**Keywords:** Self-Instruction, Multimedia Package, Academic Performance, Metalwork Technology Education, 21st Century

**THE IMPORTANCE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGIES IN  
EDUCATION AND TRAINING****Ümit ARSLAN**

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**ABSTRACT**

Education is the state of an individual or individuals showing desired behaviors or expected patterns in social life or daily life. We can define technology as making things that will happen easier from existing things or we can call it technical and intelligence production functions that can happen from something that does not exist. The use of technology in education has become a necessity in recent years for various reasons. It is a known fact that technology contributes to all dimensions of education such as time, cost, efficiency, systematic and effective data management. With the Industry 4.0 revolution in education, technology and educational technologies have become more needed. With the industrial revolution, artificial intelligence technologies have started to enter our lives. Artificial intelligence technologies are among the technologies that will come to the fore especially in Industry 5.0 technologies. Studies on artificial intelligence technologies have started since the 1940s. Artificial intelligence technologies have been accepted in various fields in the world in artificial neural networks since the 1990s, and have become preferred in many fields such as chatbots, visual schematics, academic applications, and video creators after the 2000s, and generally aimed at programming itself after the 2020s. The use of artificial intelligence in education has begun to be accepted with the recent studies carried out for a different vision of education, equality of opportunity, economic inequalities, social inequalities, psychological losses and a more effective education and training environment. In the field of Social Sciences, the subject of technology and in recent years, artificial intelligence literacy and digital literacy have become sought-after topics in education. There is awareness of multiple potentials of artificial intelligence applications in education. It has begun to be preferred a lot with teaching modules related to deep learning and various learning levels that provide instant feedback. In language teaching applications, translator applications contribute to the use of multiple languages in the world and the increase in cultural interaction. It is expected that artificial intelligence technologies in education will change the era both in academic and educational terms in terms of their future potential. It is no longer a matter of importance and preference for education, but rather a necessity.

**Key Words:** Artificial Intelligence, Education, Artificial Intelligence in Education, Technology.

## TALES AS A TOOL FOR CULTIVATING EMPATHETIC THINKING SKILLS IN CHILDREN

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### ABSTRACT

This study focuses on caring thinking, one of the critical, creative, and caring thinking types in Matthew Lipman's Philosophy for Children (P4C) model. Lipman posits that caring thinking includes subtypes such as respectful emotional, active, normative, and empathetic thinking. The focus of this paper is empathetic thinking. In his model, Lipman uses stories he has written as initiators of inquiry to help develop these thinking skills in children. This study, however, explores the effectiveness of fairy tales in fostering the thinking skills described in Lipman's model within P4C activities.

To this end, Lipman's P4C model is first introduced, and the nature of caring thinking is examined within the context of various thinking types. The subtypes of caring thinking are defined, with particular emphasis on empathetic thinking. The concept of empathy is initially examined from a psychological perspective, discussing the nature of empathy and whether empathetic thinking can be taught. Although diverse opinions exist, the prevailing contemporary view is that empathetic thinking is indeed teachable. Building on this, the individual and societal benefits of acquiring empathetic thinking skills are discussed. The study then explores methods for effectively imparting these skills to children. By reviewing alternative methods in the literature, the study explains the rationale for utilizing fairy tales as a method. Specifically, it discusses the role of the empathetic bond formed with fairy tale characters, which aids children in completing developmental tasks, practicing challenging life skills, recognizing diverse emotions, and identifying criteria that inform decision-making.

In conclusion, empathetic thinking—a subdimension of caring thinking in Matthew Lipman's P4C model—is assessed as an essential skill for individuals to develop. The study identifies enriching children's emotional repertoire as a foundational step in this process. It is determined that fairy tales serve as an effective medium for making emotions recognizable, understandable, perceptible, and communicable. The use of fairy tales to initiate philosophical inquiry within P4C activities is posited as a significant contributor to the development of empathetic thinking skills.

**LEARNING DISABILITY AND DYSLEXIA IN EARLY CHILDHOOD****Murat BALCI**

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**Abstract**

Specific learning disability is a lifelong neurobiological disorder that causes difficulties and delays in using skills such as reading, writing, listening, speaking, understanding, and mathematics, despite the individual's intelligence level being normal or above normal. Specific learning disability is divided into five subtypes: dyslexia, dyslalia, dyscalculia, dysgraphia, and dyspraxia. Dyslexia is expressed as difficulties in reading words correctly or fluently and difficulties in spelling. When these dimensions of learning disability cause deficiencies in one or more academic skills during the school period, they negatively affect the individual's school life. It is observed that there is a misconception that learning disability can only be noticed during primary or secondary school because it causes difficulties in at least one academic area. Without allowing this misconception to delay us, monitoring students' performance in the preschool period can help identify students at risk early. Early diagnosis of specific learning disability allows us to seize the opportunity for early intervention. It is believed that early intervention will contribute to the child's academic life during the school period and, consequently, to their behavioral and emotional life. Therefore, preschool teachers have significant responsibilities during the early childhood period before primary school. Preschool teachers need to be knowledgeable about the developmental stages of their students and have sufficient information about specific learning disabilities to notice differences and delays in their students. Teachers' monitoring of development and performance, making observations, and recording these situations will help them recognize their students and identify those at risk. When the teacher identifies a student at risk by knowing the student's age, development, and individual differences, they can plan teachings related to the areas where the student is deficient and facilitate the provision of appropriate and conscious education through cooperation between family, school, and teacher. This study focuses on what can be done for children with learning disabilities and dyslexia in preschool and what recommendations can be given to families.

**Keywords:** Specific learning disability, dyslexia, preschool

**SELF-EFFICACY PERCEPTIONS OF SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS TEACHER  
CANDIDATES TOWARDS BLOCK-BASED PROGRAMMING**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction and Purpose:** It is very important for teacher candidates, who are described as teachers of the future, to closely follow rapidly developing educational technologies and to be able to effectively integrate these technologies into their educational processes. One of the skills that can be considered within technology integration is block-based coding. Block-based coding is a method that facilitates programming learning processes, increases motivation and develops analytical thinking skills. Block-based coding; It can create a solid foundation for future coding studies by positively affecting the attitudes of teachers and students towards coding education. Especially in a curriculum that centers on critical thinking skills; It has been observed that students' understanding, evaluation and application skills of information in mathematics, science and information technology courses have significantly improved. Coding education, which is increasingly taking place in education systems today, is a complex process that requires an interdisciplinary approach. The main purpose of this study is to examine the effects of the integration of coding education, especially in mathematics and science courses, on prospective teachers. In this context, the relationships of coding education with these disciplines and the self-efficacy of teachers in this regard will be examined in detail.

**Materials and Methods:** In this study, a quantitative research was designed based on the screening model to determine the self-efficacy perceptions of science and mathematics teacher candidates regarding block-based programming skills. Data obtained from 310 teacher candidates at a state university in the Central Anatolia region were collected with the 12-item self-efficacy perception scale for block-based programming developed by Kasalak and Altun (2018).



**Results:** The findings of this study will contribute to the determination of the pedagogical and technological infrastructure necessary for the effective implementation of coding education for Science and Mathematics teacher candidates. According to the results of the research, although there is no significant difference according to gender and department variables, it shows that the self-efficacy perceptions of teacher candidates who have previous or current programming experience with programming tools such as Scratch are significantly higher.

**Discussion and Conclusion:** The research results emphasize the importance of repetitive experiences and practical training in improving the programming skills of teacher candidates. It also reveals the necessity of evaluating the factors that strengthen individuals' self-efficacy perception in block-based programming education. Teacher candidates who integrate digital tools and programming skills into their educational processes will have the potential to offer their students a more effective learning experience in the future.

**Key Words:** Block Based Programming; Science; Coding; Maths; Teacher Candidate; Self-Efficacy

## THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE INTEGRATED EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY STEAM IN IMPROVING THE BASIC ENVIRONMENT OF CONTINUING EDUCATION AND THE FORMATION OF PEDAGOGICAL ABILITIES

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### **Abstract**

The content of the core competencies of ecological education in continuing education, the importance of teaching support to improve the effectiveness of environmental education technology in the process of student environmental education, about steam education, media studios, test makers, and the development of ecological education core competencies to ensure the effectiveness of environmental education in the design of environmental literacy, cultural, economic, and social process communication technology. In the world system of ecological research, evaluating the ecological worldview is the interconnection of national and universal values, and the individual's aesthetic attitude towards nature is a comprehensive connection with the ecological consciousness and culture of society, and new methods can be developed. Therefore, in the process of ecological education of students, it is of great significance to improve the effectiveness of ecological education technology. In today's developed countries, ecological education is classified as an "interdisciplinary discipline" by three main concepts-system, worldview, and future. Students cultivate aesthetic attitudes and practical skills towards nature. Modern environmental education institutions around the world pay special attention to the formation of a true human relationship with nature, and determine the specific socio-natural dimensions that ensure a more secure development of man and nature, as well as the development of behavioral norms. The international education community is studying the establishment of an environmental thinking teaching system as the main task of modern environmental education, and improve the environmental education mechanism through the impact of ecological education on students.

**Key words:** ecological pedagogy, environment, students, environmental education, technology.

**FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL SCIENTIFIC THINKING OF STUDENTS****Fariddun Izatulloevich Ochilov**Associate Professor, Doctor of Philosophy of Pedagogical Sciences,  
Chirchik State Pedagogical University, Uzbekistan.**Abstract**

This article analyzes the mechanism for the development of students' natural science thinking in the process of teaching academic subjects, and also describes the author's methods. Today, in the country's secondary schools, the subjects of botany, geography, zoology, biology, chemistry, physics, astronomy, which are part of the natural sciences, are taught, and their basic concepts are taught at the elementary level. From this point of view, it becomes possible to develop students' natural scientific thinking when studying these natural science subjects. To do this, it makes sense to rely on a unique new methodology. It is important to monitor the effectiveness of science teaching in secondary schools. Since in the course of such monitoring of students' mastery of the subjects being studied, regardless of whether the educational materials meet the requirements or not, there is a need to update the educational materials. Thus, monitoring the effectiveness of teaching natural science subjects provides a mechanism for the real development of students' natural scientific thinking. For example, it should be noted that in a biology lesson, students have the opportunity to receive compulsory education on nature, plants, wildlife and environmental protection. As a result, students will have specific mechanisms for purposefully developing science games. It should be noted that in science class, students have a wide range of opportunities to develop their natural and scientific thinking.

**Key words:** education, science, student, natural scientific thinking, mechanism, knowledge, skill.

## DEVELOPMENT OF PROFESSIONAL CULTURE IN PEDAGOGICAL ACTIVITIES

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### **Abstract:**

The article describes the formation of professional culture of teachers, orientation to creative activity and development of the future personality, the features of professional culture. The scientific and research ideas of forming professional culture in higher educational institutions, ways of acquiring knowledge, formation of students in need of individual, innovative development are expressed. The methods of embracing professional culture with its principles, norms and values as part of the entire cultural process are described. The goal of forming the professional culture of pedagogues in general secondary schools is to create a professional person with a high level of professional culture oriented to self-development and creative activity.

By the way, a specialist worthy of pedagogical skills and professional culture should have deep knowledge, be able to solve professional and professional problems, and have developed skills. It is necessary to develop a model of pedagogical development of professional culture of future teachers in higher education institutions. The profession has its own characteristics and philosophical views focused on a certain social function. However, there is no doubt that the personal qualities that a graduate should know should be defined in training programs. The model of formation of professional culture reflects the social order of society for the formation of professional culture of future teachers, and also ensures the effective functioning of goals, approaches, principles and contents.

**Key words:** professional culture, specialist, socialization, competence, pedagogical skills.

## THE RELEVANCE OF ORGANIZING INCLUSIVE EDUCATION IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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### ABSTRACT

Inclusive education means all children in the same classrooms, in the same schools. It means real learning opportunities for groups who have traditionally been excluded – not only children with disabilities, but speakers of minority languages too. Inclusive systems value the unique contributions students of all backgrounds bring to the classroom and allow diverse groups to grow side by side, to the benefit of all. The importance of including children with disabilities is an essential strand within this international policy agenda. Equally important, inclusion implies the need to close the "digital divide", by improving digital access and help all students develop digital and media literacy. Inclusion commits to ending segregation within educational settings by ensuring inclusive classroom teaching in accessible learning environments with appropriate support. Inclusive education provides an adroit pedagogical vehicle for schools to maximize critical thinking opportunities for students. Critical thinking in the context of inclusive education can be defined and broken down in various ways, but for the sake of expediency.

**Key Words:** Inclusive education; children with disabilities; classroom; Necrosis; teaching;

**COMPETITIONAL APPROACH AMONG TEACHING IN PRIMARY CLASSES****Parvina Fariddunovna Izatulloeva**Student of Primary Education at Chirchik State Pedagogical  
University, Uzbekistan.**Abstract**

The article discusses how to teach primary school pupils on a competitive approach spheres which recognized by scientists, their significance, characteristics, the effectiveness of education as a new level. The idea of a conceptual approach indicates that the outcome of the learning process is important for the individual's vital activity and the social order. Enabling students to gain basic and science-based competencies today is particularly relevant. A competent approach can be seen as a way out of a problematic situation, as the demand for quality education is not increased by increasing the amount of information that needs to be developed and conventional. The general competence of this subject is the same in the primary classes, but the requirements to them are determined in each class according to their age characteristics and the themes of the subject. Educational base and comprehensive abilities of primary school disabled all of the practice appeared competences own show, the science-related knowledge and practice in each subject obtained in the framework of new competences, unfamiliar conditions will show up at readiness; values of knowledge and know the relationship as a means to understand the world in expression. The task of organizing the educational process on the basis of a competent approach requires that the teacher and student learn creatively. The main professional-normative indicator for the creative teacher and the student is, first and foremost, the feeling of understanding and understanding of the role of creator in the pedagogical process.

**Key words:** competency, competitive approach, teaching process, skill, purpose, effectiveness.

## FOSSIL WORKERS: OBSTACLES TO CHANGE IN A WORKPLACE

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction and Purpose:** In the twenty-first century, companies must adapt to constant renewal and change in order to survive in competitive market conditions. Like living organisms, companies must respond quickly to changes in their environment, ensure their changes, and continue their development. However, these change processes are generally negatively received by employees, and especially 'fossil employees' who have served the organization for many years and become a key part of the organization exhibit strong resistance to change. The reason for the widespread resistance of fossil employees is the fear of these employees facing a similar situation in the future due to the difficulties experienced by former employees in past change processes and their ineffectiveness in the system. The aim of this study is to examine the reasons and results of the resistance shown by fossil employees to change and to develop techniques on how this resistance can be managed.

**Materials and Methods:** In this study, a literature review was conducted to understand the reasons for the resistance of fossil employees to change. The study examines the resistance of fossil employees to change and the effects of this resistance on the organizational structure by utilizing the organizational transformation literature. In addition, the situations in which fossil employees show resistance were analyzed and a series of suggestions were developed on ways to cope with this resistance. The research aimed to reveal techniques for managing the attitudes of fossil employees, which is one of the key factors that can affect the success of change processes in companies.

**Results:** The findings of the study reveal that the resistance of fossil employees to change is largely due to their past experiences with organizational change. These employees have developed a natural resistance to change because they have encountered difficulties during

previous transformation processes and have struggled to adapt to new systems. This resistance is fueled by employees' anxiety and fear, which arise from the insecurity associated with the uncertainty brought about by change. Additionally, fossil employees are concerned about becoming ineffective and losing value within the new system.

**Discussion and Conclusion:** The results of the study emphasize that change processes should be managed carefully in order to overcome the resistance of fossil employees. Companies should take into consideration the fossil employee threat, which is one of the biggest threats in the process of achieving success in the continuous change that will be created within their organization, analyze the situation, and develop strategies for them. These strategies should include methods such as effective communication, increasing participation processes, and instilling confidence in employees in the change process. In addition, it has been seen that the resistance of fossil employees is not only an obstacle but also an opportunity in the transformation process and that they can adapt to change with appropriate support and guidance. This study provides important clues about the techniques that can be used to effectively manage the resistance of fossil employees in the field of organizational transformation management.

**Key Words:** Fossil worker; Change; Organization; Adaptation;



**FOSTERING INCLUSIVE EDUCATION: STRATEGIES FOR FEMALE EDUCATORS IN SUPPORTING STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS**

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**Abstract**

This research explores the vital role of female educators in creating inclusive educational environments for students with special needs. As the demand for effective teaching strategies increases, understanding the unique contributions of female teachers becomes essential. This study examines best practices, pedagogical approaches, and personal attributes that enhance the learning experiences of special needs students. Through qualitative interviews and classroom observations, the research highlights successful strategies employed by female teachers, including differentiated instruction, emotional support, and collaboration with families and specialists. Findings indicate that female educators often bring a nurturing perspective that fosters resilience and confidence in their students. The study also identifies challenges faced by these teachers and provides recommendations for professional development and institutional support. Ultimately, this research aims to empower female educators and enhance the educational outcomes for students with special needs, advocating for a more inclusive and supportive educational landscape.

**Key words:** education, special needs, children, pedagogy, classroom. strategies

**RESILIENCE AND METHODS OF PREVENTION OF EMOTIONAL BURNOUT OF SOCIAL WORKERS: RESULTS OF SOCIAL PROJECTS**

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**Abstract.**

An author of the scientific publication made identification of the main directions of resilience, vitality, and classification of emotional burnout and methods of the prevention of stress.

Critical thinking, creativity, self-care, and senses and values are the main components of the program of resilience and effective social projects for social workers.

The National Association of Social Workers in the United States of America uses the concept of Self-care for social workers as a key to professional excellence.

**Keywords:** prevention, emotional burnout, social workers, groups of support, mental health, resilience, vitality.

**THE STRATEGIES FOR ENHANCING THE TEACHING OF FOUNDRY TECHNOLOGY IN NIGER STATE POLYTECHNIC, ZUNGERU**

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**ABSTRACT**

The main purpose of this study is designed, for the strategies to enhance the teaching of Foundry technology in Polytechnics. The study is a survey research design. A structured questionnaire of different strategies for teaching was used for data collection and was administered to 79 teachers of Foundry technology in Niger State Polytechnic, Zungeru. Based on the findings conclusion was drawn that the respondents accepted the needs for instructional strategies for enhancing the teaching of Foundry technology in Niger State Polytechnic, Zungeru. As this will result to producing Polytechnic graduates who are apart from been self-reliant and enterprising will also be jobs providers.

**Keywords:** Strategy, Enhancing, Foundry Technology, Polytechnic.

**MICROBIOTA MODULATION AS THERAPEUTIC APPROACH IN THE NEUROPATHIC PAIN IN DOG WITH SPINAL CORD INJURY: IMPACT OF POLENOPLASMIN**

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**Abstract**

**Background** Studies have demonstrated the presence of gut dysbiosis (alterations in gut bacterial homeostasis) secondary to spinal cord injury in dogs. The dysbiosis is thought to impair recovery by decreasing the production of short-chain fatty acids which play a role in suppressing inflammation within the central nervous system.

**Objective** Therefore, targeting gut dysbiosis could have significant therapeutic value in the management of spinal cord injury. The purpose of this study is to determine if gut dysbiosis occurs in dogs with spinal cord injury. Another area of potential intervention interest is in situations of spinal injury where there is an urgent need to generate new neurons. To arrive at these observations, the authors examined how Polenoplasmin and diet solve paralysis in dogs.

**Materials and methods** The most common cause of spinal problems in dogs is trauma. We are currently assessing whether indoles can also stimulate formation of neurons in dogs with paralysis.

**Results** We found that gut microbes that metabolize tryptophan-an essential amino acid-secrete small molecules called indoles, which stimulate the development of new brain cells in dogs, also demonstrated that the indole-mediated signals elicit key regulatory factors known to be important for the formation of new neurons.

**Conclusion** This study is another intriguing piece of the puzzle highlighting the importance of lifestyle factors and diet. The link between the health of the microbiome and the health of the brain shows how microorganisms in the gut solve paralysis, gut microbe secreted molecule linked to formation of new nerve cells in paralyzed dogs.

**Keywords:** gut dysbiosis, indole, paralyzed dog, Polenoplasmin.

**CRETE IMMIGRANTS ARRIVING TO RHODES AND COS ISLAND (1894 – 1912)****Arzu BAYKARA TAŞKAYA**

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**Abstract**

At a time when the political structure of Algeria-i Bahr-i Sefid Province was in deep trouble at the beginning of the 20th century, the state selflessly mobilized its political and economic power with all its elements for the Muslim Cretan immigrants. The Cretan Islamic immigrants policy, which was implemented at a time when the Muslim population in the province was small and the existing non-Muslim population was fueled by politics, was managed quite successfully. The settlement of the Cretan immigrants who came to Rhodes and Kos Island, which we wrote using the Presidential Ottoman Archive, has been tried to shed light on many social, economic and cultural aspects reflected in the archive; The population policy implemented by the Ottoman Empire in the cities in the last period has also been tried to be explained with the experiences of the phenomenon of migration. This study examines the migration of Cretan Muslims from the island of Rodos and the island of Kos and presents the positive and negative effects of the settlement problems the immigrants encountered. This article examines the Muslim migration from Crete to North Africa and the Middle East and fills the gap in the literature.

**Key Words:** Migration, Crete Province, Algeria-i Bahr-i Sefid Province, Rhodes Island and Kos Island, Economy

**ORGANIZATION AS A CRITERION FOR ACADEMIC WRITING EVALUATION.  
POSSIBLE PATTERNS OF ORGANIZATION IN EXPOSITORY WRITING**

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**Abstract**

Explored herein are diverse organizational patterns in expository writing, derived as a result of a secondary study, with the emphasis made on their significance for clarity and coherence in academic essays. The importance of structuring ideas logically is stressed, as it enhances both the writer's argument and the reader's understanding. Different methods of development, including narration, description, and process, are explained using detailed organizational patterns. For narration, it is suggested to start with a hook, providing background, and concluding with a reflective evaluation. Description involves using sensory details and figurative language to create vivid imagery, while process essays guide readers through a sequence of steps. The study also expands on comparison/contrast, cause/effect, extended definition, and classification to disclose respective primary organizational patterns. Each method offers a unique approach for developing an expository essay to achieve the intended rhetorical impact. For instance, comparison/contrast highlights similarities and differences between two subjects, while cause/effect essays focus on relationships between events or phenomena. Extended definition essays provide detailed explanations of complex terms or concepts, and classification essays organize ideas into categories.

Ultimately, the work serves as a comprehensive guide for writers seeking to improve the structure of their expository essays, showcasing diverse strategies to achieve coherence and effectively communicate their ideas.

**Keywords:** academic writing, expository, argumentative, organizational patterns, narration, description, process, comparison/contrast, cause/effect, extended definition, classification

**THE ROLE OF WOMEN LEADERSHIP AND EDUCATION IN SOCIETY****G'opporova Odinaxon**Chirchik State Pedagogical University, 2nd-year Master's student, Faculty of pedagogy,  
Uzbekistan, TashkentORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0001-7771-8171>**Abstract**

This article analyzes the role of women leadership in the field of education and its impact on societal development. The article explores the processes, challenges, and opportunities for women to achieve leadership positions in education. From a historical perspective, it examines the restrictions faced by women in education in the past and their role in contemporary times. Additionally, the article highlights the positive changes brought about by female leaders in the educational process and future directions for development. The conclusion offers practical recommendations and suggestions for further advancing women's leadership.

In recent years, the issue of women leadership in various spheres of society has become increasingly relevant. Education is no exception—on the contrary, the role of women in this sector is of great importance for societal progress and the nurturing of future generations. The active involvement of women in leadership positions in education positively affects not only the educational process itself but also the overall sustainable development of the education system.

The rise of women's leadership in education plays a crucial role in improving the quality of teaching, introducing innovative approaches, and supporting personal development. Statistical data shows that the number of women involved in education is steadily increasing, which is of significant importance from the perspective of social and economic development and gender equality. Women leaders in education create an inclusive and motivating environment that enriches the learning process for students. It is well-known that, starting in 2016, February 11th has been celebrated as the "International Day of Women and Girls in Science" under the UN's decision. The aim of this day is to create additional opportunities for women and girls to access education, highlight their potential in science, and provide support. To this end, an analysis of best practices for promoting women's education in over 10 foreign countries has been conducted. Women's leadership has historically been a complex process, often developing slowly due to societal gender stereotypes and limitations. In the past, women had limited access to education, but their aspiration for knowledge and success in education gradually laid the foundation for their pursuit of leadership roles. As a result, women's leadership in education is deeply rooted in historical social changes.

Today, women's leadership in education is significantly increasing. Women are active not only as teachers but also in management and leadership roles in schools and universities. This has contributed greatly to the development of the education system and the introduction of innovative approaches in educational institutions. Women's leadership in education makes the learning process more inclusive, effective, and conducive to student development. Women leaders in education are introducing various innovations and improvements. They are creating safe and comfortable learning environments in educational institutions and fostering broader

opportunities for students' development. By focusing on the needs and abilities of students, women leaders strive to make education more inclusive and personalized, helping to nurture well-rounded and morally enriched individuals.

Although women have made significant strides in leadership positions within education, they still face various barriers and challenges. Traditional gender stereotypes and societal expectations in many cultures hinder women's advancement into leadership roles. Additionally, balancing family responsibilities and work commitments is becoming increasingly difficult for women in some cultures. To overcome these challenges, it is crucial to support gender equality in society and develop programs that support women in education. In this regard, many reforms are being implemented in our country. For example, in 2021, Uzbekistan adopted a "Gender Equality Strategy to 2030," which aims to promote gender equality in all sectors in accordance with the UN's Sustainable Development Goals for 2030, as well as to ensure gender equality in economic, political, and social life. The strategy covers various issues, including ensuring equal and quality education for all, providing higher education opportunities for girls in rural areas, achieving gender equality for women, preventing violence, and combating human trafficking. The adoption of 32 gender indicators to measure the implementation of the SDGs is also of significant importance in this regard. Furthermore, a government decree issued on August 15, 2022, approved a regulation on covering the tuition fees of women studying at the master's level in state higher education institutions through the state budget.

Women leadership and their role in education are crucial factors in the development of society and the achievement of gender equality. The active participation of women in leadership positions in education not only improves the quality of education but also contributes to ensuring social and economic equality in society. By involving women in management roles, innovations in the education system can be fostered, and an inclusive society free of gender stereotypes and barriers can be created.

However, the role of women in educational management is still not fully realized, and there are several challenges in this area. Gender equality and preparing women for leadership roles should be widely discussed in society, and relevant policies and programs should be developed by the government and educational institutions. By preparing women for leadership positions in education, ensuring gender equality, and promoting the success of women leaders, these challenges can be overcome. Practical measures based on recommendations will help develop women's leadership in education, expand their opportunities, and ensure equality in society. Ultimately, this process will improve the efficiency of the education system, create opportunities for the comprehensive development of the new generation, and contribute to the sustainable development of society.

**Keywords:** Women Leadership, Education System, Gender Equality, Role of Women in Society, Educational Management, Gender Stereotypes, Female Leaders, Management Positions, Inclusivity in Education, Preparing Women for Leadership, Educational Innovations, Social Equality, Women's Rights, Gender Changes in Education

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**BIPOLAR GENERALIZED SET VALUED NEUTROSOPHIC QUINTUPLE GRAPHS****Prof. Dr. Memet ŞAHİN**

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**ABSTRACT**

Neutrosophic logic is a theory, including fuzzy logic and intuitionistic fuzzy logic, consisting of T degrees of membership, I degrees of uncertainty and F degrees of non-membership, and is widely used in decision-making applications. In the bipolar neutrosophic set, which is a special case of neutrosophic sets, the functions  $T^+(a), I^+(a)$  and  $F^+(a)$  which are positive membership degrees for each element  $a$ , indicate the positive membership degree, positive uncertainty membership degree and positive non-membership degree of element  $a$ . In addition, the functions  $T^-(a), I^-(a)$  and  $F^-(a)$ , which have negative membership degree for each element  $a$ , indicate the negative membership degree, negative uncertainty membership degree and negative non-membership degree of element  $a$ . In this paper, the structure of a bipolar generalized set-valued neutrosophic quintuple graph is defined and its basic properties are given. While obtaining this new graph, we replace T, I, F in the unknown part of bipolar neutrosophic quadruple graphs by T, U, C, F in the neutrosophic quintuple graph. Furthermore, using this new graph structure, a special case of bipolar generalized set-valued neutrosophic quintuple graphs, namely strong bipolar generalized set-valued neutrosophic quintuple graphs, was obtained. Moreover, it is proved that every strong bipolar generalized set-valued neutrosophic quintuple graph is also a bipolar generalized set-valued neutrosophic quintuple graph. Moreover, the use of some decision operators defined on bipolar generalized set-valued neutrosophic quintuple sets in the new graphs obtained is described and examples are given. Thus, bipolar generalized set-valued neutrosophic quintuple graphs can be used in decision making applications.

**Keywords:** Bipolar Generalized Set Valued Neutrosophic Quadruple Sets, Bipolar Generalized Set Valued Neutrosophic Quadruple Graphs, Bipolar Generalized Set Valued Neutrosophic Quintuple Sets, Bipolar Generalized Set Valued Neutrosophic Quintuple Graphs

## CLASSROOM TEACHERS' EXPECTATIONS AND EXPERIENCES REGARDING THE ACADEMIC SKILLS OF REFUGEE CHILDREN

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction and Purpose:** Education is not only a fundamental right for refugee children but also plays a crucial role in helping them adapt to their host country, develop a sense of belonging, facilitate intercultural communication, foster socialization, and protect them from negative environments. In this process, teachers are one of the most important factors supporting both the physical and psychological development of children. Teachers' positive expectations, assessments, and support regarding the life skills and academic abilities of refugee students from diverse cultural backgrounds have strategic importance in these children's lives.

**Materials and Methods:** Based on this premise, the aim of this study is to examine classroom teachers' expectations and experiences related to the academic skills of refugee children. A phenomenological research design, one of the qualitative research methods, was employed. Purposeful sampling was used, specifically criterion sampling. According to data obtained from the Istanbul Provincial Directorate of National Education, 12 classroom teachers who had the highest number of refugee students in their classes were interviewed. These interviews explored the meanings that classroom teachers attribute to refugee children's academic abilities, their expectations from these children, and their experiences, challenges, and shortcomings in supporting the children's academic development. Data were analyzed through inductive coding, as there was no predetermined code list. The data gathered from the interviews were subjected to content analysis, line by line or word by word. Related codes were grouped under appropriate themes and supported by direct quotations.

**Results:** The findings reveal that classroom teachers identified the subjects in which refugee children struggled the most and explored the academic, cultural, and social reasons behind these difficulties. Furthermore, the study examined teachers' efforts to improve the academic success of these children, the challenges they faced, teacher-student-family communication, and teachers' perceptions of their own adequacy in educating refugee children. Participants also discussed the types of support that could enhance the success of refugee children, the roles of school administrations and teachers in this process, and their observations regarding why academic success is often deprioritized for refugee children. The findings were supported by literature in the field, with direct quotes from participants included.

**Key Words:** Refugee children, classroom teacher, academic skills.

**SYNTHESIS OF ACETYLENE ALCOHOLS IN DIFFERENT CATALYTIC SYSTEMS****Guzal OTAMUKHAMEDOVA**

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ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9576-1889>**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction and Purpose:** In the world, the oil and gas, chemical, rubber-technical, textile, and pharmaceutical industries are considered the main driving forces of the economy, and the synthesis of numerous new preparations for the development of these fields is of great importance. In particular, the wide utilization of acetylenic alcohols in the oil and gas, chemical, rubber-technical, textile, and pharmaceutical industries for obtaining high-quality preparations is highly significant. Currently, in developed countries, systematic research is being conducted on the synthesis methods and production technologies of acetylenic alcohols and their derivatives that possess biological activity, including aliphatic, aromatic, cyclic, and heterocyclic substituents. The research aims to investigate their physical, chemical, energetic, and mechanical properties, chemical transformations, and activities, as well as to improve the methods for producing new ionites, biocides, inhibitors, solvents, and polymers based on them in the industry.

**Research methodology:** <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker Avance (400 and 100.6 MHz, respectively) spectrometer at 20-25 °C in CDCl<sub>3</sub>, acetone-d<sub>6</sub>, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>, solution using the solvent line as an internal reference; IR spectra of the synthesized compounds were recorded on The Thermo Scientific Nicolet iS50 FT-IR spectrometer (Raman module, USA). Progress of reactions and purity of the synthesized compounds were examined by means of TLC analysis on Merck Silica gel 60 GF254 plates and visualization in UV light.

**Results:** In this work, the synthesis of acetylenic alcohols in a controlled manner was carried out using selected ketones - cyclopentanone, cyclohexanone, camphor, adamantane, methylbutanone, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isopropyl ketone, methyl cyclobutyl ketone, acetophenone, methyl-p-tolyl ketone, methyl mesityl ketone, methyl-β-naphthyl ketone, methyl furyl ketone, methyl thienyl ketone, methyl pyridinyl ketone, and methyl-2-thioxophenyl ketone - as nucleophilic reactants with the assistance of complex catalytic systems such as 3,3'-Ph<sub>2</sub>BINOL-2Li/Ti(OiPr)<sub>4</sub>/Et<sub>2</sub>Zn and Zn(OTf)<sub>2</sub>/TBAF•3H<sub>2</sub>O.

**Key Words:** Terminal alkynes, aliphatic, aromatic, cyclic and heterocyclic ketones, nucleophilic coupling, product yield.

## WORD ORDER PROBLEM IN COGNITIVE APPROACH

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### **Abstract**

A number of problems related to word order are reflected in the article. There are different and interesting opinions about word order in the world. Among them, the results of the experiments conducted by N. Chomsky, Alan Langus, Marina Nespor, Goldin-Meadow, Gibson and others allow to go into the depths of the problem up to the prototypical word order, and the formation of a new word order rule based on the prototypical word order is the result of innovative processes in the syntactic structure of the language. occurs as The above-mentioned linguists conclude that the emergence of SOV and SVO word order is fed by separate sources. This problem was analyzed based on the results of experiments conducted in foreign linguistics.

**Keywords:** Word order, cognitive approach, linguistics, cognition, configuration.

**CONCEPTUAL INVESTIGATION OF PARASOCIAL INTERACTION****Şeyma MIZRAK**

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**Introduction and Purpose:** In this study, it is aimed to conceptually examine parasocial interaction with media characters, which includes one-sided and imaginary thoughts.

**Materials and Methods:** The factors that are effective in the emergence of parasocial interaction, how it develops, and what effects it has on individuals who are spectators were examined through the source scanning method. It is aimed to create a conceptual framework for parasocial interaction by examining the experimental and theoretical studies carried out so far in various disciplines such as communication, psychology and social psychology.

**Results:** As a result of the examinations, it was noticed that parasocial interaction occurs depending on the environment that follows the elements in the mass media or program media, and different parasocial interaction patterns are observed according to age and gender. It seems that the perspective of the communication tools towards the people in the media is "to keep the audience's interest at the highest level, no matter what the situation"

**Discussion and Conclusion:** By appearing frequently in the media, the audience is provided with an environment where they can observe and imitate those people, thus paving the way for the strengthening of the parasocial relationship. As you follow a character over a long period of time and across multiple environments, a sense of shared experience and interaction develops. However, this developing relationship is one-sided and imaginary, it is similar to real life relationships, it is established with a famous person, it has types such as love, friendship, idealization, empathy, and the results of the study show that the media facilitates its effects on the audience. In addition, another result of the research is that loneliness, attachment anxiety, need for belonging, and the ability to empathize among cognitive factors, which are among the psychological factors, affect and improve parasocial interaction.

**Key Words:** Parasocial interaction, Audience, Media.

**AUTOMATIC THOUGHTS IN COGNITIVE BEHAVIOR PSYCHOTHERAPY: A REVIEW STUDY****Şeyma MIZRAK**

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**Introduction and Purpose:** This research aims to conceptually address automatic thoughts, which are one of the main elements of cognitive psychotherapy.

**Materials and Methods:** It is aimed to create a conceptual perspective on automatic thoughts by examining experimental and theoretical studies. What is effective the emergence of automatic thoughts that pass through a persons mind at a certain moment, how they develop and what effects they have on individuals were examined through the source scanning method.

**Results:** As a result of the examinations, it was concluded that automatic thoughts were obtained through directly asked questions. In the studies conducted with this concept, it has been seen that by detecting automatic thought, the belief in this thought is questioned, that is, by creating a doubt in the individual about automatic thought, the individuals level of belief in it is reduced and work is done towards this, and since it is included in cognitive psychotherapy, the emphasis on thought is at the forefront. In this regard, in the studies examined, it was seen that distorted thoughts were tried to be replaced with more useful beliefs and techniques were used to achieve this. Among these techniques, it is included in detecting automatic thoughts.

**Discussion and Conclusion:** Articles and theses prepared as a result of the literature review related to the study were examined and with the decrease in automatic thoughts, problem solving skills, academic success, hope, assertiveness, self-confidence, decision-making styles, psychological resilience, academic motivation, self-control skills, self-satisfaction, subjective well-being, It was concluded that emotional regulation skill variables increased. It has been observed in the studies examined that irrational beliefs, depression, anxiety, anxiety, self-harming behavior, hopelessness and perfectionism decrease.

**Key Words:** Cognitive behavioral psychotherapy, Automatic thoughts, Psychology.

## **IMPACT OF TOYS FOR EFFECTIVE TEACHING AND LEARNING IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATION**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Teaching is a very important aspect of the learning process. For learning to be effective and interesting, teachers must employ the use of different types of toys as play materials to ensure that learning takes place in the early years of the child. Thus, every negative bias about the use of toys as play materials should be dropped, while adopting the habit of improvisation, use and display of toys for children. This paper is an attempt to discuss the use of toys as play materials for effective teaching in preschools education. It equally stresses that improvisation and display are central to the use of toys in the teaching and learning process. It concludes by highlighting the need for all stakeholders in education sector to join hands in the promotion of effective teaching and learning through the use of toys. Recommendations are also given that government should encourage the use of toys as play materials by procuring and making them available for use when necessary and preschool heads should also be willing and committed to work in partnership with parents and community, involving parents as volunteers in fund raising, making discarded local materials available, and also in buying educative toys that will encourage children development and learning.

**Keywords:** Toys, Teaching and learning, Preschool education.



**INTERNATIONAL WOMENS STUDIES CONGRESS STATISTICAL TRENDS IN  
WOMENS EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT WORLDWIDE**

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**ABSTRACT**

The trend in women's educational attainment has evolved significantly in recent decades, with women now constituting a larger proportion of university graduates in many countries. However, the global picture remains uneven, as gender disparities persist in both developing and developed regions. In regions like Latin America, the Caribbean, and parts of Asia, female educational attainment has surpassed male attainment at the secondary and tertiary levels. However, disparities persist in sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and parts of the Middle East and North Africa, where cultural, economic, and logistical barriers continue to hinder girls' access to education. This abstract highlights the progress made in achieving gender parity in education, particularly at the primary and secondary levels, while also acknowledging the barriers to female education in regions with persistent cultural, economic, and logistical challenges. Achieving full gender parity in education is not only crucial for the empowerment of women but also essential for broader societal and economic development, as educated women contribute significantly to the workforce, family well-being, and community growth. Thus, sustained investment in education for women remains a key driver for global equality and progress. This study investigates the global patterns of educational attainment among women, focusing on the underlying causes of educational disparities, such as poverty, early marriage, and societal expectations.

## ENHANCING INTERCULTURAL COMPETENCE IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION THROUGH STRATEGIES FOR FOSTERING CULTURAL AWARENESS AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS IN A GLOBALIZED WORLD

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### ABSTRACT

Intercultural competence (ICC) is increasingly vital for students learning English as a foreign language, especially in a globalized world where effective communication across diverse cultural backgrounds is crucial. This review explores the integration of ICC into language education, particularly focusing on students aged 16-18 in Uzbekistan. The thesis examines the role of ICC in enhancing language learning outcomes, fostering cultural awareness, and facilitating communication in multicultural contexts. Various methodologies have been employed to develop ICC competence, including curriculum integration, extracurricular activities, and reflective practices that encourage students to compare their own cultures with those of the target language. The findings suggest that these approaches significantly improve students' language proficiency and confidence, while also fostering mutual respect and understanding across cultural divides. Notably, ICC helps students avoid cultural misunderstandings, recognize stereotypes, and build stronger interpersonal relationships in both social and professional settings. By emphasizing communication over cultural assimilation, this approach allows students to retain their cultural identities while learning English, which is particularly beneficial in countries where English is a foreign language. The review concludes that integrating ICC into English language education is essential for preparing students to navigate the complexities of an increasingly diverse world. It also highlights the need for educators and policymakers to prioritize the development of intercultural skills in school curricula, as these skills are fundamental for both academic success and global citizenship.

**Keywords:** Intercultural competence, English language education, Cultural awareness, Globalization, Foreign language learning, Communication strategies, Language proficiency, Cultural diversity.

**VIETNAM WOMEN STUDIES NANOMATERIALS CONTAINING RARE EARTH IONS AND APPLICATIONS****Tran Kim Anh**

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**ABSTRACT**

Review of studies nanomaterials containing rare earth ions and applications potential in lighting technology and medical. Tb<sup>3+</sup>, Eu<sup>3+</sup>, Er<sup>3+</sup>, Yb<sup>3+</sup> ions were doped in some host such as Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. NaYF<sub>4</sub> synthesis, structure study, luminescent properties were detail studies. We have some NAFOSTED projects and more than 20 international papers in ten years. Energy transfer, upconversion luminescence and life time were presented. Upconverting nanomaterials for bioimaging by the rare earth ions are well known to produce infrared to visible green or red by a two photon of mechanism discussed. The upconversion processes in rare earth ions exhibit a strong power dependence on excitation intensity of 975 nm diod laser. An advantage ofered by the two photon excited. We can use a low power continuos wave diode laser excited. Nanomedicine is an emerging field Er-Yb doped Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> or NaYF<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles and nanospheres which asbsord infrared light by multistep multiphoton absorption to produce upconversion in green or red provide opportunity for background free bioimaging and deper penetration in cells and tissues Fabrication bio-nano (Er, Yb)<sup>3+</sup>: Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> probe for determining Tumor stem cell NTERA-2 was studied.

Upconversion luminescent spectra of (Er, Yb)<sup>3+</sup>: Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> nanospheres annealing 650, 900 and 1000 oC, which compared with (Er, Yb)<sup>3+</sup>: Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (PEG) sample annealing at 1000 and 1150 oC

Optical microscopy images of (Er, Yb)<sup>3+</sup>: Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-mAb<sup>CD133</sup>-NTERA-2 cell after incubation at 37 oC for (a) Bright field, (b) Dark field, and (c) Merged bright and dark field

**Keywords:** Women Vietnam, Nanomaterials, Rare earth, Application Potential

## THE RESEARCH OF THE FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE ATTITUDE AND BEHAVIOR OF PARENTS IN THE FAMILY

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**Introduction and Objective:** The study was planned and conducted to determine the attitudes of parents in terms of their relationship with children, to examine family unity and adaptability to change in terms of family functions, to reveal the relationship between parental attitudes and family unity and adaptability to change, and to determine the effects of socioeconomic and demographic factors on parental attitudes and family unity and adaptability to change.

**Materials and Methods:** The study was conducted with 450 families with children aged 0-6 years residing in three different socioeconomic levels. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test applied to the obtained data showed that the data were not normally distributed. Mann-Whitney U test was used for bivariate tests, Kruskal-Wallis Test for the analysis of dependent and independent variables, Friedman test for two dependent variables and Chi-Square analysis for variable detection. Monte Carlo method was preferred in the Chi-Square analysis and the values within the confidence interval were analyzed.

**Conclusion:** It was seen that the relationship between parental attitude and family unity and adaptability to change, terms of family functions was statistically significant ( $p<0.05$ ), the reason for the difference was due to the Chaotic relationship dimension.

**Discussion and Conclusion:** Among the families included in the study, more than half of the families with democratic attitudes were found to be in the balanced unity dimension in terms of family functions, while families with authoritarian attitudes were found to be in the balanced flexibility dimension. In terms of parental attitudes, the rate of the dimension of balanced flexible relationships related to the ability to adapt to change in the realization of family functions is low. It is thought that family unity, adaptability to change and positive parental attitudes provide healthy family interaction.

**Key Words:** Parental Attitudes, Family Functioning, Family Functions, Family Cohesion, Family Relations.

## WHITE CLOVER (*TRIFOLIUM REPENS* L.) AS A RANGELAND PLANT

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### **Abstract**

White clover (*Trifolium repens* L.) is a useful component of rangeland ecosystems due to its capacity to convert free nitrogen from the air into usable nitrogen by plants through biological nitrogen fixation, its tolerance to grazing due to its stolon stem structure, and its high nutritional value for ruminant animals. White clover, with its high feed quality and feed value, is more prominent as a rangeland plant worldwide. The most important feature of white clover in defining it as an important rangeland plant is its morphological-structural character with a stolon stem type. This feature of white clover makes it resistant to grazing and trampling. In this review, the importance of white clover as a rangeland plant was reviewed depending on this qualitative feature.

**Keywords:** *Trifolium repens*, grazing, morphological features, qualitative feature, stolon

## MODERN ONLINE RESOURCES AND APPLICATIONS IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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### **Abstract**

In an era characterized by rapid technological advancement, the landscape of education particularly in the realm of foreign language teaching has undergone a remarkable transformation. Modern online resources and applications have not only redefined how educators approach language instruction but have also enhanced the learning experience for students across the globe. This article explores the impact of these innovative tools, examining their accessibility, interactivity, personalization, and the role they play in fostering effective language acquisition.

One of the most significant advantages of modern online resources is their accessibility. Students can access a wealth of language learning materials anytime and anywhere, provided they have an internet connection. This level of flexibility allows learners to tailor their study schedules to fit their individual lifestyles, accommodating those with busy work commitments or family obligations. For instance, platforms like Duolingo and Babbel enable users to engage with language content in short bursts, making learning manageable and convenient. [1]

Furthermore, the availability of diverse formats such as video lessons, podcasts, and interactive exercises addresses various learning styles. This variety ensures that all students can find resources that resonate with their preferred methods of learning, thereby increasing engagement and retention.

The ability to personalize learning experiences is one of the most exciting aspects of modern online resources. Many platforms leverage algorithms to analyze a student's progress and adapt the curriculum to their individual needs and proficiency levels. This tailored approach keeps learners motivated, as they receive feedback and recommendations specifically suited to their skill set. [2]

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**PROBLEMS AND PERSPECTIVES FOR IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF  
BUSINESS PROCESSES IN THE DIVERSIFICATION OF RESEARCH SERVICES**

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**Abstract.**

The article investigates the problems and perspectives for improving the efficiency of business processes in the diversification of research services. The essence and peculiarity of the organization of business processes for the application of practical results of conducted research in contemporary conditions is investigated. The necessity and importance of expanding interactions among universities, research organizations and industrial enterprises is analyzed. The priority of establishing the required infrastructure, including technology parks, clusters to ensure the integrative actions of scientific researchers, potential investors and representatives of large industrial companies, is noted. The processes of organization and functioning of the research environment in Azerbaijan are considered, indicating the existing problems. Positive aspects of the newly established ministry of science and education are noted, which will be able to combine efforts to deepen the conduct of research work and further apply them in real areas. A number of recommendations and suggestions are presented regarding the mentioned issues.

**Keywords:** Azerbaijan, science, business processes, education, research work, scientific research, efficiency of the education sector, technology parks.



**CONCEPT OF IMAGE IN FICTION (UZBEK LITERATURE) AND ITS  
THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS**

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**Abstract**

This article analyzes the role and significance of artistic images in works of art. An fictional image is a means through which the artist perceives reality in an individual way, expressing their emotional and intellectual experiences. The article illustrates the role of fictional images in reflecting reality, creating emotional relationships, and the processes of generalization and individualization, supported by examples from literature and visual arts. Additionally, it emphasizes that literatural images are enriched by metaphors, which play a crucial role in enhancing the depth of the artwork. This work provides insights into understanding artistic images, allowing for a deeper comprehension of the meaning within works of art.

**Keywords:** Image, fiction, imagery thinking, image, imagery, artistic image, specification of the artistic image, objective origin, subjective origin, individualized generalization, concreteness, rational and emotional unity, associativity, multiplicity of meanings, character, participant, author's characterization, portrait, artistic psychology

**EVALUATION OF WARHORSES IN MEDIEVAL ENGLAND****Ananda Majumdar**

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**Abstract:**

The warhorse is the animal with the most characteristics of the English Middle Ages. However, while writers, intellectuals, and historians have intensively studied the progressive development and military uses of warhorses, they have also studied the development of the army's use of warhorses. In this article, I focus on a systematic study of the full range of archaeological proofs for warhorses from medieval England, which is necessary to realize the entire medieval warhorse's cultural significance and functional role. This is required for engagement with subjects' evidence at various levels, from individual artifacts to excavated assemblages and landscape-wide distributions dating between the late Saxon and Tudor periods. I focus on a case study, a valuable English royal study site at Odiham in Hampshire. This helps to combine several fields of study, including zooarchaeology, history, landscape survey, and material culture studies, to produce and introduce a new understanding of a beast symbolizing social and economic status and a decisive weapon on the battlefield. The methodology was conducted through the selected articles and a few online materials as a documentary analysis. The feature question is about the necessity of horses and how their breeds were valuable for preserving the horse's value in medieval times.

**Keywords:** Medieval Horse, Medieval England, Archaeological Sites, Warhorse.

**DISTILLED WATER: USES, SAFETY AND SIDE EFFECTS****Hüseynov Həsənsadiq Elçin**

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**Abstract:**

Distilled water is water purified by boiling it into steam such that contaminants and minerals are left behind, and then cooling and condensing it back into a liquid. It is suitable for drinking, medical sterilization, and manufacturing processes where the buildup of minerals needs to be avoided. Because it lacks minerals or dissolved gases, distilled water has a very flat, laboratory-like taste that many people do not enjoy. Because distilled water does not have any beneficial minerals such as calcium, magnesium, or potassium, distilled water does not provide the body with those benefits. People obtain most of their minerals from food, so drinking distilled water is not a problem in and of itself, though it lacks the benefits that most tap, purified, and mineral water provides. There are concerns that drinking distilled water on a regular basis increases urine output to unhealthy levels, or that it dilutes electrolytes in the body. While there is no scientific consensus around these points, it does make sense for daily drinking purposes to choose water with some mineral content to avoid the possibility of any such issues. Distilled water is made by boiling the source water, cooling it, and collecting the steam. There are three main methods of water distillation. Distillation removes contaminants and bacteria, as well as minerals that are beneficial to the body. Based on this, it can be concluded that distilled water is safe to drink, but not necessarily healthier than most other pure drinking water.

**Key words:** distilled water, food, quality, mineral, pollution, clean.

**MAIN INDICATORS OF WATER USED DURING PRODUCTION****Hüseynov Həsənsadiq Elçin**

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Water is routinely used in food production as an ingredient, for cleaning, sanitation and manufacturing purposes. This article discusses the sources, treatments and uses of water by food businesses, and the importance of maintaining a safe water supply to ensure production of safe and quality foods. In Europe, the food industry is required to have an adequate supply of drinking water (i.e. potable water) available for use in food production to ensure foods are not contaminated.<sup>1</sup> Drinking water is water fit for human consumption (e.g. drinking, cooking and food preparation) and in principle must be free from microorganisms and other contaminants that may endanger public health. Drinking water is supplied to the food industry either publicly by local government authorities or privately by the food business itself. Across Europe the majority of drinking water supplied to the food industry, comes from public supplies. However, the source of the water used to supply the drinking water can come from a variety of sources including surface water (e.g. streams, rivers, and lakes), groundwater (e.g. natural springs, wells), rainwater and seawater (treated at a desalination plant). It is the source of water which generally determines the quality of the water and if treatment of the water is required to ensure it meets drinking water standards and is safe to be used in food production (i.e. safe for human consumption).

**Key words:** quality, production, safety, standard, purpose.

## SOME ATTACHMENT IN WEIGHTED KARDI CLASSES RESOLUTION OF ISSUES

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### ABSTRACT

One of the reasons for studying the approximate properties of a system of concrete functions in different functional spaces is spectral issues in terms of discrete differential operators. In most cases, the adjoint and eigenelements of discrete ordinary differential operators have asymptotics expressed by trigonometric systems. A similar situation arises when solving a series of special differential equations by the Fourier method. For this reason, it is of special scientific interest to study the approximate, in particular basicity properties (completeness, minimality, basicity) of exponential, cosine and sine systems (as well as their generalizations). In contrast to the case where the operator considered is self-adjoint, if the operator is not self-adjoint, then these issues are more difficult. Sometimes there are cases when the system consisting of attachments and specific elements is complete and minimal, but does not form a base in the necessary space. Therefore, the study of the basicity properties of the system of functions related to differential operators (which are special functions or the main parts of the asymptotics of the special functions of differential operators), as well as obtaining the methods of constructing systems with certain basicity properties, are of special scientific interest. The coefficient  $G(\tau)$  is a function defined on the unit circle.  $F_{\pm}(\tau)$  and  $F_{\pm}(z)$  are non-tangential boundary values inside and outside the unit circle, respectively, of the piecewise analytic function. The methods of solving the problem (1) in the  $H_{\pm p}$ , Hardy classes were investigated when the coefficient  $G(\tau)$  is from wider classes. A.P. Soldatov considered solving problem (1) in some weighted Khardy classes.

let's at the issue of non-homogeneous coupling in the classes as follows:

$$F^+(\tau) + G(\tau) \cdot F^-(\tau) = 0, |\tau| = 1 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{where } G(e^{it}) \equiv \frac{\omega^-(t) \cdot A^-(t)}{\omega^+(t) \cdot A^+(t)}$$

Boundary values  $F_{\pm}(\tau)$  are arbitrary satisfying the equality (1) almost everywhere in the unit circle  $\{F^+; F^-\}$ :  $F_{\pm} \in H_{p, \gamma_{\pm}}^{\pm}$  the pair of functions  $H_{p, \gamma_{\pm}}^{\pm}$  is called the solution of problem (1) in classes.

## JOURNEY TO THE MICROCOSM: EXAMPLE OF BAKIMLI SECONDARY

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction and Purpose:** There are too many abstract concepts in the secondary school science curriculum. Since only theoretical courses are not permanent enough, providing practical training will make the information more permanent. Within the scope of the project, Şanlıurfa Bakımlı Secondary School was chosen as the study area. Since there was no empty classroom to use as a laboratory at school, a mobile laboratory was designed. The aim of the study is to introduce the microscope and its types to the students, and to examine the topics covered with the microscope in accordance with the curriculum.

**Materials and Methods:** At the beginning of the project, a survey was conducted to measure the students' knowledge level. Some of the experiments carried out after the theoretical information given in accordance with the curriculum are as follows; Examination of plant cell structure from onion membrane and mitosis stages from onion root. Examination of microorganisms in wastewater and examination of plants and insects under a stereo microscope. Finally, the students were brought to Harran University Science and Technology Application and Research Center (HÜBTAM). Here, information about Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) was given and students were allowed to examine it. After the project was completed, the students were asked the questions in the first survey again.

**Result:** After the project, it was observed that a 32% improvement in students' success levels between the initial and final surveys was observed.

**Discussion and Conclusion:** This increase showed that project education made a positive contribution to students' science knowledge level. As a result, in secondary school science education, the practical treatment of subjects such as cell divisions, plant and animal cells, DNA, and genetics with preparations prepared together with students has contributed to the development of students and their better understanding of the lesson.

**Key Words:** Science, Secondary, Stereo Microscope, Light Microscope, Scanning Electron Microscope

**RARE JUNIPERUS SPECIES OF DARALAYAZ RANGE****Azad qızı Novruzi**

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**ABSTRACT**

The Daralayaz range, located in the territory of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic of the Republic of Azerbaijan, stretches along the border of Armenia and the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic from the west and northwest to the east, and is located between Arpachay and Nakhchivanchay. Mountain-grassy steppe soils prevail in Daralayaz range. The vegetation of the area is grouped in the form of desert and semi-desert, frigana, gariga, scrub and mixed forests, mountain xerophyte, subalpine meadows and tall grasses, petrophilic (rock-debris) vegetation type, adapting to these altitude and climate factors. Here, starting from early spring, one plant species replaces another. Annual rhizomes, bulbous plants and a number of perennial grasses grow rapidly, flower and set seed in the area. The Garagush mountain (2600.5 m), one of the highest peaks of the Daralayaz range, has an absolute height of 1200-2600 m, and is located between the upper reaches of Gabalichay and the village of Chalkhangala, south of Kechaltape mountain. Karagush Mountain is divided into valleys with steep slopes. As a result of the research conducted in the area, flora and vegetation types were studied, and it was determined that 97 species of the area's plants are rare or in danger of disappearing and are included in the Red Books. The modern status of those species in nature and the possibilities of protection have been re-examined.

In the flora of Nakhchivan AR, due to the number of species and the breadth of distribution areas, representatives of the genus *Juniperus* L. are of special importance. Out of the 70 species of Juniper that are spread around the globe, 21 species grow wild in the territory of the former USSR, 7 species in the Caucasus, and 6 species in Azerbaijan. 4 species were found in Karagush mountain of Daralayaz range. Those species are included in the Red Book of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic. These are *JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS* L., *JUNIPERUS EXCELSA* BIEB. SUBSP. *POLYCARPOS* (C.KOCH) TAKHT., *JUNIPERUS FOETIDISSIMA* WILLD., *JUNIPERUS SABINA* L. are species.

**Key Words:** Pteridophyta, Pinophyta, Cupressaceae S.F.Gray, *Juniperus Communis* L. *Juniperus Excelsa* Bieb. Subsp. *Polycarpus* (C.Koch) Takht. *Juniperus Foetidissima* Willd. *Juniperus Sabina* L.

**HISTORICAL ROOTS OF THE KARABAKH CONFLICT****Nazlı Yaqubova**

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**ABSTRACT**

The Karabakh problem is not only a regional problem between two states. It has the status of a global issue that attracts the interest of the power centers of the world. The South Caucasus region has always attracted the attention of great powers. But interesting questions arise. Where does the history and roots of the Armenian people come from, which violates the security presumption of the South Caucasus and keeps the region in a constant state of tension. Since Armenians are a very dreamy nation, they suggest that Armenians were the first Christian nation in the world, that Yerevan is an ancient Armenian city, and that Yerevan was the first land that prophet Noah saw after the flood. They consider themselves descendants of Prophet Noah and call themselves Hay.

All these claims are refuted by historians, as well as Armenian historian Agop Melik Agopyan (Raffi) in his work. Throughout history, Armenians have made territorial claims against the historical lands of Azerbaijan. These claims are based on the Russians and their transfer of Armenians here with the aim of creating an ethnic support for themselves.

The issues mentioned in the article were examined from the perspective of real history, connected with our modern times, and a real historical-political conclusion was reached. The interests of both global and regional states have been analyzed from a geopolitical point of view.

**Key words:** Azerbaijan, Armenian, Karabakh, hay, Tsarist Russia, genocide, resolution



## BY USING VIDEO LESSONS ORGANIZATION OF INDEPENDENT EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction and Purpose:** Nowadays, introducing and utilizing new and convenient methods of gaining knowledges and getting an education is one of the most important function during the developing of the modern technologies and education processes. This requires experts in the field to update the educational equipment and literature in the relevant educational subjects, taking into account the requirements of the current era and the latest achievements of science, to introduce innovation and new educational technologies into the educational process. . Currently, one of such modern method is organizing and conducting the educational process through video lessons. The purpose of the study is to organize the educational process through video lessons and to develop their role in independent education.

**Research methodology:** It is shown that by organizing the educational process through video lessons, it is possible to achieve higher results than the usual educational process. In the process of independent education explained the importance, role and application of video lessons. It has been shown that the independent learning process and the interdependence of video lessons have a positive effect on the quality of education. In the process of distance education given the recommendations to get an education by using video lessons.

**Key Words:** education, modern technologies, educational technologies, video lessons, independent learning, education processes.

**AN INNOVATIVE TOOL IN CODING TRAINING: OCTOSTUDIO****Ayşe Gül İLHAN**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction and Purpose:** Today, with the rapid advancement of digitalization, coding education has become an indispensable part of education systems. Including coding education in schools from an early age strengthens students' digital literacy and contributes significantly to them growing up as individuals with the skills required by the 21st century. Block-based visual programming languages, which help concretize abstract concepts, especially in early childhood, are an ideal tool for laying the foundation of coding. These languages enable children to learn the logic of coding in a gamified way, helping them develop a positive attitude towards coding. Children create simple commands by combining blocks, thus improving their algorithmic thinking skills and strengthening their problem-solving abilities. There are many block-based programming tools at the primary school level. The most well-known of these, Scratch, is a free platform that is widely used around the world and designed specifically for children. Apart from Scratch, applications such as Pictoblox, mBlock and Kodu Game Lab are some of the important tools that provide block-based coding education for children. However, these applications often cannot be used on smartphones or do not provide an efficient experience on mobile devices due to their complex interfaces. At this point, the OctoStudio application, which allows block-based coding via smartphones, stands out. OctoStudio meets an important need in this field by allowing children to code using just a phone.

**Materials and Methods:** The aim of this study is to introduce the OctoStudio application within the framework of the increasing need for block-based coding applications for children and to explain the functions it offers with examples. OctoStudio differs from similar applications by being available especially on mobile devices and offers children an accessible, interactive coding experience. Thanks to the application's user-friendly interface and wide feature set, even users without coding experience can develop their own projects in a short time. In this study, the basic features of the OctoStudio application, its usage areas and its potential in education will be explained with examples, and its applicability in coding education will be discussed in detail.

**Results:** It is believed that this study will reveal in detail the potential of OctoStudio, a mobile-based coding platform, in coding education for children, and in this context, it will

enable different researchers to evaluate the functional features offered by OctoStudio in coding education and its usability as an educational material.

**Discussion and Conclusion:** Thanks to its availability on mobile devices, OctoStudio offers a more accessible learning experience compared to traditional coding platforms and stands out as an effective tool for educators in classroom or individual learning environments. These features offered by OctoStudio show that the application can find a wide range of use in education and make significant contributions to coding education.

**Key Words:** Block-based coding; Innovative tools in education; Coding training; OctoStudio

**ON USING DIGITAL STORYTELLING TO ENHANCE PRODUCTIVE LANGUAGE SKILLS (SPEAKING & WRITING) IN EFL CLASSROOMS****Gülşah ÖZ**

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**Abstract**

With the globalization of technology, the traditional mode of learning and teaching has been transformed into an innovative practice indicating a new era of digitalization in education. Therefore, teachers tend to adopt and utilize technology-mediated language teaching materials to enhance students' engagement and motivation as well as their language skills i.e., listening, reading, writing, and speaking in a foreign language. In this regard, digital storytelling has drawn educators' and researchers' great attention, and become an effective digital teaching and learning tool in the field of foreign language education. Digital storytelling is described as a type of multimedia including pictures and video clips with narration narrated by voiceover (Hull& Nelson, 2005). On the other hand, it is merely the telling of stories through electronic means, according to Reinders (2011). Broadly speaking, digital storytelling refers to the art of narrating stories using a variety of multimedia, including text, pictures, audio, and video. Additionally, it integrates the verbalizing and visualizing processes, both of which are critical to language comprehension and thought processes so that students can use their productive skills namely, speaking and writing in order to create digital storytelling. Within this concern, digital storytelling can play a crucial role in teaching these two productive language skills effectively. Therefore, this study aims to review the relevant literature in respect to digital storytelling in teaching of writing and speaking skills in the field of English as a foreign language and discusses how it is utilized in foreign language writing and speaking classes as well as implications and contributions of implementing digital storytelling on students' productive skills development and proficiency in the light of current literature.

**Keywords:** Digital storytelling, EFL, speaking, writing.

**CLARIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF RADIATION CONDITIONS****Oktay Rzayev**

Naxçıvan Müəllimlər İnstitutu Clarification and assessment of radiation conditions

**ABSTRACT**

The Scientific-research work written on the issues of clarification and elimination of radiation conditions became a lens for the students to acquire knowledge of the knowledge of Civil Defense, including the clarification and elimination of radiation conditions of the young generation.

Clarification and assessment of radiation conditions during peace and war in scientific research work were analyzed in scientific ways, directions were investigated, substantiated in a related manner, and very important scientific results were obtained.

Also, in the scientific-research work, the prevention of terrorism using radioactive substances on a global scale, the application of dosimetric devices and evaluation of radiation conditions in this direction from the point of view of safety have been shown.

The powers of state bodies in the field of ensuring radiation safety are also widely mentioned.

Assessment of radiation conditions means solving the main tasks that determine the effect of radioactive poisoning on the activities of objects, civil defense forces and the population.

One of the NPPs currently operating and with a very high accident risk is the Armenian Metsamor nuclear power plant located near the borders of our republic. The Metsamor nuclear power plant is considered the most dangerous NPP in operation according to the world rating. Two serious accidents have already occurred at this station. The damage and failure of the first block of the station as a result of the Spitak earthquake once again proved how great a source of danger this station, located in a seismically dangerous area, is.

Civil defense training of students of higher education institutions is of great importance for such a situation, i.e. emergency situations caused by the collapse of radioactive objects.

**Key words:** Radiation, nuclear weapons, radioactive poisoning, poisoning zones, radiation intelligence.

**A LOOK AT EDUCATIONAL AND VILLAGE INSTITUTES FROM THE DIGITAL AGE: PUBLIC SCIENTIFIC INTERPRETATION AND EVALUATION**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction and Purpose:** The study aims to look age Village Institutes, which have a great contribution to education and the development of education in the digital age, from the point of view of a folklorist. The reason for choosing such a subject is the need for a folklorist to master every period of education has been damaged does not develop in a cultural and scientific sense. Therefore , in this study , the relationship between education and folk science will be emphasized. Comparisons of past, present and future points will be analyzed

**Materials and Methods:** During the study, teachers working from different parts of the country were interviewed and both their teaching education and the situation of their students were analyzed. In this sense, the necessary readings, thesis and documentary reviews have been made. In the classes we attended, students were looked at both as students and as teachers of the future and analyses were made. Teachers who have served in Village Institutes, teachers who are on duty today and teachers of the future have been considered comparatively.

**Results:** Teachers and students are under-educated culturally. This is also a great danger from the point of view of the education system. New arrangements should be made at this point. The Village Institutes model should be re-implemented to include digital and folk science should be given more space in the education system. **Discussion and Conclusion:** The education system should be updated in line with folk scientific methods and teachers should be educated with cultural and scientific codes.

**Key Words:** Folk science, education, digital, village institutes

**MAGHREB MALIKISM AS A PRATICAL AND BELIEVING SCHOOL****Ahmet ÇELİK**

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**Introduction and Purpose:** The Islamic world is traditionally divided into two regions: the Maghreb and the Mashriq. The historical development of these two regions within Islamic history has differed significantly. Understanding the religious evolution of this geography, with which we share both historical and ongoing relations, is essential for evaluating the region more accurately. Therefore, this study aims to examine the Maghreb region, also known as North Africa, in terms of religious practice and belief. By doing so, we seek to gain insight into the sectarian dynamics of the region.

**Materials and Methods:** Given the dominant influence of the Maliki school in North Africa, this study explores the development of the Maliki tradition, starting with its founder, Imam Malik. The study focuses on the sect's dynamics through the Medina-centered interpretation of Maliki thought. The impact of Imam Malik's students and his seminal work, Muwatta, on the spread of the school in the region was analyzed. Additionally, Imam Malik's theological stance was explored, along with the current influence of Ashari and Salafi movements in North Africa.

**Results:** Imam Malik, distancing himself from political involvement, established a distinct scholarly tradition in Medina, which was a center of learning at the time. His contribution to Islamic jurisprudence includes the method known as "The Practice of the People of Medina," which he added to the scholarly canon. In Muwatta, he combined hadith and fiqh, producing a significant legal and doctrinal work. Imam Malik trained numerous well-known students, who helped spread his teachings across the Islamic world, including North Africa. The emphasis he placed on local customs, through the principles of istihsan (juridical preference) and maslaha (public interest), facilitated the entrenchment of the Maliki school in North Africa. Today, the region hosts Maliki, Salafi, and Ashari schools of thought.

**Key Words:** Imam Malik; Malikism; Maghreb; Sect; Salafism; Asharism.

## 5TH GRADE STUDENTS OPINIONS ON THE USE OF THE CLASSDOJO APP IN MATHEMATICS LESSONS

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### Abstract

**Introduction And Purpose:** Games and gamification have become essential strategies in education, applied to enhance engagement and understanding, particularly in mathematics. ClassDojo, a free digital behavior management tool, is utilized to create a structured and interactive learning environment. This study aimed to explore the effectiveness of the ClassDojo application in aiding 5th grade students with their transition from primary to secondary school, fostering a positive attitude toward mathematics, and facilitating smoother adaptation to school life and regulations.

**Materials And Methods:** The research was conducted with 5th grade students during the 2023-2024 academic year. The ClassDojo application was installed, with classes set up and parents connected to the system. Custom scoring criteria, badges, and a rewards list were designed to enhance motivation. The application was introduced to students and parents, enabling parental participation outside of school. Students learned to navigate the app, understand the points system, and use their points effectively. To gauge the effectiveness of the application, a survey was administered, gathering feedback on student experiences, motivation, and suggestions for improvement. The survey included 43 participants.

**Results:** Students appreciated the app, citing increased motivation and a desire for broader use. Students highlighted teamwork, teacher advice, and reward-based questions as the most beneficial aspects, while features like random selections, beating opponents, peer advice, and missed homework were less favored. The majority viewed the reward system as fair and appreciated how ClassDojo reinforced classroom rules. The point system was deemed the most valuable feature, followed by the communication channel with parents. However, some students reported issues with internet connectivity and suggested an increase in the number of integrated games and the addition of video lectures. Other recommendations included incorporating a space for weekly goal-setting and notifications for goal reminders to boost productivity.

**Keywords:** ClassDojo, gamification, mathematics education.



## COMPARISON OF 2018 AND 2024 MIDDLE SCHOOL MATHEMATICS CURRICULUMS

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction and Purpose:** Education is an indispensable process of human life and individuals develop the society they live in economically, socially, culturally and scientifically according to the level of education they receive. The education system has a dynamic structure and is constantly being developed according to the requirements of the age. Education programs, which are one of the most important components of the education system, are constantly reviewed in this context and program updates are made when deemed necessary. In this context, mathematics curricula have been affected by the developments in science, technology and educational sciences, as well as the development in all school levels from primary education to higher education and have been subject to some changes from the past to the present. The year 2004 is an important year for the change of curricula. The primary mathematics curriculum, which is included in the 2005 education program, aims to raise individuals who can understand mathematics and use it in their daily lives. After this date, the primary school mathematics curriculum, which was updated in 2009, was published in 2013 and 2015 as the middle school mathematics curriculum for grades 5-8 with the transition to the 4+4+4 education system in 2012. Updated in 2018, the curriculum was finally revised in 2024 as Turkey Century Education Model and started to be used. In this context, it is important to reveal the changes and arrangements made by comparing the middle school mathematics curriculum updated in 2024 with the curriculum that has been implemented since 2018 in order to understand why the update was needed and what differences the 2024-Education Model brings to the curriculum being implemented. In this study, the 2018 and 2024 curriculums were examined in detail by considering different grade levels. In this context, the aim of the study is to analyze the 2018 and 2024 curriculums comparatively.

**Materials and Methods:** In this study, a qualitative research approach was adopted. Since the data sources of the study were mathematics curriculums, document analysis method was used. The documents that served as a source for the research were accessed from the official internet address (<https://ttkb.meb.gov.tr>) of the Ministry of National Education, Board of Education. The documents used for the research are the 2018 Mathematics Curriculum (Elementary and Middle School Grades 1,2,3,4,5,6,7 and 8) and the 2024 Middle School Mathematics Curriculum-Turkey Century Education Model. Descriptive or content analysis

processes were used to analyze the categories created accordingly. Expert opinions were utilized for the validity and reliability of the coding processes carried out in the study.

**Results:** According to the results obtained, it was seen that the biggest difference between the programs was in the skills aimed to be developed. It was seen that the limited number of competency areas in the 2018 curriculum was made quite comprehensive in the 2024 education model and that a holistic understanding dominated the new curriculum. Another important difference between the programs is the learning areas/themes and the number of learning outcomes. Since 2005, it is seen that the expression “theme” is used in the education model instead of the expression “learning area”, which is handled in a common way in the curricula used since 2005, and there are significant differences between these dimensions. When the number of learning outcomes is examined, it is noticeable that the number of learning outcomes targeted for each grade level in the 2024 education model is almost double the number of learning outcomes in the 2018 curriculum. With this increase in the number of learning outcomes, the time allocated to the lesson has partially decreased. While the 2018 curriculum has very limited learning-teaching practices, the 2024 education model includes many different components that are not included in the 2018 curriculum. When the 2018 curriculum's specific objectives are examined, it is seen that they are related to basic mathematical skills and competencies. The 2024 education model, on the other hand, emphasizes the acquisition of all the elements in the content in a holistic manner. Finally, it is seen that the 2018 curriculum was prepared in the perspective of i) values, ii) skills and iii) competencies, while the 2024 curriculum model was prepared with a thematic approach (in the context of the basic components of the themes) and a holistic understanding.

**Discussion and Conclusion:** In the light of the results obtained from the study, it is noteworthy that the 2024 education model was prepared in a very comprehensive manner compared to the 2018 curriculum and the number of learning outcomes increased. Although the skills aimed to be acquired by the students have been meticulously prepared in terms of content, the reflections of the new curriculum in practice will emerge in the future. It is recommended that the new curriculum be examined in more detail in different studies to be conducted, and especially the teaching processes of the acquisitions should be handled and examined from a pedagogical perspective.

**Key Words:** Mathematics Curriculums; Middle School; Document Analysis

**PROFESSIONAL PEDAGOGICAL COMMUNICATION STYLES OF THE EDUCATOR-TEACHER IN THE PROCESS OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATION****Imanova Parvana Ildırım**

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**Abstract**

Introduction and Purpose: In the scientific article, the priorities facing preschool educational institutions in the modern era, the reasons for their change are determined and the communication styles implemented by the educator-teacher in establishing an effective development environment are investigated. In accordance with the requirements of the social order, the importance of providing specialized training from educational institutions to ensure competitiveness in the labor market, social and professional mobility, and preparing high-level professional, competent and willing to realize themselves in any type of activity as one of their urgent tasks.

It was noted that various types of activities involving people are based on communication, and that communication is of special importance in professional pedagogical activities aimed at personality development. Antoine de Saint-Exupéry's "calling human communication the greatest wealth in the world and its richness in one type of activity and necessity in another" was interpreted, and communication was treated as the basis and necessity in the process of pedagogical activity. The importance of information exchange, mutual understanding, influence, organization of joint activities through live and direct communication between the educator-teacher and children during the pedagogical activity was shown.

Pedagogical communication in the preschool educational institution is professional communication aimed at creating a favorable psychological environment between the tutor-teacher and children, psychological optimization of educational and educational activities, formation of mutual relations, in this regard, raising the level of high professional training of tutor-teachers, manifestation of creative, personal activity, interpersonal interaction high requirements have been set, such as the efficiency of communication and pedagogical communication. In the process of communication, the formation of a system of educational relations that helps or hinders the development and formation of the child's personality, his acquisition of knowledge, skills and habits is shown. It is justified that the properly organized pedagogical communication process helps to create an effective and productive relationship between the educator-teacher and the child as the subject of the pedagogical process, removes communication and psychological barriers and ensures comprehensive development of the individual.

The formation of communicative competence means that the educator-teacher is ready to communicate not only with children, but also with parents and colleagues, the field of professional pedagogical communication requires wider knowledge and skills, and the realization of new technologies in the educational process only with thoughtful pedagogical communication, and that too in turn, it has been proven to lead to its effectiveness.

It was pointed out that the problem of forming effective mutual communication is one of the actual pedagogical problems and that there is an objective need to study the relations between adults-children, educators-teachers-parents, team members.

**Results:** Professional competence is a systematic phenomenon, its essence consists of a systematic unity of pedagogical knowledge and experience. The efficiency of the pedagogical activity, the purposefulness of the pedagogical communication process, as well as the dynamism of individual development depend on the professional characteristics and qualities of the educator-teacher, the methods he chooses and applies.

**Keywords:** tutor-teacher, pedagogical communication, activity, interaction

**PROMOTING THE IMAGE OF TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION  
AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES THROUGH PRODUCTION OF READY-TO-  
WORK GRADUATES IN TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS IN RIVERS STATE**

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**ABSTRACT**

The study investigated promoting the image of technical and vocational education and training programmes through production of ready-to-work graduates in tertiary institutions in Rivers State. A survey design guided the study. The population of the study comprised 60 TVET lecturers in the two Rivers State owned tertiary institutions in Rivers State that offer TVET Programme. Two research questions were posed and 2 hypotheses tested at 0.05 level of significance. The researcher collected data for the study using questionnaire. The instrument was validated by two lecturers in the department of mechanical technology education, Niger Delta University, Bayelsa State. The reliability of the instrument was established using test re-test method. The data achieved were analyzed with Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient. The coefficient achieved was 0.84. Based on the findings of the study. It was recommended among others that government should government and her agencies in charge of overseeing educational should ensure that modern training equipment are regularly provided as that will enhance the production of ready-to-work graduates to improving tvet images tertiary institutions in Rivers State.

**Key words:** TVET Programmes, Image, Ready-to-work Graduates, Tertiary Institution

## THE KARABAKH WOUND: HOMELAND LOVE AND HISTORICAL PAIN IN YAVUZ BÜLENT BAKILER'S POETRY

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### **Abstract**

Yavuz Bulent Bakiler, one of the most prominent poets of the Turkic world, powerfully expresses his love for the nation in his works.

His poem "Longing for Karabakh" is a literary piece that reflects the suffering this region has endured throughout history and the people's love for their homeland. In the poem, love for the homeland is intertwined with historical pain. The poet highlights the emotions of a nation that has lost Karabakh. Y.B. Bakiler emphasizes that the Karabakh war was not only a physical battle but also a spiritual and emotional loss.

The main theme of the poem is the pain brought by the long-lasting war, which ended in the Armenian occupation, alongside the love for the homeland. The poem reaffirms that Karabakh has been of great importance to the Turkic world for centuries. The poet expresses that the loss of this land, rich in historical figures and events, is not just a territorial loss but a cultural and national break.

Y.B. Bakiler's poem also expresses a deep love for the homeland. The poet longs for Karabakh to once again unite as Turkish land and merges all the suffering endured along this path with the love for the homeland. Through the theme of Karabakh, values such as the nation's unity, purity, and strong will are brought to the forefront. Y.B. Bakiler's "Longing for Karabakh" not only sheds light on a historical wound but also demonstrates that the love for the homeland will never fade. Through this poem, the poet shows how deeply a nation is connected to its past, culture, and history.

The key point in the article is the emphasis on not losing hope regarding Karabakh and keeping the love for the homeland alive at all times.

**Keywords:** Loss of Karabakh, historical pain, longing, love for homeland, national pride

## METHODOLOGY FOR DEVELOPING INNOVATIVE COMPETENCES OF FUTURE GEOGRAPHY TEACHERS BASED ON GIS TECHNOLOGIES

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### **ABSTRACT**

In order to develop the innovative competences of future geography teachers based on GIS technologies, it is necessary to develop the skills of using the content of the acquired knowledge.

The development of ICT, in particular, geographical information systems and their implementation in various spheres of human activity has created the need to form an information culture (IC).

In order to develop innovative competencies of future geography teachers based on GIS technologies, it is necessary to develop a fully integrated educational model based on ICT. This is because the standard of education for future geography teacher training is inherently both informational and science oriented.

The development of a scientific model for the development of the methodology for the development of innovative competences of future geography teachers based on GIS technologies serves as an important solution in solving these issues.

Based on GIS technologies, the model for the development of innovative competences of future geography teachers is aimed at a specific goal. The methodology for developing innovative competences of future geography teachers based on GIS technologies includes information system techniques, the development and design of digital cartographic databases, the implementation of geoinformation maps, the creation of electronic maps and atlases and other cartographic works, from geographic information systems for processing remote sensing data, joint use of geo-information, telecommunication and multimedia technologies in cartography and geographic research, conducting research on the use of geographic information technologies for the purpose of systematic analysis, use and modernization of geographic information technologies and their cartographic subsystems.

The article highlights the issues of developing innovative competencies of future geography teachers and improving their work efficiency based on GIS technologies.

**Keywords:** Innovation, ability, knowledge, skill, virtue, competence.

**PARENTS' SHARENTING BEHAVIOR AND THE PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS  
THEY EXPERIENCE****Büşra AKYÜREK**

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**Abstract**

Parents sharing (photos, videos, status updates, etc.) about their children on social media accounts is called "sharenting". This word was produced by combining the words "share", which means sharing in English, and "parenting", which means parenting. Depression and anxiety are among the most common psychological disorders. However, the possibility of depression and anxiety occurring together is also quite high. Stress is described as the disease of modern society. Nowadays, many people struggle with intense stress, knowingly or unknowingly. Psychological symptoms caused by stress include; It is observed that there are situations of depression, sadness, feeling of emptiness, intense anxiety and fear. Sharing behavior is a very common behavior among parents. However, depression, anxiety and stress are psychological conditions that affect the entire world population. For this reason, the aim of this study is to examine the relationship between parents' sharing behavior and depression, anxiety, and stress variables.

In this study, personal information form, Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS 21) and Sharing Scale were used as data collection tools. With the easily accessible sampling method, 250 (219 female and 31 male) parents of children aged 0-8 and active social media users were reached throughout Turkey. SPSS program was used in the analysis of the research. While analyzing the data, Mann Whitney U test, Kruskal Wallis H test and Spearman Correlation Analysis methods were used.

Considering the research findings, no significant relationship was found between parents' sharing behavior and gender. There is no significant relationship between parents' sharing behavior and their education levels. As a result of the correlation analysis between parents' sharing behavior and depression and stress, it was determined that there was a positive and significant relationship, but there was no significant relationship with anxiety. In the correlation analysis based on the age variable, it was seen that there was a significant negative relationship. The findings obtained were discussed within the framework of the literature.

**Key Words:** Sharenting, depression, anxiety, stress



**EXAMINING THE DISASTER LITERACY LEVELS OF SOCIAL STUDIES  
TEACHERS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF VARIOUS VARIABLES**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction and Purpose:** Social studies is a course that provides primary school students with content related to the practical aspects of social life. Social studies course aims to equip students with a wide range of characteristics that they can use against all events, phenomena and situations they may encounter in social life. One of these characteristics is disaster literacy. It is possible to say that in order for primary school students to be raised as disaster literate individuals, first of all, teachers who teach social studies course should be disaster literate. Indeed, the fact that social studies teachers who are disaster literate enables to provide students with the qualities of being conscious about disasters and exhibiting the right attitudes and behaviors in disaster situations. From this point of view, determining the disaster literacy levels of social studies teachers was considered important and this study was conducted.

**Materials and Methods:** In the study, which was conducted with cross-sectional survey model, one of the quantitative research methods, 435 social studies teachers with different gender, age and professional seniority were studied. The convenience sampling technique was used to determine the sample. The data of the study were collected through the Disaster Literacy Scale (DLS) developed by Çalışkan and Üner (2021; 2023). Mann Whitney U test and Kruskal Wallis test, which are nonparametric tests, were used to analyze the collected data.

**Results:** As a result of the study, it was determined that social studies teachers had high levels of disaster literacy. In addition, it was concluded that the disaster literacy levels of social studies teachers did not differ significantly in terms of gender, age and professional seniority variables. Within the scope of the results obtained in the study, suggestions were developed to examine the disaster literacy levels of social studies teachers with different sample groups and different research methods.

**Key Words:** Social studies education; Social studies teachers; Disaster literacy

## EXAMINING THE SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURIAL LEADERSHIP LEVELS OF SOCIAL STUDIES TEACHERS

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction and Purpose:** Social studies is a course that aims to provide students at primary and secondary school level with various knowledge, skills and values that they can use in their daily lives. Socialization and entrepreneurship are among the skills that social studies course aims to provide students with. Gaining socialization and entrepreneurship skills to students in social studies course is possible only if social studies teachers have these skills and at the same time can lead students within the scope of these skills. From this point of view, determining the social entrepreneurial leadership levels of social studies teachers was considered important and this study was conducted. The study was conducted to examine the social entrepreneurial leadership levels of social studies teachers.

**Materials and Methods:** In the study, which was conducted with the cross-sectional survey model, one of the quantitative research methods, social studies teachers with different gender, age and professional seniority were studied. The convenience sampling technique was used to determine the sample of the study. The data were collected through the Social Entrepreneurial Leadership Scale developed by Öz and Baloğlu (2023). Mann Whitney U test and Kruskal Wallis test, which are nonparametric tests, were used to analyze the collected data.

**Results:** As a result of the study, it was determined that social studies teachers' social entrepreneurial leadership levels were moderate. In addition, it was concluded that the social entrepreneurial leadership levels of social studies teachers did not differ significantly in terms of gender, age and professional seniority variables. Within the scope of the results obtained in the study, suggestions were developed to examine the social entrepreneurial leadership levels of social studies teachers with different research methods.

**Key Words:** Social studies education; Social studies teachers; Social entrepreneurial leadership

**SPATIAL STRATEGIES FOR AN EFFECTIVE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT FOR GIFTED CHILDREN: TUTORS' PERSPECTIVES****Emel ÜNVER**Yildiz Technical University, Faculty of Architecture, Department of Architecture, Istanbul,  
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TurkeyORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7918-3126>**Feride Pınar ARABACIOĞLU**Yildiz Technical University, Faculty of Architecture, Department of Architecture, Istanbul,  
TurkeyORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5197-1622>**ABSTRACT**

Education plays a crucial role in individuals' self-development and in enabling societies to reach desired levels of prosperity in scientific, cultural, and social domains. In the development of gifted children, biological factors, as well as relationships with family, teachers, friends, and learning environments, significantly impact their growth, shaping their cognitive development. Therefore, educational approaches for gifted children should differ from those for their typically developing peers. In this context, learning environments for gifted children—who have unique perceptual and cognitive development levels and are among the most neglected groups in educational settings in our country—should be designed to meet their specific needs.

This study aims to create a design guide that facilitates the development of learning spaces tailored to the needs of gifted children. Initially, a comprehensive literature review was conducted to identify the characteristics of gifted children and their typically developing peers, how these characteristics influence their educational experiences, and their relationships with peers and teachers. In the study's second phase, in-depth interviews with tutors of gifted children were conducted to identify spatial needs based on challenges, experiences, and insights encountered within educational settings. Data gathered from these interviews were meticulously analyzed using a descriptive analysis approach, and the results were discussed.

In the later stages of the study, a survey will be developed based on these findings and administered to tutors of gifted children to involve them in the design process. This interdisciplinary approach will support the creation of a design guide for learning spaces that cater to gifted children's specific needs. This study is expected to contribute to the design of contemporary learning environments that accommodate the needs of these unique children, who are poised to shape the future of our country, thereby supporting Türkiye's progress toward a brighter future.

**Key Words:** Gifted children, gifted education, learning environments

## STATISTICAL TRENDS IN WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT WORLDWIDE

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### ABSTRACT

This study provides a comprehensive analysis of statistical trends in women's educational attainment across different regions of the world. By leveraging data from global education reports and surveys conducted by organizations such as UNESCO and the World Bank, the research examines the progress and disparities in women's education over the past few decades. The analysis focuses on key metrics such as participation rates, graduation rates, and levels of education achieved, from primary to tertiary education. The study also investigates the socio-economic, cultural, and policy factors influencing these trends, including government initiatives, gender norms, and economic conditions. Findings reveal significant improvements in women's access to education globally, yet highlight persistent gaps and challenges in certain regions, particularly in low-income countries. The research underscores the importance of continued efforts to promote gender equality in education through targeted policies and programs. It also discusses the long-term socio-economic benefits of educating women, such as improved health outcomes, economic growth, and social stability. By presenting a detailed statistical portrait of women's educational attainment, this study aims to inform policymakers, educators, and researchers about the critical areas needing attention and action to achieve universal education for women.

**KEYWORDS:** Women's Educational Attainment, Global Education Trends, Gender Equality in Education etc

## ASSERTIVENESS AS A BRIDGE BETWEEN RESILIENCE TO STRESS AND COOPERATION IN ADOLESCENTS

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction and Purpose:** The purpose of this study is to examine the mediating role of assertiveness in the relationship between resilience to stress and cooperative tendencies among adolescents. Assertiveness is defined as the ability of individuals to express themselves and protect their rights, and it is considered a critical skill for social adjustment. Given that adolescence is a period marked by identity development, social relationships, and the formation of personal competencies, stress management and cooperation skills gain particular importance. Within this context, the study explores how assertiveness influences the connection between adolescents' ability to cope with stress and their cooperative skills.

**Materials and Methods:** The study adopts a correlational research model to analyze the relationships among adolescents' resilience to stress, cooperation, and assertiveness levels. The PISA 2022 data, specifically student questionnaires, were used as the data source, comprising a sample of 6,239 students. These surveys assess various social and emotional skills, including stress management capabilities, cooperation tendencies, and assertiveness characteristics of adolescents. The data analysis involved descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, and regression-based mediation analysis. Correlation analysis revealed the direct relationships among the variables, while mediation analysis aimed to understand the role of assertiveness in the relationship between stress resilience and cooperation.

**Results:** The findings indicate that assertiveness plays a partial mediating role in the relationship between adolescents' cooperative tendencies and their resilience to stress. According to this result, supporting assertiveness skills in adolescents can be effective in enhancing their cooperation levels, especially in the context of improving stress management capacities. The findings also suggest that integrating assertiveness development into social-emotional learning programs could serve as an essential tool for strengthening students' cooperative interactions and resilience to stress. This study highlights the importance of strategic interventions for developing social skills in educational and counseling fields, emphasizing the role of assertiveness within the dynamics of stress resilience and cooperation. The results provide valuable insights for promoting healthy social skills and enhancing adolescents' capacities to manage stress effectively.

**Key Words:** Resilience to Stress; Cooperative; Ssertiveness; Mediation Analysis

## FOREIGN TRENDS IN THE EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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### **Abstract**

The article presents psychologists' views on emotions and their development. Representations of scientists concerning emotional state and its manifestation in children of preschool age, emergence of emotional processes are analysed. Psychological aspects of development of positive emotions in children are described. It's necessary to pay attention to the compatibility of the pedagogical and psychological conditions created in the preschool educational organization with communication and activity in order to improve the emotional state of the child in the implementation of the main tasks of education at different age stages. The crisis begins at the end of early infancy and at the age of three, that's difficulties arise during the transition from one age to another. This sometimes causes affective behavior in children. This emotional state occurs when a child wants to perform an activity independently and there are no adults around him, because they do not provide support. Personal qualities of children are formed under the influence of social environment. Therefore, the formation of positive qualities is achieved by paying attention to the development of the child's abilities, by organizing activities and communication based on individual characteristics. Unhealthy family environment, problematic situations, relationship breakdown with loved ones can cause anxiety and excitement in children. However, anxiety and worry increases the child's observation, provokes his reactions, encourages systematic organization of his activities, teaches him to avoid unexpected and dangerous situations. The most important thing is the basis for the formation of knowledge and skills in children. In order to achieve a positive result in the development of a child's personality, he must have self-confidence and a positive emotional attitude.

**Key words:** emotion, individual, person, affect, feeling, mood, tension, tension, motive, motivation, instinct, need, mental, intense, behaviour, facial expression, gesture, reaction, emotional tone, perceptual image.

**A REVIEW OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES ON EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN  
TURKEY WITH THE TITLE OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction and Purpose:** In this study, it is aimed to examine the master's studies on sustainable development in education and training in Turkey and to reveal the current research trend on the subject.

**Materials and Methods:** This study was designed in the natural inquiry model, one of the qualitative research methods. The sample of the study consisted of a total of 73 postgraduate theses, 58 Master's theses and 15 PhD theses, selected by criterion sampling method from the database of the National Thesis Center of the Council of Higher Education (YÖKTEZ). The criteria of the study were determined as (i) having permission, (ii) being published as of October 14, 2024, (iii) having “Sustainable Development” in the title of the thesis, (iv) being on “Education and Training”. Document analysis technique was used to collect the data. The examination of the data was carried out with the “Review form for postgraduate studies” created by the researchers, and each thesis study determined as a data source was examined according to the subheadings in the review form. The placement of each thesis study according to the sub-headings specified in the review form was done separately by each researcher and checked by comparison. Descriptive content analysis was used to analyze the data.

**Results:** Thesis studies were examined according to their general characteristics, subject distribution, research methods and designs, sampling methods and sample population, data analysis techniques and data collection tools. It is thought that the results of the study will guide the field and researchers in terms of determining the trend of sustainable development studies on education and training.

**Key Words:** Sustainable Development, Master's Theses, Doctoral Theses, Education in Turkey.

## THE CHALLENGE OF SCIENTISM AND TRADITIONALISM IN IRANIAN THINKERS IN THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC PERIOD INFLUENCED BY POPPER AND HEIDEGGER

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### **Abstract**

After the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran in 1979, in order to solve the internal and external problems of the new political system and also to draw a model for the future management of Iranian society, various religious and non-religious political-intellectual groups and currents were formed in Iranian society. Each of these groups presented a solution for the management of Iranian society based on their intellectual system and ideology. Among all the intellectual groups, two groups were the most important: one was the traditionalist group led by Reza Davari Ardakani and the other was the scientist group led by Abdolkarim Soroush. These two groups were influenced by the intellectual-political and revolutionary atmosphere inside Iran on the one hand, and on the other hand, they were influenced by the global philosophical and methodological debates presented the problems of Iranian society. Reza Davari Ardakani, as the most important traditionalist philosopher of Iran in recent years, influenced by Heidegger and based on the Westernization project that he had defined for himself, criticized the science and rationality of the modern era and its achievements, and defended tradition and sought solutions to society's problems in the the ventricle of tradition. The opposite of davari ardakani is Abdolkarim Soroush, the most important scientificist philosopher of Iran after the revolution, who is the leader of the scientologists and rationalists of Iranian society. Influenced by Popper and positivists, he criticizes tradition and defends the scientism and rationalism of the modern era, and considers the solution to the problems of Iranian society to be following scientism. Therefore, each of these two thinkers presented a solution for Iranian society, and many intellectual challenges were formed between them and their supporters regarding the management of Iranian society. The purpose of this study is to investigate the two scientificist and traditionalist currents with an emphasis on the thoughts of Reza Davari Ardakani and Abdolkarim Soroush and the solutions that each of these two thinkers has presented to get out of the problems of Iranian society, as well as the challenges that they had with each other.

**Key words:** Scientism, traditionalism, modernity, reason, intellectual system.



**CONTEMPORARY EDUCATION PARADIGM****Assoc. Prof. Aliyeva Ruhangiz Mammad**

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ORCID [orcid.org/0000-0002-9466-4822](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9466-4822)**Abstract**

The implementation of an active education course that meets the requirements of the modern era, the development of the education system with the application of progressive innovations, and the elimination of objective problems in this field have become an integral part of the policy implemented in the world in the last 4 years. A new foundation, adequate reflection in the system of science and education has become the most important traces of the development of this field in our modern history.

In the knowledge economy, where education and learning are equated with earning income and status, the prevailing notion is that one must invest in education in order to obtain a high-paying job. Therefore, this approach has its roots in Human Capital Theory (HVC). Expenditure on education in ISK is treated as an investment and it is suggested that this investment can be used to explain differences in productivity and earnings.

Introduction. The implementation of an active education course that meets the requirements of the modern era, the development of the education system with the application of progressive innovations, and the elimination of objective problems in this field have become an integral part of the policy implemented in the world in the last 4 years. A new foundation, adequate reflection in the system of science and education has become the most important traces of the development of this field in our modern history.

In the knowledge economy, where education and learning are equated with earning income and status, the prevailing notion is that one must invest in education in order to obtain a high-paying job. Therefore, this approach has its roots in Human Capital Theory (HVC). Expenditure on education in ISK is treated as an investment and it is suggested that this investment can be used to explain differences in productivity and earnings.

Although the foundations of the function of training the workforce needed by the modern world coincided with the Industrial Revolution, as a result of recent events at the global level, a closer relationship between education and employment has been established, and in fact, almost the only function of education is to provide the qualities that the new world needs. It can be said that this function, formed in accordance with the changing conditions of capitalism, has evolved from the provision of global literacy to the spread of global computer literacy. The function given to education in the new world structure is discussed around the information economy, and it is suggested that education should be reshaped according to information requirements.

The perception of theological and political challenge is understood as the perception of cultural threat after the 9th and 10th centuries. (I. Kalin. 2016. p. 70). Therefore, the definition of educational information in the 21st century is based on political concepts such as "post-industrial society", "in accordance with the function attributed to information. Calling social

change "waves", Toffler's understanding that in a knowledge economy where education and learning are equated with earning income and status prevails, one must invest in education to get a high-paying job. Therefore, this approach has its roots in Human Capital Theory (HVC). Expenditure on education in ISK is considered an investment and it has been suggested that this investment can be used to explain differences in productivity and earnings (Schultz, 1961; Becker, 1964). ISK, which emerged in the 1960s and advocated that development depends on the knowledge and skills of the workforce and can therefore be made possible by investing in education, has fallen out of favor in later years, but has been renewed and revived.

The head of state, Mr. Ilham Aliyev, who correctly assessed this reality, said while speaking at the World Summit held in Geneva in December 2003 that the priority field in Azerbaijan after oil should be information and communication technologies.

In the New Human Capital Theory, the claim made in the previous theory has been expanded to include the international competitive advantage of individuals, companies, and nations in accordance with the demands of the global economy. It is based on the definition of a rational individual (Schultz, 1961; Becker, 1964).

In the knowledge economy, where education and learning are equated with earning income and status, the prevailing notion is that one must invest in education in order to obtain a high-paying job. Therefore, this approach has its roots in Human Capital Theory (HVC). Expenditure on education in ISK is considered an investment and it has been suggested that this investment can be used to explain differences in productivity and earnings (Schultz, 1961; Becker, 1964). ISK, which emerged in the 1960s and advocated that economic development depends on the knowledge and skills of the workforce and can therefore be made possible by investing in education, has lost popularity in the following years, but has been renewed and brought back to the agenda. with the active efforts of global actors in recent years. In the New Human Capital Theory, the claim made in the previous theory has been expanded to include the competitive advantage of individuals, companies and states at the international level in accordance with the requirements of the global economy (Rizvi and Lingard, 2016, p. 95).

Today, there is great pressure on education systems to reduce the duration of formal education and to adjust the content of education to meet the demands of the global economy. International organizations such as OECD, EU, UNESCO and the World Bank, which play an important role in the development of the concept of education for the economy, have become centers where information about education is organized and have developed a discourse about the implementation of reforms. It corresponds to the needs of the global economy in education (Rizvi and Lingard, 2016, p. 94). It can be said that it is in a decisive position in measuring and developing some qualifications necessary for the economy, especially through the examinations organized by the OECD at the global level. These exams, held at the international level, have become one of the areas where global competition between states is visible. Data from the exams is believed to inform the future economy of countries, and countries can see the rankings of their competitors through league tables created based on performance. But these tests turn them into technical problems and compare student achievement globally without taking into account differences and subjective conditions in culture, knowledge and pedagogy.

Education has played an important role both in ensuring literacy and in teaching discipline and various habits. Education policy first promoted the massification of primary schooling in the 19th century, and secondary and higher education began to expand globally as the need for education beyond primary school increased. In addition to formal education, efforts are being made to acquire characteristics such as "digital literacy", "entrepreneurship",

"flexibility" and "adaptability" through lifelong learning and other forms of learning. It can be seen that in both periods, the acquisition of various qualities through education was directed not to a small number of people, but to a large number of people, and policies aimed at massification were carried out in this direction. However, as seen in the technology-skills debate, the introduction of advanced technologies is expected to reduce employment on the one hand and the need for skilled workers on the other hand. However, employers do not want to deal with or negotiate with a small number of skilled and therefore powerful workers. What they need is a large pool of easily replaceable computer-literate workers who can be hired when they are needed and fired when they are needed, without fear of losing the skills they need (Huws, 2006, p. 58). The way to ensure this supply is through education.

The result: The lifelong learning approach that is at the heart of global education policy today emerged at the beginning of the last century by embracing non-professional learning styles; It was considered as an unlimited learning process, which is not limited by age, time and opportunity, and allows the development of a person in all aspects. In the 1970s, the concept of lifelong learning resurfaced and was used to include education and training policies. The real change in the meaning of the concept began in the 1990s. Although the qualifications of the labor force have changed significantly in parallel with the changes in the organization and technology of production, education has become important and necessary to meet the requirements of this change. Lifelong learning is therefore seen as a way to acquire the skills of a changing workforce and update the worker in line with the changing labor market, emphasizing the continuity of this process.

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**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ELEVENTH GRADE STUDENTS' SUCCESS IN THE CONCEPT OF QUADRATIC INEQUALITY WITH ONE UNKNOWN AND THEIR BRANCH****Atakan COŞKUN**

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ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4334-591X>**Prof. Dr. Muhamet Emin ÖZDEMİR**

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ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5992-094X>**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction and Purpose:** The concept of “quadratic inequalities with one unknown” taught at the eleventh grade level in the MEB secondary school curriculum is used in science branches such as astronomy, physics, and engineering. It is one of the important subjects both because it uses many concepts explained in the secondary school mathematics curriculum and because it appears in AYT, the second session of YKS. For these reasons, the success of the students in this subject is also extremely valuable. In this study, the relationship between the success and branches of the students they study in high school was examined.

**Materials and Methods:** The sample of the study consists of forty-two students who were selected with the convenience sampling method and are studying at the eleventh grade level. Eighteen of these students are studying in the numerical branch and twenty-four in the equal branch. The study is a case study and ten open-ended questions were asked on a worksheet in order to collect the data. The validity and reliability of the study were ensured by peer and expert evaluation, expert opinion, and the Cronbach-Alpha coefficient being 0,833. Correct answers were accepted as 2, wrong and blank answers were accepted as 0, and the answers were given 0, 1 or 2 points. The points given to the questions were examined with SPSS 29.0 program.

**Results:** When the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was applied for the normal distribution test, it was determined that  $p=0.06>0.05$ , that is, normal distribution. After determining that the data were normally distributed, the ANOVA test was performed to examine whether there was a significant difference between the areas and the scores. After the tests were performed, it was seen that there was a significant difference between the scores received according to the branches in favor of the numerical branch.

**Key Words:** Quadratic Inequalities, Eleventh Grade, Branch, SPSS

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ELEVENTH GRADE STUDENTS' SUCCESS IN  
THE CONCEPT OF QUADRATIC INEQUALITY WITH ONE UNKNOWN AND  
THEIR GENDER**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction and Purpose:** The concept of “quadratic inequalities with one unknown” taught at the eleventh grade level in the MEB secondary school curriculum is used in science branches such as astronomy, physics, and engineering. It is one of the important subjects both because it uses many concepts explained in the secondary school mathematics curriculum and because it appears in AYT, the second session of YKS. For these reasons, the success of the students in this subject is also extremely valuable. In this study, the relationship between the success and genders of the students they study in high school was examined.

**Materials and Methods:** The sample of the study consists of forty-two students who were selected with the convenience sampling method and are studying at the eleventh grade level. Eighteen of these students are girls and twenty-four of these students are boys. The study is a case study and ten open-ended questions were asked on a worksheet in order to collect the data. The validity and reliability of the study were ensured by peer and expert evaluation, expert opinion, and the Cronbach-Alpha coefficient being 0,833. Correct answers were accepted as 2, wrong and blank answers were accepted as 0, and the answers were given 0, 1 or 2 points. The points given to the questions were examined with SPSS 29.0 program.

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**Key Words:** Quadratic Inequalities, Eleventh Grade, Genders, SPSS

**GENDER CONFLICT IN KAZAKH WOMEN'S PROSE****Rita Tolegenova**

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**Abstract**

In Kazakh prose, the female image, as well as the gender conflict, occupies a special place. Especially in the works of writers such as Umit Tajikenova, Ekaterina Manoilo, we notice that it is fully disclosed, multifaceted and significant. Because the authors feel and pass through themselves the changes taking place in the minds of women, much deeper than men. In our opinion, a gender analysis of a work is not only a study of the system of images and the social context of the work. Therefore, we consider it important to consider the problem in Kazakh literary studies within the framework of gender literary studies. Consideration of prose in the gender aspect, on the one hand, demonstrates the masculine and feminine stereotypes formed in society, and, on the other hand, helps to draw attention to changes in this sphere and the formation of new ideas. This research paper examines gender conflict in Kazakh women's prose in order to reveal its relevance and influence on the literary environment. The object of the study is the Kazakh women's prose, and the subject is gender conflicts arising in the works of this genre. The methods of research include the analysis of literary works, interpretation of texts, the study of semiotic codes and the use of sociological approaches to analyze the socio-cultural context. The analysis will classify gender conflicts, highlight the main thematic motifs, and analyze the methods of their representation in women's prose. The results of the study will allow for a deeper understanding of the problems associated with gender conflicts in Kazakh women's prose. It is anticipated that this study will help expand knowledge of Kazakh literature, contribute to the study of gender issues, and stimulate further discussions in the field of literary studies and gender studies.

**Keywords:** gender conflict, gender roles, identity, women's prose, Kazakh prose, stereotypes.

**THE EXAMINATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTAL READING BELIEF AND THE LANGUAGE SKILLS OF 60-72 MONTH-OLD CHILDREN****Ümmügülsüm ÜNLÜ**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction and Purpose:** The development of language skills, largely shaped by parental support during the first six years of life, is crucial for effective communication. This development significantly contributes to the formation of self-confidence and academic success from early childhood onwards. Given its importance, studies on this subject can provide valuable insights to improve individuals' quality of life. The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between parental reading beliefs and the language skills of 60-72 month-old children. A review of both local and international literature was conducted to establish the theoretical framework for the study.

**Materials and Methods:** In this research, several data collection tools were used. To gather general information about the children and their families, a "General Information Form" was applied. The language skills of 60-72 month-old children were assessed using the Turkish adaptation of the Kaufman Early Academic and Language Skills Test (K-EADBAT), adapted by Uyanık and Kandır (2014). Additionally, to measure the beliefs of the children's parents regarding the process and goals of reading books, the "Parental Reading Belief Scale," adapted into Turkish by Şimşek Çetin, Bay, and Alisinanoğlu (2014), was used. The study employed a relational survey model, and its population comprised 60-72 month-old children attending preschools and kindergartens in Afyonkarahisar. A total of 478 children and their parents, selected randomly and voluntarily participating in the study, were included in the analysis. Descriptive statistics such as mean, mode, and median were used alongside Pearson Correlation and simple linear regression analyses to analyze the test scores of the participants.

**Results:** The results indicated that parents generally held high levels of reading beliefs. However, while the children's receptive language skills were above average, their expressive language skills were found to be below average, with their overall language skills at an average level. A significant relationship was observed between parental reading beliefs and children's language skills. Moreover, it was found that parental reading beliefs were a weak predictor of children's receptive, expressive, and overall language skills (both receptive and expressive) for 60-72 month-old children.

**Keywords:** 60-72 month-old preschool children, language skills, parental reading belief.

## USE OF DIGRESSION IN ZEYNEP CEMALİ'S WORKS

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction and Purpose:** Digressions are elements within a sentence that provide additional support to enhance or clarify its meaning. These expressions are frequently encountered in literary works, adding depth and detail to sentences. Digressions can serve multiple functions, such as providing supplementary information or introducing extra nuance. This study aims to identify the use of digressions in four storybooks and four novels written by Zeynep Cemali.

**Materials and Methods:** This study employed document analysis, one of the qualitative research methods. The study group comprises Zeynep Cemali's stories *Ben, Çınar Ağacı ve Pufböreği*, *Gül Sokağı'nın Dikenleri*, *Çılgın Babam*, *Öykü Öykü Gezen Kedi*, and the novels *Güzelce'de Bir Kaçak*, *Memo*, *Patenli Kız*, *Ballı Çörek Kafeteryası*, and *Ankaralı*. Data were obtained through document analysis and analyzed using descriptive analysis techniques. Karagöz's (2022) classification of digressions was used as a basis for categorization. The identified digressions were grouped into two main categories: "transitional" and "explanatory." Transitional digressions were analyzed in three functional categories: transition of person, time, and place. Explanatory digressions were divided into eight functional categories: informative, praiseful, exaggerative, approving, curiosity-inducing, thought-provoking, confirming, and surprising.

**Findings and Conclusion:** The data gathered in this study will be presented in tables. The findings and conclusion will be shared at a later stage.

**Keywords:** Turkish Education, Children's Literature, Zeynep Cemali, Digression



## VITAL PARTNERS OF EDUCATORS: INCLUSION OF FAMILIES IN EARLY CHILDHOOD SCHOOLS

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction and Purpose:** Families contain the most important structures that influence and direct children's place, conditions, and skills in life. The people we will contact and cooperate within children's development, education, and social reintegration are family members. For this reason, parents become the educators' companions while educating children. Even though we enroll children in school to educate them, we try to prepare them for the future by taking them with their past experiences and the family characteristics they currently experience. If we want significant changes in children's development, we must include family members as stakeholders in the school. In this regard, this research aims to investigate to what extent families, which are vital in the lives and education of children in early childhood, are present and included in schools

**Materials and Methods:** The research was carried out using the case study method, one of the qualitative research methods. The study group of the research consisted of seven parents determined through purposeful sampling. Data were collected by conducting approximately 15-20 minute interviews with parents to determine the extent to which they felt included in their children's schools and felt they belonged there as stakeholders. The interview questions were shaped in line with the opinions received from three experts. The data obtained from the interviews were analyzed with content analysis.

**Results:** The findings are divided into themes: physical characteristics of the school, including families, characteristics of educators, characteristics of administrators, and characteristics of the staff. It was concluded that parents feel valued when there are educators, administrators, and staff at school who communicate with them, welcome them and their children with smiling faces, and inform them about the process.

**Discussion and Conclusion:** In line with these results, it is recommended that appropriate environments be prepared for families to be involved as school stakeholders and that administrators, educators, and staff establish effective communication with families.

**Key Words:** Early Childhood Education, School, Family

## INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEIVED PARENTAL PRESSURE FOR ACADEMIC SUCCESS AND DIGITAL GAME ADDICTION IN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction and Purpose:** The aim of this study is to reveal the relationship between perceived parental academic achievement pressure and digital game addiction levels in high school students. In addition, whether the levels of perceived parental academic achievement pressure and digital game addiction differ significantly according to the sociodemographic variables of individuals is discussed.

**Materials and Methods:** "Personal Information Form" prepared by the researcher to obtain socio-demographic data about individuals; "Perceived Parental Academic Achievement Pressure Scale" developed by Kaynak, Sevgili Koçak & Kaynak (2021); "Digital Game Addiction Scale for Children" developed by Şahin, Keskin & Yurdugöl (2019) are used to collect data in the study. The study group consists of 317 high school students. In the analysis of the data, descriptive and advanced statistical analyzes are performed by using SPSS 25.0 package program.

**Results:** A positive, low-level, significant relationship is found between perceived parental academic achievement pressure and digital game addiction in high school students. The levels of perceived academic achievement pressure and digital game addiction in high school students differ significantly according to gender and game playing status variables. It is found that there is no significant difference according to the variables of family structure, vocational goal status, age, and parents' educational status.

**Discussion and Conclusion:** When the results of the study are analyzed, it is found that there is a relationship between perceived parental academic achievement pressure and digital game addiction. The fact that this relationship is positive can be evaluated as the level of digital game addiction of high school students increases as the perceived academic achievement pressure increases. Contrary to what parents generally think, it can be considered as a remarkable result that academic pressure increases digital game addiction instead of preventing it.

**Key Words:** Academic achievement pressure, gaming, gaming addiction, psychological need, self-regulation, high school

**MIRACLE BY WOMEN FOR WOMEN THROUGH “SANCHARI WOMEN FARMERS PRODUCER COMPANY LIMITED”, BANKURA, WEST BENGAL, INDIA**

**Dr. Bhawana Pal**

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Bankura is primarily an agricultural district and most of the farmers are small and marginal. The farmers do not get enough income from agriculture due to small land holdings, for which many of them migrate to cities. Further, being a backward region, farmers seldom get access to good quality seeds and other agri-inputs leading to subsistence farming. The women play a major role in the agriculture though their role is not recognized adequately.

To solve this problem, a women Farmer Producer Company, “Sanchari Women Farmers Producer Company Limited” was formed on 24th August 2021 under the joint initiative of NABARD and NIDHEE (CSR wing of Nuvoco Vistas Corp. Ltd.), with 528 women members from 31 villages. The objective of the company is to provide end-to-end support & services to the members, cover technical services, marketing, processing, and other aspects of cultivation inputs.

The FPC made positive impact as it has increased the household income through diversified livelihood initiatives such as goat farming, mushroom cultivation, vegetable gardens, and poultry units. Incremental income of Rs.12,509/- per acre from SUDHA technology adoption, enhancing overall agricultural productivity.

FPC has improved social status and recognition for women farmers within their communities. Further, shared learning and collaborative efforts in agricultural production has led to mutual support and shared prosperity among women members. Being all women FPC, it has set an example to be followed by others.

**Keywords:** Subsistence farming, NABARD, NIDHEE, SUDHA technology and shared learning.

## A REVIEW OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN TURKEY

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction and Purpose:** The aim of this study is to examine the postgraduate studies on artificial intelligence in education and training in Turkey and to reveal the existing trend.

**Materials and Methods:** The method of the research is qualitative. It was designed in the basic qualitative (natural inquiry) research model. The data sources of the study consist of 41 graduate studies. Data sources were selected from the National Thesis Center of the Council of Higher Education (YÖKTEZ) database by criterion sampling method. 8 PhD and 33 Master's theses related to the subject were determined by criterion sampling method. The criteria were determined as (i) being authorized, (ii) being published as of October 4, 2024, (iii) having "Artificial Intelligence" in the title of the thesis, and (iv) being on "Education and Training". Data were collected through document analysis. The data were analyzed with the "Review Form for Master's and Doctoral Studies" created by the researchers. Each thesis study was grouped according to the subheadings in the review form.

**Results:** The characteristics of the theses examined were determined according to their distribution according to subjects, distribution according to methods and models, sampling methods and sampling groups, data analysis techniques and data collection tools. The data were analyzed with descriptive content analysis. As a result of the findings, it is seen that studies on artificial intelligence intensified after 2020. The data obtained suggest that artificial intelligence, which is a new application area, will be studied more in the following period. It is thought that the research findings will contribute to the understanding, dissemination, development and evaluation of the subject and application of artificial intelligence at the level of graduate studies. It is thought that the results of this research will guide the studies on artificial intelligence in terms of related topics.

**Key Words:** Artificial Intelligence, Education and Training, Education in Turkey, Graduate Education, Thesis Studies

## THE ROLE OF CRITICAL THINKING IN TEACHING COMPREHENSION OF WRITING TASKS TO STUDENTS

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### ABSTRACT

Critical thinking plays an inevitable role in handling and resolving chaotic issues in many disciplines of the society with modern education being one of them. This article explores the benefits of implementing critical thinking skills particularly in helping students comprehend complex writing tasks in order to enhance students' understanding of writing prompts and assignments, analyze content and structure their writing effectively. The study employs a comprehensive review of existing literature and educational theories to examine how critical thinking impacts writing comprehension. Key methods involved peer-reviewed articles, books and educational reports to identify effective strategies for integrating critical thinking into writing instruction. These strategies include teaching students to deconstruct prompts, evaluate the credibility of sources and reflect on their writing processes. Additionally, video lessons focusing on not only the construction of an essay format but the initial phase of writing which is brainstorming was provided to the individuals which were participating in our study. During the process of brainstorming evaluating the ideas and narrowing them down to two main ones provided the most efficient way to construct the main parts, so called the body paragraphs of the essay. The results demonstrate that critical thinking allows students to break down writing tasks into manageable parts, assess evidence more critically and thoroughly and structure their responses coherently. Students who applied critical thinking demonstrated improved clarity, organization and depth in their writing. To assess writing skills, we used Internet articles related to the curriculum context of 10-11th grade students. The experimental part of our research showed that students have difficulties in completing written tasks, and they also have difficulty in composing paragraphs, so they need to be retrained and think about how to improve these types of exercises. Conclusively, integrating critical thinking into writing instruction is essential for helping students develop stronger writing skills. It not only improves comprehension of writing tasks but also fosters life-long learning skills such as logical reasoning.

**Keywords:** critical thinking, education, writing comprehension, writing tasks, writing prompts, teaching.

## EVOLUTION OF GENDER APPROACH IN EDUCATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction and Purpose:** This article examines the evolution of the gender approach in education within the United Kingdom, highlighting the long-term, transformative process that led to increased educational opportunities for women. The article traces key historical shifts from the 19th to the 20th centuries, revealing how women's social status and educational opportunities have evolved in conjunction with broader societal reforms, industrialization, and feminist movements.

**Materials and Methods:** The study employs a historical analysis of educational reforms and societal changes that influenced the development of gender-based education in the UK. Key feminist works, legislative reforms, and the role of middle-class expectations in shaping women's access to education are reviewed.

**Results:** The research identifies several key phases in the evolution of women's education: the predominance of home-based education and limited academic opportunities before the 19th century, followed by the gradual establishment of academic institutions for women and the influence of feminist movements. The 20th century saw the culmination of efforts for gender equality in education through legislative reforms, which removed many class- and gender-based barriers to women's academic and professional advancement.

**Conclusion:** The study concludes that the evolution of women's education in the UK reflects broader gender dynamics in society. From exclusion to integration in academic and public life, women's access to education has been instrumental in advancing gender equality. Despite significant progress, challenges remain, particularly regarding intersectional inequalities that continue to shape educational access today.

**Key Words:** Gender approach, Women's education, Feminist movements, Educational reforms, UK education history.

**INVESTIGATION OF THE USE OF COFFEE WASTE AS AN ALTERNATIVE  
BUILDING MATERIAL IN CONCRETE PRODUCTION FROM AN  
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY PERSPECTIVE AND ITS EFFECTS ON  
CONCRETE DURABILITY PROPERTIES**

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**ABSTRACT**

Concrete is one of the oldest and most widely used construction materials in human history. The abundant availability of its basic components in nature, such as natural materials like aggregate and sand, as well as fundamental components like cement and water used as binders, and the general accessibility of raw materials in virtually every geography, has enabled cement production to become widespread on a global scale. However, cement production requires intensive energy consumption, leading to rapid depletion of natural resources and causing significant carbon dioxide emissions into the atmosphere, which raises increasing concerns regarding environmental sustainability. This situation poses a serious problem, especially in today's world where we are fighting against global warming and climate change. As environmental problems become increasingly apparent and require urgent solutions, researchers worldwide have been driven to develop innovative and sustainable alternatives. In this study, the technical feasibility, performance characteristics, and environmental benefits of replacing a certain proportion of conventional Portland cement used in concrete production with coffee husk ash have been investigated in detail, and comprehensive scientific research has revealed that coffee grounds can be used as a sustainable building material in concrete by converting it into biochar through a modern and innovative method. The implementation of this environmentally friendly technique has shown us that it is possible to effectively recycle coffee ground waste that is discarded in large quantities in our daily lives. At the same time, this innovative approach shows promising results in terms of both waste management and natural resource utilization, as it has the potential to significantly reduce the demand for natural sand, which is widely used in the construction sector and has environmental impacts.

**Keywords:** Concrete, Environment, Cement, Coffee, Sustainability.

**A VOCATIONAL COLLEGE STUDENTS' VIEWS ON ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOR****Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin ERİŞ**

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**ABSTRACT**

The deterioration of the ecosystem of the world we live in and the intensive mixing of foreign substances into the air, water and soil, which adversely affect the living and non-living elements, cause serious damage and deteriorate their properties, is called “environmental pollution”. In other words, it is the deterioration of the environment in unnatural ways, intentionally or unknowingly by human beings. It is a known fact that educational activities are important in approaches to the permanent solution of environmental problems. Raising environmentally conscious and sensitive individuals is the most effective way to solve these problems. The aim of this research is to measure the “Level of Environmental Behavior” of university students. In the research, the “Environmental Behavior Scale” developed by Timur and Yılmaz in their research titled “Adaptation of Environmental Behavior Scale into Turkish” in 2013 was used. The research was conducted between 01.04.2022-30.05.2022 among students studying at a university's vocational school of health services. The population of the research consists of 1100 students. In the sampling calculation made with a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 5%, it was determined that 285 students would represent the universe. In the research conducted by simple random sampling method, 293 students participated in the research. Cronbach's alpha of the scale used in the study was found to be .845. It was found that the students who participated in the research most agreed with the statements “I save water at home, mean: 4.31; I save energy by turning off unused electrical devices and lights, mean: 4.24; and I notice birdsong, animals and flowers when I am outside, mean: 4.08”. The lowest level of agreement was found in the statements “I send letters to the media about environmental problems, mean: 1,40; I take an active role in an environmental organization, mean: 1,82; and I participate in campaigns to protect and clean public places, mean: 2,06”.

**Key Words:** Environmental behavior, Environmental problems, University students,



## ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN MUSIC EDUCATION: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction and Purpose:** With the rapid development of technology, artificial intelligence (AI) has assumed an important role in education. Music education, benefiting from these advancements, has the potential to offer students a more personalized and effective learning process. For this reason, with the development of artificial intelligence technology today, applications that assist in music teaching are becoming increasingly widespread. It is believed that AI-based music education, becoming more comprehensive with the advancement of science and technology, provides significant contributions to music education. At the same time, it is acknowledged that artificial intelligence applications not only transform traditional teaching methods in music education but also contribute to the development of this education. In this study, the opportunities and challenges of AI-assisted music education have been examined.

**Methods:** In this regard, a document analysis was used to examine and analyze national and international studies within a systematic framework, and studies in academic databases were searched using the keywords "Music Education" and "Artificial Intelligence".

**Results:** Among the obtained data, it is considered that one of the areas where technological developments can be effectively applied is music education, with artificial intelligence applications being recognized as a tool for personalizing students' music preferences and capturing their interest. It is also thought that these applications can be restructured to enable students to learn instruments and compose music in an entertaining way. In Turkey, it has been determined that studies on this subject are not sufficient compared to international studies, although researchers have shown more interest in this field in recent years. Among the challenges of using artificial intelligence in music education, issues such as inequality and inadequacy in access to technology, lack of instructors, and ethical problems can be mentioned.

**Discussion and Conclusion:** In line with the findings obtained in the research, it has been suggested that educational courses on artificial intelligence-based music education should be organized for music educators in universities and in-service training programs. Additionally, it was emphasized that educators need to be more informed about ethical issues related to the

use of artificial intelligence in education and the privacy of student data. Among the recommendations were also including artificial intelligence technologies in curricula and adapting the use of these tools to be appropriate for student development in order to fully benefit from the potential of artificial intelligence-based music education.

**Keywords:** Digitalization; Music education; Technology; Artificial intelligence

## GOVERNER HÜSNÜ ARI'S IMPRESSIONS ON ÇORUH (ARTVİN) PROVINCE

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### ABSTRACT

Artvin province, which was established with the provincial organization in 1923, lived with the same name until June 1933 and the province was abolished on this date. As of 1933, Artvin province took the form of Çoruh Province with a new structuring, including Şavşat and Borçka districts and Rize. After Artvin became the provincial center of Rize, it had a general situation that stagnated day by day and then started to decline. Artvin and Rize were separated from each other in 1935, and Artvin was known as Çoruh for another twenty years.

Hüsnü ARI, who was appointed as the Governor of Çoruh in 1936, was busy identifying the problems of the region as soon as he took office. Focusing on solving the problems in the province during her short-term governorship, the governor first dealt with identifying the problems and then conveyed the situation of the province to the relevant units. On 20 July 1936, the Governor of Çoruh prepared a report with the title "The Coruh Province Six-Month Public State Report". While this report prepared by the governor constitutes the main source of the study, the study was supported by the studies on the province of Artvin, copyright-reviewed works and archival documents. Based on the related report, the general situation of Çoruh province (Artvin) in 1936, the economic structure, health affairs, education and cultural activities in the province were determined.

**Keywords:** Artvin, Public Works, Coruh Province, Education-Culture, Health.

**COUNCIL DISCUSSIONS REGARDING AWARDING THE MEDAL OF  
INDEPENDENCE TO SPIRITUAL PERSONS OF SOME CITIES**

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**ABSTRACT**

The Medal of Independence Law came into force with the Law No. 66 dated 29 November 1920, was rearranged with the Law No. 525 dated 4 December 1924, and was re-arranged on later dates and took its final form. This medal is awarded to soldiers, civilians and members of parliament who contributed to the War of Independence, from May 15, 1919, when the Greek army occupied Izmir, to September 9, 1922, when Izmir was liberated from the Greek occupation, and to regimental flags that participated in the war. Erzurum and Sivas Congress given to the delegates.

While the Medal of Independence was initially given only to individuals; In the Turkish Grand National Assembly session dated February 11, 1924, it was decided to reward the Trabzon, İnebolu and Samsun bargemen with the Medal of Independence for their sacrifices in arms shipment. Following this decision, our city of Inebolu accepted itself as the first city to be awarded the Medal of Independence; On April 5, 1925, the "Independence Medal in the Name of Maraş" and the Independence Medal were awarded to the spiritual person of Maraş. Following these developments, the deputies of Adana, Urfa and Aydın submitted a motion to the Turkish Grand National Assembly, demanding that the Medal of Independence be given to the spiritual person of their electoral districts.

In this study, the proposals of the MPs who wanted the moral person of their constituency to be awarded the Medal of Independence for their contributions to the War of Independence and the discussions in the Turkish Grand National Assembly on this issue were discussed. Document analysis technique, one of the qualitative research methods, was used in the study; The main source of the study was the Grand National Assembly of Turkey Minutes.

**Key Words:** Medal of Independence, Turkish Grand National Assembly, Adana, Urfa, Aydın, İzmir.