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INDEX

Cover Page ……..……II

Organization Committee / Honoury Committee / Coordinators / Keynote Speakers……III-IX

Developing Writing Habits: An Ethnographic Study on Teacher Strategies (Metin Elkatmış) …...14

The Examination of Life Satisfaction of University Students Who Have Romantic Relationships (Özgür Salih Kaya) ……15

The Importance of the Conservation and Sustainability of Historical Buildings and Monuments in Architectural Education (Özlem Atalan) ……16

The Effects of Tourism Students' Academic Motivation, Academic Satisfaction and Student Engagement on Their Future Career Intentions (Gülseren Yurcu & Zeki Akıncı) ……..……17

Examining the Role of Tourism Education Expectation and Perception in the Effect of Tourism Education Motivation on Future Career Intention: An Application Study on Tourism Faculty Students (Zeki Akıncı & Gülseren Yurcu) ……18

Examining the Factors Affecting the Life Satisfaction of University Students (Serhat Arslan) …..19

Examining the Meaning of Life of University Students in Terms of Various Variables (Nihan Arslan) ……20

Examining The Digital Addiction Levels of High School Students in Terms of Different Variables (Selim Uylaş) ……21

Arabic Language Education: A Bibliometric Analysis of National Literature (Sara Akkuş) ……..22

Artificial Intelligence Based Solutions in Disaster Literacy Curriculum (Demet Karacaoğlu, Nihan Özbaltan & Ömer Cem Karacaoğlu) ……...23

Study Skills in Graduate Students in an Lms-Supported Learning Environment (Maria Araiza) ……24

Effect of a “Science Festival” on the Perceptions of Disadvantaged Children Attending Preschool Education towards Scientists (Pınar Bağçeli Kahraman, Meral Taner Derman, Gönül Onur Sezer, Ömür Sadioğlu & Hakan Özkaynak) ……25

Keeping the Lazca Language Alive in the context of Local Languages: Lifelong Learning (Nermin Karabacak) ……..26

Artificial Intelligence as a Lifelong Learning Tool: Investigating Its Role in Adult Education (Hande Özkeskin & Peri Tutar Çınar)……..…27

Nutritional Habits and Self-Perceptions of Teacher Candidates (Muhammed Muzaffer Özhan & Elvan Şahin Zeteroğlu) ……28

Do Scientific Attitudes and Intelligence Affect Motivation Towards STEM? Structural Equation Modeling (Zeynep Dere) ……29

Intervention with Institutional Caregivers for the Purpose of Supportive Education for Disadvantaged Children: 3C (Zeynep Dere & Duygu Akagündüz Eğrikılınç) …….30

Counseling Psychologists as Higher Education Leaders
(Şenel Poyrazli, Arpana Inman, Julie Koch, Ayse Ciftci, Annette Kluck, Ramon Mellott, Donna Schultheiss, Jonathan Schwartz & Nathan Grant Smith) ……31

The Anxieties of Mothers who have Experienced the Earthquake Directly and Have Preschool Children
(Şeyma Türen, Meral Taner Derman, Gökçen Akbabaoğlu, Gülsüm Muhanber, Gül Fatma Saka, Tuba Erbeyaztaş, Edanur Özer & Fatma Tokman) ……..32

The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Lifelong Education in the Context of Innovation and Entrepreneurship Approach (Sibel Demirer Yurdugül & Seyhun Yurdugül) ……..34

The Relationship between Shared Leadership and Organizational Resilience in Schools: The Mediating Role of Teacher Resilience (İbrahim Limon & Sabri Anık) ……35

Lesson Plans Designed by 21st Century Prospective Teachers Using Different Techniques to Eliminate Misconceptions from the Perspective of Mathematics Teachers
(Burçin Gökkurt Özdemir, Gülsün Şahan, Tuba Yenil & Muhammed Küçükokka) ……..….36

"Suffa" Model in Sustainable Lifelong Education (Hüseyin Güneş) ……...37

The Role of Cem Houses in the Lifelong Education of Alevi-Bektashi Individuals
(Fevzi Rençber) …….38

Teachers' Views on Environmental Education Practices in Schools in Terms of Sustainable Schools (Mustafa Bayrakcı) ……..39

Redesigning a Learning Unit in Engineering. A Case Study (Maria De Lourdes Rodriguez-Peralta, Paula Flora Aniceto-Vargas & Jesús Rodríguez Buendía) ……..40

Women Football Observers' Experiences: A Perspective from System Justification and Glass Ceiling (Yeliz Şirin & Günseli Öz) ……41

Prospective Teachers' Views on Reflective Inquiry in Social Studies Teaching
(İlhan Turan & Aylin Parıltan) ……..42

Social Media Analysis in The Context of Social Responsibility Approach of Fan Groups
(Tayfun Şirin, Fahri Eryılmaz, Yeliz Şirin & Özge Aydın) ……43

Real-Time Chord Identification Application: Enabling Lifelong Music Education Through Seamless Integration of Audio Processing and Machine Learning (Nihan Özbaltan) ……..44

Examination of the Relationship between the Statistical Literacy Skills of Pre-Service Mathematics Teachers and Their Attitudes Towards Statistics
(Sena Uludağ, Rıdvan Ezentaş & Çiğdem Arslan) ……...45

Examining the Glass Ceiling Perceptions and Self-Efficacy Perceptions of Female Administrators and Teachers (Songül Erol & Halil Karadaş) ……..46

View of Learning Cities in the World with a Lifelong Learning Perspective
(Dilek Aydın & Hüseyin Kaygın) ……..…47

Examining Globalization's Influence on Cultural Diversity and Teacher Training in Early Childhood Education (Gül Ece Arslan) ……48

Intervening in Problem Behaviors Through Telehealth Counseling for Parents: A Case Study (Şerife Demirdağlı) ……49

The Effect of Task Focused Problem Solving and Posing Training on the Problem Posing Skills of Mathematics Teacher Candidates (Çiğdem Arslan, Neslihan Demirci & Zeynep Özaydın) …..50

Parents' Social Comparisons and Adolescent Self-Esteem the Mediating Effect of Upward Social Comparison and the Moderating Influence of Optimism (Hongyang Liu, Jana Kvintova & Lucie Vachova) ……51

A Motivational Model for Online Learning in Malaysian Universities from International Students' Perspective (Mohammed Mai) ……52

Healthy Activities for Active Aging (Maria Jose Flores Tena, Carlos Sousa Reis & Jose A Vazquez Valencia) ……53

Supporting the Independence of People with Severe Disabilities (Petra Jurkovicova) ……..…54

Understanding Digital Gender Differences: A Quantitative Study on Online Violence among Young Spanish University Students (Antonio Gonzalez Jimenez) ……55

Principals' Opinion About Implementation of Teaching Professional Ethics in Türkiye (Huzur Kurt) ……56

Digital Learning Resources and Their Use in Education (Cestmir Serafin) ……..57

Investigation of Physical Conditions in Preschool Education Institutions: Istanbul Example and a Model Proposal (Ahmet Sakin & Aysenur Öztürk) ……58

The Relationship between Teachers' Perceptions of Organizational Power Distance and Collective Efficacy (Yalçın İbiş & Türkan Argon) ……...59

Motivation Differences Between STEM/HASS Students Regarding Career and Academic Achievements (Tetyana Masliyenko & Carlos Sousa de Reis) ……60

Long-Term Psychological Effects of COVID-19 Lockdowns: A Comparative Analysis of Mobile Phone Addiction, Rumination, and Stress Among College Students in China and the Czech Republic (Hongyang Liu, Jana Kvintova & Lucie Vachova) ……61

Artificial Intelligence and English Language Learning: The Role of ChatGPT in the Use of Multiword Phrases and Creativity by EFL Learners (Didem Koban Koç) ……62

Opinions of High School Students on Social Responsibility Program and Lifelong Learning / Certification (Huzur Kurt, Mehmet İsmetoğlu, Eda Çiftçi & Yalçın İbiş) …….63

Non- formal Strategies for Developing Students' Didactic Self- Assessment Skills (Valentin Blandul & Bradea Adela) ……64

The Right to Life through Legal Education: The Albanian Legal Context against Euthanasia (Mirela Kapo & Silva Ibrahimi) ……65

Easing the Fear: Assessing the Effectiveness of Microsoft Flip in Lowering Anxiety in French as a Foreign Language (Sercan Alabay) ……..…66

Teachers' Perspectives on School Administrators' Creative Leadership: Examining the Impact on Motivation through the Lens of Organizational Culture (Gizem Günçavdı Alabay) ……67

Perception of Cyber-violence in Relationships among Adolescents from the Perspective of Teachers (Rachida Dalouh, Encarnacion Soriano Ayala & Veronica Caballero) ……68

Perceptions of Teen Dating Violence from A Cross-Cultural Perspective: The Need for Lifelong Equality Education
(Encarnacion Soriano Ayala, Veronica Caballero, Rachida Dalouh & Lidia Martinez) ……..69

What are Spanish Educators Doing to Prevent Teen Dating Violence? Identifying the Challenges and Solutions to a Sustainable Nonviolent Education, Veronica Caballero, Encarnacion Soriano Ayala & Rachida Dalouh) ……70

The Use of Universal Design for Learning for Preschool Children with Autism Spectrum Disorders - Challenges to Foster Wellbeing and Creativity (Pavels Jurs, Osman Titrek, Dina Bethere & Inese Tigere) ……...71

What Are We Really Doing to Prevent Teen Dating Violence (TDV)? Challenges and Recommendations from Spanish Teachers (Veronica Cola) ……..…72

Specific Learning Disorders in Pupils with Visual Impairment in
Czech Special Education Practice (Veronika Ruzickova) ……73

Mediation in the light of UNCITRAL (Csilla Ilona Mizser) ……74

An Investigation on the Relationship between Prospective EFL Teachers' Levels of Narcissism and Cooperative Learning Skills (Serpil Azap) ……75

The Association Between Transformational Leadership and Teachers' Creativity:
The Mediating Role of Professional Resilience and Job Satisfaction (Ayça Kaya) ……76

Some General Considerations Regarding Course and Seminar Activities Using Different Lecture Types (Mihal Botea, Mariana Marinescu, Erika Bimbo Szuhai, Alina Petrica, Claudiu Barsac & Raluca Botea) ……77

Relationship between Favoritism Attitudes and Behaviors in School Management and Teachers' Perceptions of Organizational Ethical Climate (Yalçın İbiş, Şenay Sezgin Nartgün & Mehmet İsmetoğlu) ……78

The Effect of Altruism on Social Entrepreneurship: The Mediating Role of Social Intelligence (İsmail Karsantık & Semih Çayak) ……...79

Generation-specific Perceptions of the Agile Approach in a Comparison of Hungarian and Arabic Respondents' Opinion (Agnes Csiszarik Kocsir, Istvan Mark Toth &
Monika Garai-Fodor) ……80

Perception and Assessment of Global Challenges in the Life of Hungarian and
Slovak SMEs and Their Impact on Competitiveness
(Agnes Csiszarik Kocsir, Eniko Kahler Korcsmaros & Janos Varga) ……...81

A Systematic Review of Curriculum Leadership Studies (Yasemin Karsantık) ……....82

Testing Taiwanese Learners of Hebrew if Their Style Matches the Listening Performance (Micha Zeira) ……..83

A Methodology for Life-cycle Assessment of Electric Vehicles as Marketing Strategy
(Jozsef Kovacs & Monika Garai-Fodor) ……84

Compostable Packaging - possible Marketing Strategies for Applying Microplastic-free Packaging in Practice Using the 7P Tool
(Jozsef Kovacs & Monika Garai-Fodor) ……86

Sharing the Privacy and Personal Data of Pupils in the Context of Using the Internet, Social Networks, and Other Online Services and Concerning Possible Risky Phenomena
(Jana Mikova, Helena Mickova & Michaela Ziskova) ……..…88

The Mediating Role of School Effectiveness in the Relationship between Transformational Leadership and Workplace Exclusion (Ayhan Kandemir) ……..89

Research and Development of Disruptive Technologies in the Field of E-Mobility
(Jozsef Kovacs & Monika Garai-Fodor) ……90

The Impact of Coach's Authentic Leadership on Psychological Capital: A Case Study of Youth Archers (Leon Yufeng Wu & Chiamao Peng) ……92

Usage and Attitude of Hungarians over 40 towards Digital Health Solutions - Results of a Primary Research (Dora Szerencses) ……93

Educational Innovation of Using Artificial Intelligence in University Education:
A Comprehensive Student Survey (Attila Balogh) ……94

Development of Organizational Healing Scale: Validity and Reliability Study
(İsmail Karsantık & Semih Çayak) ……..95

University as Perceived by Young Individuals with Special Needs (Tuğba Bingöl, Hatice Mertoğlu, Gökçen Göcen Özdemirel, Zehra Kurşun & Esra Macaroğlu Akgül) ……..…96

School Leadership Facing the Mentality, Culture and Vision of the New School
(Zenel Sina & Adriana Qafa) ……97

Digital Gender Violence in Adolescent Girls: A Qualitative Study on Experiences, Perceptions and Responses in the Intercultural School Environment (Antonio Gonzalez Jimenez) ……98

Analysis of a Management Training Game (Zoltan Varadi) ……99

The Potential of Integrating Conscious Living into Education for Generation Z
in the Light of Primary Data (Monika Garai-Fodor) ……100

Technology-Induced Unemployment Anxiety Among Undergraduate Students:
A Case Study of Aviation Management (Savaş Ateş & Mustafa Kaya) ……..…101

Econometric Analysis Between Exports, Imports and Economic Growth
in the Economy of Azerbaijan (Mahammad Mukhtarov) ……102

Teacher Views on Sustainable Organizational Justice in Schools
(Mehmet İsmetoğlu & Türkan Argon) ……..…103

Education Investments: An Important Factor of Economic Growth
(Parvana Ismayilova, Ulkar İsfandiyarova, Narmin Alizade & Nurana Sadigova) ……..104

The Importance of Agricultural Markets in the Development of the Agricultural Sector in the Republic of Azerbaijan (Xayyam Javadzada) ……..105

From Teacher Methods to School Sustainability: A Systematic Review (Yihong Peng, Bity Salwana Alias, Xinyu Wan & Azlin Norhani Mansor) ……...106

Project Approach and Agile Management Solutions in the Organizational Functioning of SMEs (Agnes Csiszarik Kocsir, Monika Garai-Fodor & Janos Varga) ……..107

Developing Modern-day Competences in Education: In the Sight of an Agile Approach (Agnes Csiszarik Kocsir, Janos Varga & Monika Garai-Fodor)…….....108

Exploring the Multifaceted Drivers of Youth Engagement in Climate Change Policy-Making: A Structural Equation Modeling Approach (Woonsun Kang) ……....109

Perceptions of National Identity Among Korean Secondary School Students: A Latent Class Analysis Approach (Woonsun Kang) ……110

Some Aspects of Learning/Teaching The Second Language as A Foreign (Tamar Shaishmelashvili & Manana Kajaia) ……..…….111

Quo Vadis Europa? Are The Principles of Classical Pedagogy Still Relevant in A Post-Modern Europe? (Miron Erdei) ……112

The Role of Project-based Learning (PBL) to Promote the Development of Student's Skills for Lifelong Learning (Sandra Fernandes, Ana Silvia Albuquerque & Mari Joao Ferreira)...113

Comparative Analysis of Hungarian and Turkish Pre-Service Teachers' Attitudes towards Multiculturalism and Diversity (Hasene Gündogdu) ……...114

Evaluation of the Teachers' Professional Development Programme 'Fundamentals of Pedagogical Activity' (2016-2023) (Ieva Margevica Grinberga, Kaspars Kiris, Erika Lanka & Rita Abele) ……115

Cheating in Higher Education in the Age of Artificial Intelligence (Zekeriya Nartgün & Eugene Kennedy) ……116

ChatGPT, an Artificial Intelligence Tool, As the Mean of Communication in Modern Society (Odeta Gluoksnyte) ……117

Learning Analytics in Decision-making Process in Higher Education Institutions (Şenay Sezgin Nartgün & Eugene Kennedy) ……..118

Family-Centered Approach in Early Childhood Intervention: A Systematic Literature Review and Comparative Analysis of Effective Practices (Andra Rektina) ……..119

Tourism Industry Leadership for Creative Organisational Development (Sadık Serçek, Mustafa Bulut & Aysel Hasanbayova) ……..……120

Innovation and Creative Leadership (Mustafa Bulut, Sadık Serçek & Şeyhmus Demir)…..121

A Research on the Relationship Between Health Literacy Level and Health Communication Skills (Sadık Serçek, Mustafa Bulut & Gülfer Büyüktaş Gayir)……122

Developing Key Competences for Adult Learning in Higher Education (Gyorgy Molnar, Beata Orosz, Eniko Nagy, Krisztina Bodocs & Emoke Kanda) ……123

The Search for Legitimate Leadership in Local Governments: The Case of the Metropolitan City of Milan (Mustafa Demirkol) ……124

Innovative Solutions in Adult Education and Vocational Training - the Link between Dynamic Knowledge Transfer and Artificial Intelligence (Gyorgy Molnar & Beata Orosz) ……...125

Legal Responsibility of the Data Privacy Officer Following the New Regulation of European Union Approximation in Albania: A Hermeneutical and Educational Research for Civil Society (Indrit Shtupi & Arben Prifti) ……126

Development on Master Plan for Community Learning Centers in Public Area (Sumolnit Kerdnoonwong & Thanawuth Khunthong) ……127

A Perspective on the Development of the Primary School Transition Skills Competency Scale (Emel Kırat & Bülent Güven) ……..128

Examination of Ethical Problems Encountered by Educational Administrators in Schools (Esef Hakan Toytok & Betül Akçakoyun) ……129

Examining Social Decay in Schools (Esef Hakan Toytok & Fazlı Ali Demirkesen) ……..130

Examining The Self-Regulation Skills of Preschool Students Learning in Flipped Learning Environments (Esef Hakan Toytok & Ayşe Hümeyra Fırat) ……..131

Investigation of Nutritional Habits and Nutritional Knowledge Levels Among Midwife and Nurses (Mukaddes Örs) ……..132

Good Practices in Preparing Students for Social Work with People with Disabilities (Verzhiniya Boyanova) ……133

Specifics in the Preparation and Realization of the Photographic Shooting of the University of Sofia as Part of the Training of Students in the Field of Pedagogical Photography (Vladislav Gospodinov) ……..….134

Teachers' Metaphorical Perceptions of Their School Principal (Emin Şehitoğlu & Esef Hakan Toytok)……135

The Relationship between the Lifelong Learning Tendencies of Preschool Teachers and their Professional Satisfaction Levels-Düzce Province Sample (Yunus Doğan & Turan Çakır) ..136

What Principals Say About Teachers' Unethical Behaviors in The Teaching Process? (Huzur Kurt) ……...137

The Impact of Coaches' Authentic Leadership on Psychological Capital: A Case Study of Archery Athletes (Leon Yufeng Wu & Chiamao Peng) ……..138

Examining the Glass Ceiling Perceptions and Self-Efficacy Perceptions of Female Administrators and Teachers (Songül Erol) ……139

The Relationship between Educational Administrators' Moods and Organizational Humor (Doğa Ece Ök & Osman Titrek) ……140

Attitude towards Health-related Usage of ChatGPT in Hungary (Mariann Bekesy) ……..141

Transforming Digital Education with Artificial Intelligence: Innovations and Impact-Review (Joanna Rosak-Szyrocka, Shashi Kant Gupta & Osman Titrek) ……143

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Topic: Research Methods for Lifelong Learning Researchers: Implications of Artificial Intelligence

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Topic: Labor Market Effects of Artificial Intelligence Assisted Applications in Hungary - A Managerial and Marketing Approach

Prof.Dr. Carlos Sousa de Reis — University of Coimbra / PORTUGAL

Topic: Cultivating Inclusive School Cultures: Bringing Theory and Practice

Prof. Dr Pavel Jurs — RTU Liepaja Academy/ LATVIA

Topic: The Use of Universal Design for Learning For Preschool Children with Autism Spectrum Disorders - Challenges to Foster Wellbeing and Creativity

Asst. Prof.Dr. Joanna Rosak-Szyrocka Czestochowa University of Technology/POLAND

Title: Transforming Digital Education with Artificial Intelligence: Innovations and Impact

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Developing Writing Habits: An Ethnographic Study on Teacher Strategies

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Abstract

Language education is based on the development of four language skills: listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Writing constitutes the final skill acquired within this language cycle. Therefore, language acquisition is a complex, lengthy, and challenging process that encompasses all the achievements in language skills. Hence, writing skills are included in all levels and types of education to enable individuals to express their emotions and thoughts effectively. The foundation of modern individuals' knowledge and skills is laid by teachers. Writing is considered the most important and challenging of these skills. This is because it requires expressing emotions and thoughts accurately and effectively, applying the rules of language and expression, having a rich vocabulary, developing creative and critical thinking skills, and regular and continuous practice. Each of these features is associated with knowledge, and the last one involves turning knowledge into a habit through practice. Therefore, human learning and development are somewhat related to continuous and regular practice. Teachers, while assisting their students in developing writing habits, also make a significant contribution to their academic and personal development. Through the habit of writing, students can express their thoughts more clearly, coherently, and persuasively, as well as develop other skills such as research, critical thinking, and creativity. Writing habits also help students to better understand themselves, share their feelings and experiences, reach their goals, and use their imagination. Therefore, writing habits are an important practice that enables students to be more successful and happier both individually and socially. The main objective of this study is to determine the strategies teachers use to instill writing habits in their students. In this context, the study will focus on the strategies most preferred by teachers in the process of fostering writing habits in students, as well as the positive and negative factors influencing this process. To achieve this goal, the study will employ a qualitative research design, specifically using the phenomenological approach. The study group will consist of Turkish Language and Literature, Turkish, and Classroom teachers working in a central district of the Central Anatolia Region during the 2023-2024 academic year. The study group will be formed using a purposive sampling method. Data for the research will be collected using structured interview forms. The collected data will be analyzed using content analysis, and the findings will be interpreted, discussed, and recommendations will be made based on the analysis.

Keywords: Teacher, Writing, Habit, Strategy

The Examination of Life Satisfaction of University Students Who Have Romantic Relationships

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine the life satisfaction of university students in terms of positive childhood experiences, romantic relationship quality, forgiveness and some demographic variables. In this study, the life satisfaction of university students will be examined through quantitative research. A total of 456 university students living in Ankara participated in the study. Of the students participating in the study, 266 were female and 190 were male. The ages of the participants ranged from 18 to 28. Romantic Relationship Quality Scale, Positive Childhood Experiences Scale, Forgiveness in Interpersonal Relationships Scale and Life Satisfaction Scale were used in the research. Additionally, some demographic questions were asked to the participants. These are questions such as perceived socioeconomic status, employment status, duration of romantic relationship, number of close friends, physical distance from the partner, and whether there is a diagnosed mental health condition. Convenience and criterion sampling was used in the study. The study results show that there is a positive and statistically positive significant relationship between university students' life satisfaction and positive childhood experiences. Additionally, there is a statistically positive significant relationship between life satisfaction, romantic relationship quality and forgiveness. In addition, as the number of close friends and socioeconomic status increases, the life satisfaction of university student's increases. Finally, the life satisfaction of individuals in long-distance relationships differs statistically significant compared to individuals in close-distance relationships. After examining the relationship between the variables, hierarchical regression analysis was performed to explain life satisfaction. In the first step, romantic relationship quality was included in the analysis alone. In the second step, forgiveness and positive childhood experiences were included in the analysis. At a later stage, whether or not there was a diagnosed disease was included in the equation. In the last stage, relationship duration and distance were included in the analysis. As a result, 38% of the life satisfaction of university students in romantic relationships is explained by the quality of romantic relationships, forgiveness, positive childhood experiences, presence of a diagnosed disease, relationship duration and distance. The most striking result in the study is that university students' having a diagnosed mental health condition reduces their life satisfaction. Therefore, it suggests that, in addition to the social and cultural opportunities offered to university students, assistance for their mental health will have a positive impact on their life satisfaction.

Keywords: Life satisfaction, Romantic relationship, Positive childhood, Forgiveness, Student

The Importance of the Conservation and Sustainability of Historical Buildings and Monuments in Architectural Education

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Abstract

Architecture education not only focuses on contemporary design and construction techniques but also emphasizes the preservation of architectural heritage from the past. Historical buildings and monuments reflect a society's cultural identity and reveal its evolution over time. Therefore, the preservation of historical buildings in architectural education instills in students the responsibility of connecting with the past and leaving a legacy for future generations. The approach to preserving historical buildings primarily involves understanding the historical and cultural context. Students take a fundamental step in understanding the social, economic, and cultural factors of the period in which architectural works were constructed to grasp the significance of these structures. In this context, architecture students develop the ability to understand the stories behind historical buildings and evaluate how these works influenced societies. Another significant aspect of the preservation approach involves sustainability and restoration techniques. In architecture education, students are taught how to make historical buildings compliant with modern standards while preserving their original design features. Sustainable practices, such as minimizing environmental impacts in material selection and restoration processes, are also emphasized. Community engagement is another crucial element of the preservation approach. Students learn how to involve local communities and stakeholders in the process of preserving historical buildings. This ensures not only the success of architectural projects but also an increase in the community's commitment to these structures. In conclusion, the preservation approach to historical buildings and monuments in architecture education not only equips students with aesthetic and technical skills but also fosters an awareness of connecting with the past and transmitting cultural heritage to future generations. This approach encourages architects to think not only about the needs of the current generation but also to consider the preservation of traces from the past for the benefit of future generations. The research will evaluate and analyze the content, approaches, and perspectives of courses related to "Cultural Heritage Preservation and Restoration" offered by five top-ranking architecture departments globally, examining their success in addressing the preservation, sustainability, and refunctioning of historical structures.

Keywords: Sustainability, Historical buildings, Monuments, Architectural education

The Effects of Tourism Students' Academic Motivation, Academic Satisfaction and Student Engagement on Their Future Career Intentions

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Abstract

The collection of data on how tourism students have been affected in the context of their education due to recent local and global changes (such as COVID-19, Kahramanmaraş earthquakes, etc.) will provide significant contributions to future educational planning. The main objective of this study is to reveal the impact of academic motivation, academic satisfaction, and student engagement on the career intentions of tourism students. In line with this goal, a survey was administered to students of the Faculty of Tourism at Akdeniz University. Academic Motivation, Academic Satisfaction, Student Engagement, and Future Career Intention scales were used to collect data. The data obtained through the survey were analyzed and interpreted using the SPSS statistical data analysis software. In addition to descriptive statistics, parametric tests were applied in the data analysis. It is believed that the results of the analysis will contribute to the relevant literature.

Keywords: Academic motivation, Academic satisfaction, Student engagement, Future career intentions

Examining the Role of Tourism Education Expectation and Perception in the Effect of Tourism Education Motivation on Future Career Intention: An Application Study on Tourism Faculty Students

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Abstract

Having a better career prospect is the main motivation of undergraduate students majoring in tourism. The Student's perception of the usefulness of the curriculum will affect the students' perception of the value of the curriculum. Studies in the tourism literature emphasize that the educational motivation of students studying tourism plays an important role on their career intentions after graduation. In this study, it is aimed to reveal the role of tourism education expectations and perceptions in the effect of educational motivation on career intentions of students studying undergraduate tourism education at the Faculty of Tourism. For this purpose, academic education motivation, perception, expectation and career intention scales used as measurement tools. In this study, a questionnaire will be administered to tourism faculty students in order to learn their thoughts about educational motivation, expectation, perception and future career intentions. The relationships between these variables tested with SPSS, AMOS and SPSS PROCESS Macro analysis techniques. The findings expected to make significant contributions to the tourism education literature.

Keywords: Education motivation, Expectation, Perception, Career intention, Tourism faculty students

Examining the Factors Affecting the Life Satisfaction of University Students

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Abstract

Strengthening students' life satisfaction is considered an important mission of education, and life satisfaction, as well as positive and negative affect, is an important component of subjective well-being. As Hermon and Hazler noted, the increasing creation of wellness programs in higher education is evidence of institutional efforts to enhance students' quality of life, psychological well-being and holistic development. Like everyone else, life satisfaction plays an important role for university students. Most university students have to move away from their hometowns. Therefore, students have to adapt to new places and people. The comparison of expectations with reality shows the level of life satisfaction of the individual during the accommodation process. In a sense, life satisfaction can be defined as the degree to which an individual achieves his/her goals. Therefore, the person who achieves his/her goals is likely to have higher life satisfaction and self-confidence. The aim of this study is to analyze the life satisfaction of university students in terms of various variables.

Keywords: Life satisfaction, University students, Satisfaction

Examining the Meaning of Life of University Students in Terms of Various Variables

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Abstract

Steger stated the approach the meaning of life as an individual's subjective evaluation of "purpose, meaning and satisfaction in life". An individual has meaning in life if they experience harmony between what they do and what they want to do. Moreover, this is evidenced by their sense of direction in life and valuing it. It is possible to categorise the meaning of life in terms of personal beliefs, values, short-term goals and long-term goals that provide life purpose to the individual. Also, individuals who experience the meaning of life feel deeply connected to something beyond their existence. Meaning is a network of connections, understandings and interpretations that help us understand our experiences and create plans that direct our energies towards achieving the future we desire. Meaning gives us the feeling that our lives are important, meaningful and more than the sum of our seconds, days and years.

Keywords: Meaning of life, Satisfaction, University students

Examining The Digital Addiction Levels of High School Students in Terms of Different Variables

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Abstract

Digital transformation affects most areas of our lives, from our business world to our daily lives. However, individuals who are fascinated by the digital world become addicted to digital devices and applications to the point where they can harm themselves and their environment by spending excessive amounts of time and neglecting their work and important situations. Individuals who benefit from the convenience of this digital world now even socialize through digital applications. The main problem in this research is to determine how dependent adolescents are on the digital world, which is a part of their lives. In this study, it is aimed to investigate the digital addiction levels of high school students according to different variables (gender, grade, general family attitudes, family income level). The research was carried out with the relational survey model, one of the quantitative methods. The universe of the research consists high school students in public schools in Sakarya, Çanakkale and Konya in 2022-2023 academic year. The sample includes 472 high school students who are voluntary and randomly selected from the universe. While collecting the research data, "Personal Information Form" developed by the researcher to reach different demographic information of the participants, "Digital Addiction Scale" adapted to Turkish by Arslan (2023) was used. During the analysis of the data, SPSS 24.0 package program was used for the research.

Keywords: Digital addiction, High school, Students

Arabic Language Education: A Bibliometric Analysis of National Literature

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Abstract

In the 21st century, knowledge of a foreign language has become more important than ever before in history. In the current era of globalization, it is widely acknowledged that the significance of Arabic as a foreign language is growing, alongside English, which is recognized as a global language. Arabic has been recognized as one of the six official languages of the United Nations by UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization). The significance of Arabic in international communication, education, social, and political relations has led to a rise in academic studies in Arabic language education. This study aims to determine research trends of articles written in the field of Arabic language education in the national literature between 2020-2024 (inclusive). A review of the relevant literature shows that the studies conducted are concentrated in the form of compilations of master's theses written in the field of Arabic language education. It has been observed that, particularly following the revision of the CEFR criteria in 2020, no attempt has been made to ascertain whether there has been a shift in methodology in the studies conducted within this field. The study was conducted as a systematic review. The literature review was conducted through GOOGLE and ULAKBIM with the keywords ‘Arabic language education’, ‘Arabic language teaching to foreigners’ and ‘Arabic language teaching as a foreign language’. Each article included in the research were classified using the 'MGF' (Article Grouping Form) based on subject area, number of authors, year of publication, method, population/sample, and data analysis technique. Frequency and percentage calculations of the processed data was conducted using IBM SPSS 21 software. The findings suggest that there is a paucity of generalizable and valid studies in this field, which is thought to be due to the choice of methods and data collection tools. Furthermore, it is believed that inadequate sample size and sampling method affect the representativeness of the findings to a specific population.

Keywords: Teaching Arabic, Foreign language, Literature review, Content analysis.

Artificial Intelligence Based Solutions in Disaster Literacy Curriculum

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Abstract

This research aims at artificial intelligence-based text classification and question answering solutions in disaster literacy education and underlines the potential of artificial intelligence applications in disaster literacy education. Text classification and question answering applications emerge as effective tools in gaining disaster preparedness skills. Text classification guides students by identifying the topics covered in the educational material and helps focused learning. Question-answer applications enhance the learning experience by automatically extracting answers from texts. In the study, Python programming language was used to demonstrate artificial intelligence applications. However, it emphasizes the need to handle larger datasets, more complex models and broader application domains in real-world scenarios. In particular, factors such as the use of pre-trained models, data cleaning and label consistency significantly affect the success of AI applications. Hence, careful consideration and optimization of these factors can contribute to the improvement of application performance. The research results provide important recommendations for researchers, educators and practitioners aiming to develop AI-based disaster literacy curricula. However, the study underlines the need for further expansion in this area and advocates for more comprehensive research involving diverse datasets, various application contexts, and more complex scenarios.

Keywords: Disaster literacy education, AI applications, Text classification, Question answering, Curriculum development

Study Skills in Graduate Students in an Lms-Supported Learning Environment

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Abstract

The study skills of graduate students were investigated using a technological platform for online learning. For this purpose, two groups of students enrolled in the Project Management course of the Master in Technological Innovation of a School of Administration were invited to participate. One group was randomly selected as the experimental group with a total of 22 participants, while the other group was established as the control group with 25 members. The class that was taught in a traditional way, i.e., textbook-centered with the occasional use of the LCD screen/projector and other tools such as essays, tests, and paper assignments, was the control group; for the experimental group, the same material was used but in electronic format with the support of the Moodle platform, where all the course requirements were established. The scale used in this study consisted of sixty items covering nine dimensions related to study skills. The pretest showed that there were statistically significant differences. A multivariate analysis of covariance was used to conduct the posttest analysis of the data, controlling for the differences in the pretest. These differences in group performance were found to be statistically significant in all dimensions corresponding to the experimental group.

Keywords: LMS, Moodle, Study skills, Student teachers

Effect of a "Science Festival" on the Perceptions of Disadvantaged Children Attending Preschool Education towards Scientists

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This study aims to reveal the effect of a science festival on the perceptions of disadvantaged children attending preschool education towards scientists. Its sample initially consisted of a total of 623 children in the age group of 5-6 years. However, based on the feedback received from the teachers following the festival, the sample was limited to a total of 283 children. To collect data, this study adopting an analytical research method benefits from document review. The research data are collected through the "Draw-A-Scientist Test" developed by Chambers (1983) and the questions posed by the researchers to ask the children to describe what they represented in their drawings. The findings reveal a significant change in the perceptions of children towards science festival only about renowned scientists for the scientists living in the past. The science festival did not involve any activity directly intended for the perceptions of the children towards scientists.

Keywords: Scientist, Disadvantaged Children, Science Festival, Preschool Education.

Keeping the Lazca Language Alive in the context of Local Languages: Lifelong Learning

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Abstract

In Turkey, in the context of internationalization and globalization in education on the way to joining the European Union (EU), the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) has included the teaching of Abkhazian, Adyge, Georgian, Kurmanjî, Laz, Zazaki, Albanian and Bosnian languages, which are among the languages spoken locally and considered endangered by UNESCO, in the course catalogues as elective courses at the secondary school level since the 2012-2013 academic year. These languages have been taught only in public secondary schools as part of the Living Languages and Dialects course under the Circular on Elective Courses since 2012. Since 2012, as a state policy to keep the Laz language alive in the local area, "Laz Language Instructor Training" in-service training courses have been opened by the Ministry of Education in order to train educators who will teach Living Languages and Dialects Laz Courses in secondary schools. In this study, it is aimed to examine the survival of Laz language through education from the reflections of the trainees who participated in the in-service training courses for the survival of Laz language in the context of Living Local Languages and who will voluntarily undertake the role of trainers for the survival of Laz language. The study group of the research consists of 16 trainee participants who attended the In-Service Training Courses for becoming a Laz language instructor. The data were collected through semi-structured interview technique. The data were analyzed by content analysis method.

Keywords: Lazca, Endangered languages, Local language, Lifelong learning

Artificial Intelligence as a Lifelong Learning Tool: Investigating Its Role in Adult Education

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Abstract

In the current era, marked by rapid technological advancements, our learning methods are undergoing significant transformations. Artificial intelligence (AI) applications have emerged as indispensable resources for lifelong learning, experiencing a significant rise in adoption over recent years. These technologies not only make accessing information easier but also increasingly demand sophisticated problem-solving abilities in technologically dense environments. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) emphasizes the importance of adeptly navigating, interpreting, analyzing, and disseminating digital information, considering these competencies fundamental for adults in the contemporary world Moreover, a detailed analysis of OECD data indicates that a majority of adults in Turkey either lack or possess only basic proficiency in problem-solving in technologically advanced settings. This, coupled with the observation that AI applications are revolutionizing adult learning experiences, points to a significant gap in research on the effects and contributions of AI to learning. Studies focusing on this area are scarce, yet they are crucial for understanding how AI can influence adult learning processes and support the development of problem-solving skills in a technology-rich context. This study aims to fill this gap by providing a descriptive analysis of how adults in Turkey utilize AI applications for learning. The survey tool, which collects demographic data and questions related to the field, was crafted after a thorough review of the existing literature. This tool was then refined with insights from three experts in the field, ensuring its relevance and effectiveness in capturing the nuances of AI's role in adult learning. In this study, we aim to address the following research questions: 1. What demographic characteristics (gender, age, education, and employment status) define adults using artificial intelligence (AI) for learning? 2. For what purposes do adults engage with AI-supported learning applications? 3. How satisfied are users with their experiences of AI-supported learning applications? 4. Do AI-supported learning applications raise security and privacy concerns among adult users? 5. What benefits do AI-supported learning applications offer? 6. What are the perceived drawbacks of using AI-supported learning applications? 7. Is there a need for training among adults on how to use AI applications effectively?

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, Adult learning, Lifelong learning, Self-directed learning, Adult competencies

Nutritional Habits and Self-Perceptions of Teacher Candidates

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Abstract

Preschool period is a critical period in which children learn eating habits and healthy lifestyles. During this period, teachers have a great role in teaching healthy eating habits to children and being a model. In this context, this study aims to examine the nutritional habits and body perception of pre-school teacher candidates. It is thought that this information can help teacher candidates develop their own healthy lifestyles and set an example for future kindergarten children. The study has a cross-sectional design and was conducted using the survey method to understand the participants' eating habits and body perceptions. The survey was conducted with the participation of 200 second-grade teacher candidates studying in the department of pre-school teaching and included topics such as eating habits, frequency of food consumption, level of knowledge about healthy nutrition and their own body perception. The data were evaluated using statistical analysis and conclusions were drawn. The results of the study revealed how pre-school teacher candidates generally eat and how they evaluate their own body perception. The findings show that teacher candidates need to improve their awareness levels and body perception about healthy nutrition. These results can be an important guide for reviewing the content of future teacher education programs. The findings of the study emphasize that teacher education programs should have a more comprehensive content on nutrition and pre-service teachers should be given more training on healthy nutrition and body image.

Keywords: Preschool teacher candidates, Nutrition habits, Body perception

Do Scientific Attitudes and Intelligence Affect Motivation Towards STEM? Structural Equation Modeling

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Abstract

This research aims to indicate the impact of scientific attitudes and intelligence on motivation towards STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) using structural equation modeling. We can consider the 21st century, characterized by the rapid advancement of technology, as the age of knowledge, information, and space. There are new developments every day in all fields of science. STEM education aims to cultivate creative leaders who can keep up with the age of knowledge, information, and space. Science and intelligence are two indispensable elements closely related to STEM education. The UNESCO's (2017) report on girls in STEM education pointed that addressing gender inequality in STEM fields is important for human rights, inclusion, and sustainable development. In the research, 159 disadvantaged female undergraduate students from health sciences faculties in the field of STEM were administered a personal information form, the Scale of Attitude Towards Scientific Research, the Multiple Intelligence Self-Perception Scale, and the STEM Value-Expectancy Assessment Scale. We can say that most students have a positive attitude towards scientific research. According to the research results, as reluctance to help researchers and negative attitudes towards research increase, expectations for STEM decrease. As positive attitudes towards research and researchers increase, expectations for STEM also increase. In addition, an increase in verbal-linguistic intelligence, logical-mathematical intelligence, spatial intelligence, interpersonal intelligence, intrapersonal intelligence, and naturalist intelligence leads to an increase in positive attitudes towards research, thus increasing STEM values and expectations.

Keywords: STEM, Scientific attitude, Multiple intelligence, Structural equation modeling

Intervention with Institutional Caregivers for the Purpose of Supportive Education for Disadvantaged Children: 3C

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Abstract

Under normal circumstances, children spend most of their time with their families, but for a variety of reasons, family unity may weaken, and parents may be physically, mentally and socio-economically unable to care for their children. Especially in such situations, the state and society have a number of responsibilities about the care and upbringing of children. Children who grow up away from the family environment are supported by care personnel in institutions who provide them with the same support as in the family. Studies aimed at these personnel should contribute to the development and education of children under protection and care. Children growing up in institutional care spend most of their time in the institution and with the staff there. Therefore, it is important that staff have knowledge about early childhood development and education. Under normal circumstances, when families positively support their children's education, children's educational achievements increase; in the same way, it is important for children in institutions to be supported and encouraged by caregivers in order for children to reveal and use their talents and to realize themselves. In this respect, studies on care personnel should contribute to the development and education of children under protection and care. In this study, it was aimed to support the caregivers of children in institutions with the Child Development, Communication and Care (3C) Training Program prepared by the researchers. In this study, which used a quasi-experimental design with pre-test-post-test-control group, the 16-session Child Development, Communication and Care Training Program (3C) was applied to the staff in the experimental group via distance education via EGESEM (Ege University Continuing Education Centre). Data were collected from the participants before and after the start of the training program by using the Child Education Competence Scale-Parent Form (CEES), Personal Information Form, and Training Evaluation Questionnaire via Google Forms. As a result, significant differences were obtained between the experimental and control groups in favour of the group receiving training (z=3.57, p?0.05). Accordingly, it can be said that 3C is effective in improving caregivers' skills in contributing to the holistic development of the child. In addition, while there was no significant difference between the groups in the categories of "Guiding the Child" and "Developing the Child" from the sub-dimensions of the Child Education Competence Scale before 3C (p?0.05); it was determined that there was a significant difference between the groups in favour of the experimental group in these sub-dimensions after 3C (p?0.05). At the same time, it was determined that the participants were satisfied with the 3C Program, they were supported in child development, and they would recommend 3C to others.

Keywords: Childcare, Supportive education, Intervention, Disadvantaged children.

Counseling Psychologists as Higher Education Leaders

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Abstract

Counseling psychologists are uniquely positioned to serve effectively in leadership roles in higher education because of their training in growth-oriented, strength-based approaches across the lifespan, a strong focus on social justice and diversity, and relationally oriented communication and interpersonal skills. In this presentation we discuss research, current trends, and issues in higher education leadership as salient to the counseling psychology field. We share our personal experiences navigating and negotiating value differences with the institutions within which we work and describe the benefits of a peer consultation group. This peer consultation group was established a few years ago in order to bring counseling psychologists currently holding a leadership position within a higher education institution, to serve as a source of support, to facilitate professional development opportunities, to promote a leadership pipeline, and to help leaders to successfully take advantage of opportunities and deal with challenges in higher education settings. This presentation will describe how the monthly meetings of this peer support group proved to be very beneficial to the group members and will conclude with recommendations for psychologist leaders specifically in higher education settings.

Keywords: Counseling psychologists, Leader, Higher education, Administration

The Anxieties of Mothers who have Experienced the Earthquake Directly and Have Preschool Children

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Abstract

Natural disasters, which have been among the biggest problems of communities since the existence of human life, affect millions of people worldwide every year. Earthquakes, one of these natural disasters, are defined as vibrations that occur suddenly as a result of fractures in the earth's crust, spreading as waves and enveloping the environments they pass through and the earth in various intensities and magnitudes. Earthquakes seriously affect people's lives with their devastating consequences. These effects are experienced at the social level as well as at the individual level and cause short or long-term psychological problems. The sudden and painful deaths that occur in earthquakes have a significant impact on the remaining individuals. In addition to leaving a traumatic effect on children, earthquakes, which cause disruption and even destruction of family life, also affect parents and may cause changes in their behavior towards their children. Turkey is located in an active earthquake zone and a significant part of the country lives under high earthquake risk. The earthquakes, considered one of the biggest earthquakes of the last century in Turkey and dubbed the disaster of the century, occurred twice on February 6, 2023, nine hours apart. The first earthquake, centered in Kahramanmaraş, occurred at 04.17 am and the second at 13.24 am, and was felt in many provinces in addition to affecting 11 provinces to a great extent. Considering the high intensity, the number of collapsed buildings, and the number of people killed and injured, it can be said that these earthquakes negatively affected individuals psychologically and caused various anxiety states. Anxiety is a natural part of life, but it is important to manage it effectively for a healthy and sustainable life. Especially in individuals who have experienced the earthquake, anxiety states are quite common, and sometimes new anxieties may occur after the

earthquake or there may be changes in existing anxieties. It has been a matter of curiosity whether the mothers among these individuals, who have various worries and anxieties about their children in the normal course of life, have any changes in these anxieties after the earthquake and whether new anxieties have been added. For this reason, this study aimed to examine the anxieties of mothers with preschool children who directly experienced the earthquake, about their children after the earthquake. The research was conducted in the case study model, one of the qualitative research methods. The study included mothers with preschool children whose houses were destroyed in Hatay, one of the provinces most affected by the earthquake, and who still live in containers established in the region. The research data was obtained by face-to-face and in-depth interviews with mothers through semi-structured questions prepared in line with expert opinions and analyzed by content analysis. As a result of the analysis, it was determined that there were some changes in the mothers' anxieties towards their children. At the end of the research, recommendations were presented to support mothers to manage their anxiety effectively for a sustainable life in a healthy psychology.

Keywords: Mother anxiety, Earthquake, Sustainability of life, Preschool children

The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Lifelong Education in the Context of Innovation and Entrepreneurship Approach

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Abstract

The fact that human resources and time are valuable, and the rate of information stored in people's memories decreases compared to the amount of information produced every day, makes it necessary for societies to develop sustainable education strategies that will ensure innovation in almost every field and transfer human resources to the future. Today, we can talk about the changeability of human resources with the concept of sustainability. Developing sustainability policies will be useful in the efficient use of natural and human resources, in determining new living standards and the quality of education that will be needed. This study aims to present suggestions about the role of the development of artificial intelligence in shaping the concepts of "lifelong learning" in the context of "innovation" and "entrepreneurship" and the innovative developments in education. Based on this, based on this, learning methods based on artificial intelligence, driven by innovation and entrepreneurship, will take their place in lifelong education.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, Lifelong education, Innovation, Entrepreneurship

The Relationship between Shared Leadership and Organizational Resilience in Schools: The Mediating Role of Teacher Resilience

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Abstract

This study investigated the mediating role of teacher resilience in the association between shared leadership in schools and organizational resilience based on teachers' perceptions. The cross-sectional study adopted a quantitative design. Data were collected using the "Shared Leadership Scale," the "Organizational Resilience Scale," and the "Teacher Professional Resilience Scale." The validity of the measurement tools was confirmed through confirmatory factor analysis, and reliability was tested through Cronbach's Alpha internal consistency coefficient. The findings indicated that the validity and reliability criteria were satisfied. The sample consisted of 381 teachers reached through a convenient sampling method. Research hypotheses, based on the previous literature, were tested with a structural equation modeling. The findings can be summarized as follows. Teachers' perceptions of the variables are above average. Additionally, there were statistically significant associations among the variables. Shared leadership significantly predicted organizational resilience and teacher resilience. Teacher resilience also predicted organizational resilience. Lastly, teacher resilience mediated the association between shared leadership and organizational resilience.

Keywords: Shared leadership, Teacher, Resilience

Lesson Plans Designed by 21st Century Prospective Teachers Using Different Techniques to Eliminate Misconceptions from the Perspective of Mathematics Teachers

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Abstract

The misconception is resistant to change when traditional teaching methods are used. To realize this change, new and different techniques based on the constructivist approach to eliminate misconceptions instead of traditional teaching methods have begun to come to the fore. The main reasons for students' misconceptions include the teaching models used by the teacher and the lack of appropriate educational environments. Techniques such as mind map, concept maps, structured grids, conceptual change texts, meaning analysis table, and word association tables can be used to meet this need. In addition, it is an undeniable fact that people who cannot adapt to new technologies and ideas with rapidly developing technology will not be successful in our current age and future. This study aims to evaluate the lesson plans designed by prospective teachers who will be 21st-century teachers with different techniques to eliminate their misconceptions through the eyes of mathematics teachers. In addition, they digitally prepared the teaching materials (concept cartoons, mind maps, concept maps) in the lesson plans designed by the prospective teachers to improve their digital skills. The study uses a case study design as a qualitative research methodology. The study group of this research consisted of four prospective teachers studying in the last year of a state university in the Western Black Sea Region and three mathematics teachers actively working in public secondary schools. The study covered 12 weeks. In the first stage, the concept teaching techniques used in detecting and eliminating misconceptions are explained, and some of these techniques are shown with web-supported applications. In the second stage, prospective teachers prepared five lesson plans individually using all the techniques shown in the training. In the third stage, mathematics teachers were asked to evaluate the lesson plans designed by the prospective teachers according to the Lesson Plan Evaluation Rubric. In the analysis of the data, the Cohen Kappa Coefficient was calculated for the agreement between two mathematics teachers who evaluated for scoring reliability, and the Fleiss Kappa Coefficient was calculated for the agreement between three mathematics teachers. In addition, graphs showing the overall score in the lesson plan are presented, and direct quotations are included regarding the opinions of the teachers who made the evaluation on the reasons for the scores they gave. Among the elements that reveal the original value of the research, it is considered that it will contribute greatly to the development of the field knowledge of the measurement tools and Web 2.0 applications used to eliminate the misconceptions of the prospective teachers and that the fact that the prospective teachers have designed a lesson plan to eliminate the misconceptions will allow the prospective teachers to reduce or eliminate their existing misconceptions and to prevent the misconceptions that may occur in their students when they become teachers in the future.

Keywords: Concept teaching techniques, Lesson plan, Mathematics teacher, Misconception, 21st century prospective

"Suffa" Model in Sustainable Lifelong Education

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Abstract

One of the first things the Prophet Muhammad did after his migration to Medina was to build a mosque. This mosque was a multifunctional structure. In addition to daily worship, educational activities were also carried out here. A shaded area behind the prayer section was used for this purpose. The space called the last place of communion in today's mosque and mosque architectural tradition was a multipurpose space used for education and training during the day and for the accommodation of homeless and homeless Muslims and guests who came on various occasions at night in the early years of Islam. People of different ages lived in this space called "Suffa" which means canopy. The people who were educated or accommodated here were also called Ashab-ı Suffa. Most of them were homeless and helpless believers who came from outside the city. The number of the community, which generally consisted of 30-40 people, sometimes exceeded a hundred. Ebu Hüreyre, Ebu Said el-Hudrî, Bilal el-Habeşî, Ebu Zerr el-Gıfarî, Selman-ı Farisî, Suheyb er-Rumi were among the famous Companions who grew up in the Suffa. The Prophet himself gave lessons to the Companions here, and he also appointed some knowledgeable Companions as teachers and asked them to teach on the subjects they were proficient in. Abdullah b. Mesud, Ubey b. Ka'b, Muaz b. Cebel were among those who taught in the Suffa. It is also known that among the female Companions who taught writing, some pagan captives taken prisoner at Badr were responsible for teaching writing to Muslim children in exchange for ransom. In fact, the education carried out in Suffa is generally an adult education. Those who receive education here are later assigned to educate and serve others. While it has similarities with both formal and non-formal education in today's modern understanding, it is possible to say that the education and training carried out in Suffa mainly constitutes the basis of non-formal education. The most important feature of Suffa, which can be considered the inspiration for both popular and formal education, which has played a role in the enlightenment of individuals and society, is that it is based on voluntary action based on free will. In the study, the document analysis technique, which is one of the qualitative research methods, was used. Classical Islamic history sources and hadith books were selected as documents. Identifying the Suffa model, which constitutes the nucleus of all educational institutions in Islamic history, in the light of these sources and contributing to today's educational activities is the main goal of this study.

Keywords: Islamic History, Sira, Adult Education, Suffa, Mosque.

The Role of Cem Houses in the Lifelong Education of Alevi-Bektashi Individuals

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Abstract

Alevis and Alevism constitute a much-discussed social reality in our country, both in terms of their activities and the mission they carry. When we look at the historical process in general, we see that Alevi organization started from the 13th-15th centuries, sometimes gaining momentum and sometimes stagnating, and finally reaching the present day. Throughout history, we observe that Alevi organizations have been widespread from time to time due to various reasons, and sometimes have been disrupted due to political and social reasons. In the past and today, Alevi organizations have emerged in different forms and have continued to organize on suitable grounds to maintain their unity in accordance with the conditions of the period. Alevi organizations have emerged in the form of religious and political organizations. The Aleviler shaped their religious organization by establishing lodges, associations and cem houses in the course of history and have been able to maintain their existence until today. In determining the cem houses and their educational activities, we will try to reveal when the cem houses started to be built, who built them, what the purposes of these cem houses were, and the historical source and historical course of the cem houses. In general, we see that Alevi organizations were carried out by establishing lodges in the past. Lodges were closed with the closure of lodges and zaviyes during the Republican period. During this process, Alevis and Bektashis continued to establish village rooms, meydan houses, etc. where Aleviler could perform their religious rituals comfortably in the places where they were located. Especially in big cities, they wanted to establish associations, foundations, cem houses and cultural centers in order to continue these needs of the growing Alevi community in the cities and to have this opportunity. Since 1980, the number of associations, foundations and cem houses has increased rapidly. This structuring continues effectively today. Thanks to these institutions, Aleviler have had the opportunity to spread, promote, protect and teach their own beliefs and culture to the younger generation in various ways, both domestically and abroad. Our aim is to answer the questions in the minds about cem houses today as much as possible, taking into account scientific criteria. Cem houses are spaces where the Alevi-Bektashi tradition is transferred to the younger generations and other individuals who come. The hypothesis of our study is to determine the effect of cem houses on the transmission of Alevism and Bektashism to the younger generations and to identify the educational and cultural activities carried out in cem houses. Our research method will involve referring to classical books on Alevism, books accepted as basic resources by Aleviler, international symposiums, certain sources considered important in the field of History of Islamic Sects, sociological research conducted on cem houses, and works of researcher-writers who have been conducting research on Alevism in recent years. In addition, cem houses in Istanbul, where the most cem houses are located in Turkey, will be visited and interviews will be conducted with cem house managers, dede and Alevi individuals using quantitative and qualitative observation techniques. As a result, it will be about the meaning, importance and place of "Cem Evi", an institution specific to Alevism, in the education of Alevi individuals.

Keywords: Alevi, Bektashi, Cem Houses, Lifelong education

Teachers' Views on Environmental Education Practices in Schools in Terms of Sustainable Schools

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Abstract

Environmental education serves as a pivotal tool in fostering sustainable practices within educational institutions, particularly in schools. This paper delves into the role of environmental education in shaping sustainable schools, emphasizing its significance in cultivating environmental awareness, fostering eco-friendly behaviors, and promoting stewardship among students and educators. Drawing upon interdisciplinary research and case studies, it examines various strategies and best practices employed in integrating environmental education into school curricula and daily operations. Furthermore, the paper explores the synergies between environmental education and sustainable development goals, highlighting the transformative potential of sustainable schools in mitigating environmental degradation and promoting a culture of sustainability within communities. Through a comprehensive analysis, this paper underscores the importance of incorporating environmental education into the core framework of educational systems to empower future generations as active agents of positive environmental change. The paper delves into the significance of incorporating environmental literacy, critical thinking, and practical skills development into the educational curriculum to empower students to become environmentally responsible citizens. It also examines the role of educators as facilitators of learning and agents of change in promoting sustainability within school environments. Moreover, the study investigates the impact of sustainable school initiatives on student attitudes, behaviors, and academic performance, as well as their broader implications for community resilience and environmental stewardship. Using a mixed-methods approach, the research draws on qualitative data from interviews, observations, and document analysis, as well as quantitative data from surveys and academic assessments. By analyzing case studies of successful sustainable schools from diverse geographic regions and socio-economic contexts, this paper identifies best practices, challenges, and opportunities for enhancing environmental education within the framework of sustainable schools. The findings underscore the importance of collaborative partnerships between schools, communities, and environmental organizations in fostering a culture of sustainability. Furthermore, the paper emphasizes the need for ongoing professional development for educators, the integration of sustainability principles across the curriculum, and the establishment of green infrastructure and resource-efficient practices within school facilities. Ultimately, this paper contributes to the growing body of literature on environmental education and sustainable development by offering insights into the transformative potential of sustainable schools as catalysts for environmental stewardship, social equity, and ecological resilience in the face of global environmental challenges.

Keywords: Environmental education, Schools, Teachers

Redesigning a Learning Unit in Engineering: A Case Study

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Abstract

The updating and/or redesign of the curricula of any academic program at the university level is something that should be done continuously because the social, technological, economic, scientific, and labor context is dynamic and does not stop changing. The professionals in any academic program must solve the problems of their field of work and their environment contextualized to their real news, so their training must consider these aspects of fundamental change for their personal and professional lives. This paper presents the case of a mathematics subject in the first semester around engineering. The problem is that being a complex discipline for students, now the complexity increases as it requires the training of professionals who are efficient in the labor field and citizens with social responsibility in their personal lives, that is, comprehensive training is required for the work environment and life as a citizen. This study shows the methodology that was followed in the redesign of the subject of calculation of a variable, based on the documentary analysis and the application of surveys to cover the disciplinary requirements and the contributions to the formation of generic competencies raised in the graduate profile of an engineering program.

Keywords: Integral formation, Mathematical for engineering, Graduate profile, Training for life, Formative mathematics

Women Football Observers' Experiences: A Perspective from System Justification and Glass Ceiling

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Abstract

The legitimization theory of the system explains that people, despite their innate drive for personal and group interests, tend to support social systems. Understanding the social pressure sources and glass ceiling perceptions of female football officials aims to examine attitudes within the legitimized system. Problem: There has been no study found in the literature regarding the experiences of female football observers within the male-dominated football culture. This study sought to answer how female football observers adapt to legitimizing the system despite facing exclusion through social pressure sources and encountering glass ceiling barriers. Data for the research were collected through in-depth individual interviews (9 female observers) using qualitative research methods. The obtained data were analyzed using thematic analysis. These were interviews conducted to understand the perceptions of female football observers within the framework of legitimizing the system in the context of Turkey, considering social pressure and glass ceiling barriers. After a comprehensive analysis of the interview transcripts, four themes emerged: 1) Gender-based positive and negative experiences; 2) Organizational Factors; 3) Legitimization of Hierarchy-Reducing Myths; and 4) Hope for Future Intragroup Progress within the Current System. Our analysis reveals that female football observers, identified as match officials, indicate changes in authoritarian attitudes within recent institutional policies during their stadium experiences, characterized towards a more rational, female observer, and referee-focused stance. Additionally, entrenched stereotypes and legitimizing myths reducing hierarchy appear to generally establish legitimacy for female match officiating within the legitimization process. The research results show that it is important for policymakers in the central referee committee to be taken into account when creating policies regarding women, to be explained and to observe legitimation below as mentioned above. Therefore, the development of this article is important as it is a research on the roles of empowerment of female football referees and is one of the rare expansions on the advancements of women's football in the field of sports.

Keywords: Football, Female observers, System justification, Glass ceiling

Prospective Teachers' Views on Reflective Inquiry in Social Studies Teaching

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Abstract

Social studies course is the integration of content from social sciences in a way that is appropriate to the level of students in order to provide students with citizenship knowledge, skills and values. This course, which serves students to become good human beings and citizens, has an important place in curricula as a discipline that deals with the political, economic, cultural and environmental aspects of societies in the context of past, present and future. Social studies focus on human beings and the society in which they live and helps students become active citizens. Adding activities to the curriculum that will enable students to gain reflection skills at an early age allows students to understand abstract and difficult subjects more easily. The concept of reflection can be used synonymously with the concepts of reasoning, reviewing, problem solving, questioning, reflective judgment, reflective thinking, critical reflection and reflective practice. In the Reflective Inquiry approach, research and investigation are the foundation of this approach. Students gain research skills by examining real life problems they encounter. The aim of this study is to obtain the opinions of pre-service teachers about the relationship between the concept of reflective inquiry, which is an important concept in terms of social studies, and social studies. In this context, pre-service teachers' knowledge about the concept of reflective inquiry, their thoughts and opinions about the importance of the concept of reflective inquiry and the areas in which it is used within the scope of social studies course were taken through the formerly in social studies teaching are discussed, it is understood from the data analysis that pre-service teachers have a positive approach towards the reflective inquiry approach.

Keywords: Reflective inquiry, Prospective teachers, Social Studies Program

Social Media Analysis in The Context of Social Responsibility Approach of Fan Groups

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Abstract

Aim: This study was conducted with the aim of examining the Instagram posts of the fan groups of the three most important sports clubs operating in Turkey from social media platforms within the framework of social responsibility. Problem: The active involvement of fan communities in social responsibility allows both the club and the fan base to appear sympathetic, enabling the club's name to be associated with positive events. In this context, there arises a necessity to conduct research analyzing the content of social media used to promote social responsibility projects, and the purpose of this research is to fulfill this necessity. Methodology: The examined Instagram pages belong to Beşiktaş club's Çarşı and UNIBJK fan groups, Fenerbahçe club's Young Fenerbahçeliler and UNIGFB fan groups, and Galatasaray club's ultraAslan and UAUNI fan groups. 150 Instagram posts of each fan group dating back to April 12, 2021, and a total of 900 posts, were examined through content analysis. In the content analysis, social responsibility-oriented posts were coded and evaluated. Results and Suggestions: It was determined that 16.44% of the posts examined had social responsibility content. The most shared topic was condolences/memoriam (6.11%); The least shared number was determined as poverty (0%). It has been observed that social media posts with social responsibility content are used as a tool to change the agenda by taking advantage of the sociological power of football. It has also been observed that fan groups and fans use social media posts as an element of support in terms of providing and strengthening legitimacy and strengthening the sense of togetherness. On the other hand, it has been observed that fan groups do not adequately address the stereotypical problems of society in their social media posts with social responsibility content.

Keywords: Social responsibility, Football, Fan group, Social media.

Real-Time Chord Identification Application: Enabling Lifelong Music Education Through Seamless Integration of Audio Processing and Machine Learning

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Abstract

Lifelong music education is critical need for all with a particular focus on adult learners and seniors. One of the difficulties in music education is identifying chords accurately. This is a preliminary study to develop a chord identification application using Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies. We seek to answer the key research question of how audio processing algorithms and deep learning models can be used to provide real-time, accurate and user-friendly chord recognition that meets the diverse needs of adult learners and senior citizens. Our overall goal is to create an application that not only assists with chord identification, but also fosters a lifelong love of music and learning. Our methodology is based on the principles of adult and senior education initiatives and includes the following key steps: using ready-made datasets for audio processing and feature extraction, transforming waveforms into mel spectrograms, and preparing and extending the datasets where necessary. We then train and optimise deep learning models, such as various convolutional neural network (CNN) architectures, to achieve high accuracy in chord recognition. By using advanced technologies and adhering to the principles of lifelong learning, our research aims to enhance the musical journey of individuals throughout their lives, contributing to both personal enrichment and cognitive well-being.

Keywords: Music education, Lifelong learning, Artificial intelligence

Examination of the Relationship between the Statistical Literacy Skills of Pre-Service Mathematics Teachers and Their Attitudes Towards Statistics

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine the relation between the statistical literacy skills of pre-service mathematics teachers and their attitudes towards statistics. In the study, the relation between pre-service teachers' statistical literacy levels and their gender, grade level, the courses they have taken was also examined. Besides the correlation between pre-service teachers' attitudes towards statistics and their gender, grade level, courses they have taken was examined. The study group of the research consist of 138 pre-service math teachers studying at a state university in Turkey. The study was designed quantitatively. Data in the study were collected through the "Statistical Literacy Scale" and "Attitude Towards Statistics Scale" of which validity and reliability studies have been completed. Criterion sampling method which is one of the purposeful sampling methods, was used in the study. The data obtained in the research were analyzed by using SPSS 28 Software. Normality of the distribution was examined. Independent sample t-test, one-way ANOVA, and correlation tests were used. As a result of the study, it was found that there was a weak positive correlation between statistical literacy levels of pre-service teachers and their attitude towards statistics. Other results of the study are as follows: There was no relation between gender and statistical literacy. It was also observed that there was no correlation between gender and the attitude toward statistics. When the statistical literacy levels of pre-service teachers were analysed according to their grade levels, it was found that there is a significant positive difference between the first and fourth grades and between the second and fourth grades at statistical literacy.

Keywords: Attitude towards statistics, Skills, Statistics, Statistical literacy.

Examining the Glass Ceiling Perceptions and Self-Efficacy Perceptions of Female Administrators and Teachers

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Abstract

This research aimed to examine the Glass Ceiling Perceptions and Self-Efficacy Perceptions of Female Administrators and Teachers. Teachers working in Mardin, and its central districts constitute the sample of the research. In the research, the general survey method, which is a quantitative research method, was used. The survey form used within the scope of the research consists of three separate parts. The first section includes demographic information, the second section contains statements regarding the glass ceiling barriers that female teachers face regarding management (Karacan, 2007), and the third section contains statements regarding the general self-efficacy scale (Fatma, 2010). This study emphasizes that the glass ceiling continues not only in the business world but also in the academic field, and the role of patriarchal norms in perpetuating this situation. The study reveals that women face gender-based barriers as they strive for leadership and prestigious roles, making it difficult for women to reach the top rungs of the corporate ladder, regardless of their qualifications. The findings obtained in the study reveal the difficulties women experience in balancing work and family life, and their perceptions of gender roles and inequality that hinder their career progress. This study also provides important clues on how progress and changes towards gender equality can be achieved. Therefore, this research not only makes an academic contribution, but also paves the way for concrete steps to be taken on gender equality.

Keywords: Female administrators, Teachers, Glass Ceiling, Gender-based barriers, Women leadership.

View of Learning Cities in the World with a Lifelong Learning Perspective

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Abstract

Creating a cultural climate conducive to lifelong learning for people in every country and city worldwide is seen as a necessity. The challenge is to democratize access to quality education and training that meet socio-economic, environmental, and cultural needs, thereby creating cities that promote sustainable development and fully support all citizens who wish to expand their knowledge and experience. The UNESCO Institute for Lifelong Learning established the UNESCO Global Network of Learning Cities in 2013 to enhance social unity, economic progress, and sustainability within urban areas. A learning city is a city that promotes lifelong learning for all its citizens. This study aims to examine the policies, action plans, best practices, guidance, and evaluation mechanisms developed by learning cities in the context of lifelong learning. The objective is to analyze these aspects based on findings from academic research assessing various dimensions of learning cities. This study also aims to systematically review previous academic research on learning cities, uncovering the strengths and weaknesses of the existing literature on this topic. To achieve this, a comprehensive review of academic articles published in the last five years in ProQuest, Web of Science, Science Direct, Scopus, and Taylor & Francis databases will be conducted. A deductive thematic analysis will be used to analyze these articles, providing a comprehensive understanding of the current research landscape on learning cities.

Keywords: Learning city, Lifelong learning, Perspective

Examining Globalization's Influence on Cultural Diversity and Teacher Training in Early Childhood Education

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Abstract

In recent years, the role and importance of the relationship between globalization and education have been increasingly pivotal in terms of preparing young adults for the interconnected world. This relationship, whose significance is heightening day by day, has also had a profound impact on every stage of education and educational approaches across the globe. It is inevitable that early childhood, which is considered the first step of education, will be affected by the improvements brought by globalization and the change it has initiated. Considering the importance of early childhood and the role of children in the process of globalization, it has become one of the most essential focal points of studies which examines the impacts of globalization on education. The present study's main aim is to explore globalization's multifaceted impact on cultural diversity and teacher training in early childhood education. The fundamental objective of this study, which utilizes a qualitative research methodology, is to investigate challenges and opportunities arising from globalization within early childhood education settings, particularly regarding cultural diversity and teacher preparation. Considering the central role of educators and preschool environments in shaping the perspectives and worldviews of children, a deliberate effort must be made to foster the creation of culturally inclusive classroom environments. In the process of preparing young learners for a globalized world, teachers have pivotal positions in addressing and interacting with cultural diversity in early childhood settings. In light of the research in this field, future studies could examine best practices and innovative strategies for incorporating cultural sensitivity into teacher training programs and curricula for early education. By taking these steps, we can progress toward the main goal of encouraging global citizenship from an early age and ensure that children have the abilities and broad perspectives needed to thrive in our increasingly interconnected world.

Keywords: Globalization, Early childhood education, Cultural diversity, Teacher training

Intervening in Problem Behaviors Through Telehealth Counseling for Parents: A Case Study

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Abstract

Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) frequently exhibit problem behaviors. Functional assessment-based interventions are well-established methods commonly used to manage these behaviors. To ensure generalization and maintenance of behaviors, home-based interventions are essential. Home-based interventions are conducted through family training and guidance. Due to their cost-effectiveness, online coaching programs are increasingly utilized for parent trainnig. This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of telehealth counseling on problem behaviors. This study is a case study providing descriptive information on a behavior interventiont plan (BIP) implementation. The participants are a 13-year-old boy with ASD and his mother. This study is a case study providing descriptive information on a behavior interventiont plan (BIP) implementation. The participants are a 13-year-old boy with ASD and his mother. Parent training was conducted through online seminars and online coaching. Under the guidance of the researcher, the mother developed and implemented a BIP. Problem behaviors were identified as crying, tantrum, and self-injury, all of which were found to serve escape function. The replacement target behavior was defined as "appropriate refusal" Data related to the mother were collected using the "Knowledge Test"; and the "Parent Observation Form". Data on the child's behaviors were collected using the "Behavior Observation Form". Two different data recording forms were used for behaviors targeted for reduction and behaviors targeted for increase.

The research findings indicate that online coaching was effective for both the mother and the child. The mother successfully utilized the knowledge acquired from online seminars to develop and implement a BIP. The child's behavioral outcomes indicate a significant reduction in problem behaviors and an increase in desired behaviors. Previous research has consistently shown the effectiveness of function-based behavior intervention programs. This research highlights the potential of online training to enhance family skills in behavior management. The expansion of online coaching programs could facilitate the broader dissemination of expert knowledge to families in a practical and cost-effective manner. Although the generalizability of this single case study is limited, it highlights the value of case studies in promoting effective programs and methods for broader application with expert support.

Keywords: Applied behavior analyses, Problem behavior, Parent training, Telehealth counseling

The Effect of Task Focused Problem Solving and Posing Training on the Problem Posing Skills of Mathematics Teacher Candidates

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Abstract

Problem posing can simply be defined as creating a new problem or redesigning a given problem (Silver, 1994). Problem posing is mostly preferred in the looking back phase, which is the last of the problem solving steps. In this regard, by using problem posing at the relevant stage, the solved problem can be interpreted in different ways, and the changes made to the problem can be discussed. Problem posing, which is considered one of the keys to mathematical discovery (Cai, 2003), involves providing individuals with the opportunity to create their own problems in various environments, unlike problem solving in which tasks with previously unknown solution strategies are asked to be solved (Geteregechi, 2023). Kilpatrick (1987) states that having students experience creating their own mathematical problems is an important part of the teaching process. For this reason, it is recommended to engage students in problem-posing activities at every stage of teaching. In this study, it was aimed to examine the problem posing skills of prospective mathematics teachers through an activity. In the study, a 14-week training was given to undergraduate mathematics teacher candidates within the scope of the project titled "Examination of Task Focused Problem Solving and Problem Posing Education According to Different Variables". In order to examine the discovery process in depth, the case study design, one of the qualitative research approaches, was preferred. In order to reveal how the problem posing skills of teacher candidates were shaped during the process, one of the activities in the problem posing test applied at the beginning and at the end of the process was selected to be analyzed. The relevant problem posing activity will be examined according to five different categories; including the characteristics of the visual used in the activity, the need to use problem-solving strategies, the creativity of the problems, the preferred contexts and mathematical contents in the problem. The analysis process of the data organized within the scope of the study continues and the study results will be made ready to be discussed at the congress presentation.

Keywords: Problem posing, Mathematics teacher candidates, Teacher education

Parents' Social Comparisons and Adolescent Self-Esteem the Mediating Effect of Upward Social Comparison and the Moderating Influence of Optimism

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Abstract

Parents' social comparison is a common phenomenon that occurs in Chinese society. It often manifests as upward comparison, where parents view other children as exemplary role models without shortcomings and compare their own children to these idealized figures. This study aimed to investigate the impact of parental social comparisons on adolescent self-esteem, examining the mediating role of upward social comparisons and the moderating influence of optimism among adolescents aged 12 to 16 years old. Four instruments were administered online: Parents' Social Comparison Questionnaire, an Upward Social Comparison Questionnaire, a Self-Esteem Questionnaire, and a Life Orientation Test. A total of 576 valid responses were collected. The findings suggest that upward social comparison partially mediates the negative effects of parental social comparisons on adolescents' self-esteem. Additionally, optimism was found to moderate the relationship between upward social comparison and self-esteem. The results suggest the detrimental impact of parental social comparisons on adolescent mental health; however, fostering optimism can mitigate these adverse effects. This study shows that parents' social comparison is not advisable, and attention should be paid to maintaining the optimistic attitude of teenagers to support their healthy development.

Keywords: Parents’ social comparison, Upward social comparison, Self-esteem, Optimism, Adolescent

A Motivational Model for Online Learning in Malaysian Universities from International Students' Perspective

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Abstract

This study develops a motivational model for online learning targeted at international students in Malaysian universities, exploring the influence of autonomy, competence, and relatedness on intrinsic and extrinsic motivation, student engagement, and overall satisfaction. Utilizing a refined instrument of 37 items, initially composed of 63, adjustments were made after evaluating variance inflation factors (VIF) and discriminant validity, ensuring robust analysis. Data were collected from 195 international students via multi-stage cluster sampling across three universities. Employing partial least squares Structural Equation Modeling (pls-SEM), the analysis confirmed significant pathways in the model. Autonomy strongly influenced extrinsic motivation (ß=0.482, p<0.001) and had moderate impacts on intrinsic motivation (ß=0.131, p=0.002) and student engagement (ß=0.318, p=0.004). Competence significantly enhanced intrinsic motivation (ß=0.360, p<0.001) and had a less pronounced effect on engagement (ß=0.073, p=0.260). Relatedness prominently supported both forms of motivation (extrinsic ß=0.411, p<0.001; intrinsic ß=0.518, p<0.001) and showed a negative relationship with engagement (ß=-0.219, p=0.006). The study elucidates that while autonomy, competence, and relatedness are foundational to fostering motivation, their effects on engagement and satisfaction are distinct. Autonomy and relatedness notably boost motivational factors, whereas competence primarily influences intrinsic motivation. Engagement significantly predicts satisfaction (ß=0.479, p<0.001), underscoring its critical mediating role. This study's primary contribution is the integration of motivational factors within a structured model that elucidates their specific and combined impacts on engagement and satisfaction. This model provides a practical framework for optimizing online learning outcomes, enhancing the theoretical understanding of student motivation and informing educational strategies in Malaysian higher education.

Keywords: Motivation, Engagement, Online learning, Self-Determination Theory, Malaysian universities

Healthy Activities for Active Aging

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Abstract

The aim of this research was to study the relationship between the frequency of participation of older adults in active aging programs and the satisfaction they obtain from this experience. The research was quantitative, cross-sectional and relational; and an intentional non-probability sampling was applied to select 800 persons over 65, corresponding to users of various senior centers located in four districts of Madrid, Spain. The data collection instrument consisted of 29 easy-to-understand questions grouped into six dimensions. Results of the questionnaire indicate that users are satisfied with the activities and services offered by the centers, since they manage to establish new relationships and learn new skills through group workshops that contribute to their personal enrichment. According to 78% of the respondents, the participation in workshops and other group activities contribute to a better quality of life in the elderly, and no statistically significant differences were found between the users' degree of satisfaction and gender. This research provides possible improvements in areas that will contribute to prevent dependence; for example, those in which there is a greater demand from users. As proposals for improvement, we suggest designing specific strategies to obtain more male participation in senior center workshops.

Keywords: Active aging, Permanent education, Life expectancy, Leisure, Free time

Supporting the Independence of People with Severe Disabilities

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Abstract

The paper will focus on the presentation of the most interesting contract research data. The research focused on the search for effective and modern services or approaches to promote independence and autonomy for adults with severe disabilities. The paper explains the specifics of the process of independence for people with severe disabilities, the demands on care and support. It describes which aspects of independence and autonomy are the focus of the approaches. It analyses how approaches defined as non-traditional or modern differ from those most often provided and guaranteed by the state. The paper also looks at the process of ensuring functional interdisciplinary collaboration implemented within effective modern approaches. It describes the specific benefits of just approaches combining the work of different professionals to meet the specific needs of adults with severe disabilities. The research was funded by a research contract with the Abakus Foundation and the research project IGA_PdF_2024_019 The phenomenon of specific learning disabilities in pupils with visual impairment.

Keywords: Independence, Support, People with severe disabilities

Understanding Digital Gender Differences: A Quantitative Study on Online Violence among Young Spanish University Students

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Abstract

There are new forms of violence that occur through the internet, social networks, Artificial Intelligence and online chats, we call them Digital Gender Violence and they are aimed mainly at the adolescent and young population. Some of these actions are "Sexting" and "Cyberbulling". Sexting is a behavior that consists of sending messages, photographs or videos of personal erotic and sexual content through mobile phones using instant messaging applications or social networks, emails or other types of communication tools and Cyberbullying is harassment or intimidation through digital technologies. It can occur on social media, messaging platforms, gaming platforms, and mobile phones. It is a behavior that is repeated and that seeks to scare, anger or humiliate other people. In most cases, these behaviors tend to appear more in girls than in boys. Other studies show that both sexting and cyberbullying occur in both boys and girls and that it increases as they approach adolescence, this age being the most critical stage. Our research aims identify, based on gender, the prevalence of Sexting and Cyberbullying in young Spanish university students. The sample is made up of 302 university students (152 men and 150 women) from the University of Almería (Spain). A validated questionnaire consisting of items on a Likert Scale was applied to them. The main conclusion is that there are significant differences depending on gender. College women are the ones who experience behaviors such as sexting and cyberbullying the most, and these women have experienced mental health problems such as anxiety.

Keywords: Gender violence, University students, Digital, Gender differences, Sexting and cyberbullying

Principals' Opinion About Implementation of Teaching Professional Ethics in Türkiye

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Abstract

This research was conducted to reveal the unethical behaviors of teachers towards students, colleagues, parents and school administrators while performing their profession, according to the principal's opinions. The research was conducted using the case study design within the qualitative research tradition. The research was conducted in high school schools in Düzce province in the 2021-2022 academic year, and the opinions of seventeen school principals were consulted to find answers to the research questions. The study group was determined using criterion sampling and snowball sampling, which are purposeful sampling methods. Descriptive analysis and content analysis methods, which are qualitative data analysis techniques, were used to analyze the school principal's opinions. According to the findings, unethical behavior of teachers; It was grouped into five sub-themes: behavior towards students, behavior towards the profession, behavior towards colleagues, behavior towards parents, and behavior towards administrators. It is understood that teachers are insufficient in their communication skills while performing their profession, that they forget the role of teaching rather than the teacher-student relationship, especially in interpersonal communication, and lose the balance of the bond they establish with the student and cannot manage the communication process. Teachers do not like their profession, and they practice their profession amid economic concerns. It turns out that they see their profession as a job that will fill their stomachs, and that they belittle and discredit their profession with the mentality of "If I don't become anything, at least I should be a teacher" by not investing in it. The reasons why they develop a negative perspective towards their colleagues, cannot maintain healthy communication, and tend to form groups rather than relationships based on cooperation and compromise are due to personal interests. Teachers' inability to manage the communication process with parents is often due to not wanting to communicate with parents and lack of communication skills, and in student evaluations with parents, students' bad behavior is mostly discussed, they are far from empathizing with parents, and they do not hesitate to engage in unethical behavior such as belittling or humiliating parents. The result it brings emerges. Teachers exhibit behavior of expecting everything from the school administration and avoiding cooperation. In addition, complaints such as "putting all the responsibility on the administration, doing the assigned task reluctantly, complaining about everything" reveal the school administrators' efforts to guide the teachers as if they were their students. Recommendations were made to practitioners and researchers within the framework of the findings.

Keywords: Ethic, Teaching professional ethics, Unethical behavior

Digital Learning Resources and Their Use in Education

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Abstract

Digital educational resources in education represent a modern trend of providing educational content to pupils. These resources can take various forms in practice. It is virtually impossible to create requirements that would closely respect the nature of all types of digital materials and resources that can be used in education or created specifically for educational purposes. Digital educational resources are understood as materials that are in digital form and are intended to support the development of digital literacy in education. The article describes the integration of digital educational resources as modern tools of education into primary school education in accordance with current education trends and educational policy strategies of the Czech Republic. Part of this work are partial results of the research, which was carried out among primary school teachers proving the state and starting points mentioned in the article. The main question is whether the use of digital educational resources is realized in the teaching of schools and, if so, to what extent, in which educational subjects and whether their use has positive effects (benefits) for teaching. The article describes some concepts of efficiency of these sources and some attempts to measure their effects. The results are evaluated and confronted with educational reality.

Keywords: Digital educational resources, Teaching, Elementary school, Modernization, Digital learning

Investigation of Physical Conditions in Preschool Education Institutions: Istanbul Example and a Model Proposal

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Abstract

Increasing the welfare level of a society is possible through strong investment in the education and quality of that society. Improving and strengthening the physical conditions of educational institutions and learning environments is of great importance in increasing the quality of education. The physical conditions of the institutions and learning environments where pre-school education is provided, which is considered the first step of education, must be supportive of the child's all-round development. The stimulating richness of the environment in pre-school education is important in terms of increasing the quality and equipment of education and contributing to the development of children. For this reason, examining the physical conditions of pre-school education institutions in Turkey in a versatile way, identifying the situations that need to be improved and producing solution suggestions will contribute to the quality of pre-school education. In this study, it was investigated whether the existing physical standards and spatial conditions of a selected group of pre-school education institutions comply with the developmental characteristics of children and the relevant literature. For this purpose, the study group of the research consists of private pre-school education institutions located in Tuzla district of Istanbul. In the study, the Maximum Diversity Sampling method, one of the qualitative research sampling methods, was preferred and the physical characteristics of the indoor and outdoor sections of 4 private pre-school education institutions affiliated with the Ministry of National Education were examined and a model proposal was made. The model was designed by the researcher and drawn by the architect who had previously done preschool education institution projects. In creating the model proposal, the current model was developed by examining international preschool education physical standards. Since this research aims to examine the physical characteristics of pre-school education institutions in the Tuzlada district of Istanbul, a case study was preferred among the qualitative research methods. Data was collected using document review, interview and observation methods, which are qualitative research techniques. In this study, the researcher scanned the relevant literature and MEB legislation and prepared "Preschool Educational Institutions Physical Properties Observation Form", "Preschool Educational Institutions Physical Properties Field Measurement List" and "Preschool Educational Institutions Indoor and Outdoor Sections Checklist" in accordance with the purpose of the research" Created by the researcher. The area measurements of the relevant sections of the school were taken by interviewing the school administrators. The characteristics of the observed physical conditions were evaluated by comparing them with the relevant legislation and literature information. At the end of the research, it was concluded that the physical conditions of the examined pre-school education institutions were close to the determined standards.

Keywords: Preschool education, Educational environment, Physical features, Spatial conditions

The Relationship between Teachers' Perceptions of Organizational Power Distance and Collective Efficacy

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Abstract

In this study, it was tried to determine the relationship between teachers' perceptions of organizational power distance and their perceptions of collective efficacy. Quantitative research method and relational survey model were used in the research. The study group of the research consists of 319 teachers working in public schools in Düzce province Akçakoca district in the 2022-2023 academic year. "Organizational Power Distance Scale" and "Collective Efficiency Scale" were used as data collection tools in the research. In the analysis of the data, mean, standard deviation and correlation analysis were performed. According to the research results; Teachers' organizational power distance levels are "rarely" in the dimensions of accepting power, accepting power, and instrumental use of power, and "never" in justifying power. Teachers' collective efficacy perceptions are at the level of "agree" in the total scale, and "totally agree" in the sub-dimensions of individual collectivity and organizational collectivity. There is a low level of negative direction between teachers' total collective efficacy scale and their perceptions of accepting power, which is the sub-dimension of organizational power distance scale, and individual collectivity sub-dimension and power legitimation and consent to power; A low-level positive relationship was found between organizational collectivity sub-dimension and power acceptance, and a low-level negative relationship with instrumental use of power. The existence of the organizational power range can cause the emergence of problems such as decreased productivity and intra-organizational conflict along with structural problems, thus causing organizations to turn into institutions that are far from realizing their goals. Based on this situation, for the healthy functioning of the bureaucratic structure, it is necessary to act by accepting transparency as one of the basic principles of the administration, to avoid irrational attitudes of the administrators and to act in the direction of scientific principles. Transparent, rational and scientific attitude will pave the way for teachers to demonstrate both their individual and collective competencies.

Keywords: Organizational power distance, Collective efficacy, Teacher

Motivation Differences Between STEM/HASS Students Regarding Career and Academic Achievements

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Abstract

Motivation is crucial for students' success in higher education. Strong academic motivation fuels the effort and engagement needed to excel in coursework and research. When students are clear about their career goals (have a higher level of career decidedness), they can tailor their studies and experiences to prepare for their desired professional path. This combination fosters a sense of purpose and direction, leading to higher graduation rates and better career outcomes. The current study investigates the relationship between students' dominant academic motivation type and their level of career decidedness. Our research is supported by a comprehensive review of literature from the past seven years and, is rooted in the foundational principles of Self-Determination Theory (outlined by Deci and Ryan in 1985). According to this Theory, intrinsic motivation -frequently equated with autonomy- is the cornerstone of personal self-regulation and effective behavior, which consistently demonstrates strong associations with academic motivation and clairvoyance in career choices. Utilizing a sample of 458 students from a Portuguese public higher educational institution – the University of Coimbra, the study encompasses diverse faculties (STEM, Art and Humanities, and Social Sciences), age groups, and genders, to explore this interconnection. The conduct of the investigation employed a quantitative methodology, utilizing validated questionnaires to assess participants' academic motivation types (the Academic Motivation Scale by Vallerand, 1992) and levels of career decidedness (the Career Decision Scale by Osipow, 1976). The findings hold considerable potential for practical applications designed to improve academic methodologies in higher education institutions, thereby ultimately fostering a positive influence on students' career decidedness and associated outcomes.

Keywords: Career decidedness, Higher education, Academic motivation, Career motivation, STEM students

Long-Term Psychological Effects of COVID-19 Lockdowns: A Comparative Analysis of Mobile Phone Addiction, Rumination, and Stress Among College Students in China and the Czech Republic

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Abstract

This study examines the psychological impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on college students in China and the Czech Republic, focusing on mobile phone addiction, rumination, and perceived stress between 2022 and 2023. During the peak of China's epidemic lockdown in 2022, it was hypothesized that such restrictive measures could lead to significant psychological changes among the populace. We collected data using online questionnaires from 710 Chinese and 1075 Czech college students. The instruments employed were the Short Version of the Smartphone Addiction Scale (SAS-SV), the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS), and the Ruminative Responses Scale. Comparative analyses between the two years revealed that Chinese students exhibited a significant increase in mobile phone addiction, perceived stress, and rumination in 2023 compared to during the lockdown in 2022. Conversely, Czech students displayed no significant changes over the same period. These results suggest that the lockdown's psychological impacts on Chinese students are both long-term and delayed. The study highlights the need for targeted mental health support for students in post-lockdown phases and raises critical questions about the balance between public health safety and psychological well-being in pandemic responses. It underscores the importance of considering the broader and longer-term psychological consequences when implementing and lifting lockdowns. This research contributes to a deeper understanding of the pandemic's impact on young adults and offers insights for policymakers and educational institutions preparing for future public health crises.

Keywords: Covid-19, Mobile phone addiction, Perceived stress, Rumination

Artificial Intelligence and English Language Learning: The Role of ChatGPT in the Use of Multiword Phrases and Creativity by EFL Learners

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Abstract

Learning of multiword phrases (MWP) has been a topic of inquiry in the field of foreign language learning. However, little is still known about whether MWPs can be learned via using artificial intelligence (AI) tools. The current study aims to fill this gap by examining the role of using ChatGPT in learning of MWPs. In addition, this study investigates the contribution of ChatGPT to English as a foreign language learners' (EFL) creativity in writing. Fifty-eight first year undergraduate learners enrolled in an advanced level reading skills course at a government university in Türkiye were divided into experimental (N=28) and control groups (N=30). For 5 weeks, the control group learned 34 MWPs through traditional methods while the experimental group learned them via using ChatGPT. Both groups of learners took a posttest immediately after the treatment to determine the extent to which the learners learned the MWPs. In addition, to investigate the effects of the use of ChatGPT on creativity, the learners wrote an essay in which they also used the MWP. Independent Samples t-tests were performed to analyze the differences between the two groups in terms of learning the MWPs. Creativity in the essays were measured via expert ratings and idea density. The results showed that the experimental group employed their creativity in the essays more and learned the MWPs at a significantly higher rate than the control group.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, ChatGPT, Multiword phrases, Creativity, English as a foreign language

Opinions of High School Students on Social Responsibility Program and Lifelong Learning / Certification

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Abstract

The Ministry of National Education has issued the Social Responsibility Program and Lifelong Learning/Certification Directive to be implemented in secondary education institutions starting from the 2023-2024 academic year. Through this program, the ministry aims to cultivate students who are respectful to themselves, society, and their families, sensitive to social issues, and capable of contributing benefits and aesthetics to nature and the environment, while also fostering individuals who engage in communication with official and civil institutions as well as non-governmental organizations. The implementation makes it mandatory for each student to engage in at least 10 hours of social responsibility program annually. These activities will be carried out through student clubs in designated areas determined by the ministry as projects, activities, or tasks. This study aims to examine high school students' views on the social responsibility program and certification. It also seeks to identify students' perspectives on the program concerning lifelong learning. Moreover, the research intends to pinpoint problems encountered by students during the program's implementation and propose solutions. The students' feedback is expected to guide policymakers, school administrators, and counseling teachers. The research was conducted with 40 students from secondary education institutions in the district of Akçakoca, Düzce province, during the 2023-2024 academic year, selected through purposive sampling. The study employed a qualitative research method, focusing on exploring meanings that individuals attribute to experiences and how they perceive the world. Following a phenomenological approach based on qualitative research model, data collection was done through a personal information form and a semi-structured question form. Research findings are being analyzed using descriptive analysis and content analysis methods. The analysis studies of the research are ongoing, and the findings will be shared during the congress.

Keywords: Corporate, Social Responsibility Program, Lifelong learning, Certification, High school

Non- formal Strategies for Developing Students' Didactic Self-Assessment Skills

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Abstract

Didactic self-evaluation can be defined as the ability of students to issue value judgments on their own academic performance in relation to predetermined educational objectives and based on well-defined criteria. The advantages of an objective didactic self-evaluation by students are multiple and allow them to position themselves correctly in relation to the level of academic preparation of their other colleagues, but also to the educational objectives they have to achieve. In general, self-assessment skills enable students to build a correct self-image and integrate effectively into the community in which they live. However, specialized studies demonstrate that the formation of such skills in students is rather little encouraged. Part of the most important reasons could be given by the insufficient awareness of those involved regarding the importance of this type of skills, the poor psycho-pedagogical training in the field or the lack of school time that could be dedicated to this purpose. This paper will present the results of a longitudinal study started in 2020 on a group of students from the University of Oradea, Romania, which aimed to identify and increase the level of development of didactic self-assessment skills among students attending the Psycho-pedagogy Training Program and methodical. Concretely, during the courses, students were encouraged to be actively involved in the educational process, using interactive didactic methods dedicated to this purpose, to issue value judgments regarding the activity of their colleagues or to self-evaluate their own academic performances. In addition, at the exam, the same students were invited to anticipate the school grade they think they will get, in accordance with the effort put in to prepare for the exam, respectively with the quality of the work developed. The obtained results demonstrated that, if in the initial stage, most students tended to underestimate themselves, after the administration of strategies specific to non-formal education, most subjects developed their objective didactic self-assessment skills and optimized their school performance.

Keywords: Academic performance, Didactic self-assessment, Transferable skills, Non-formal strategies.

The Right to Life through Legal Education: The Albanian Legal Context against Euthanasia

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to discuss the legal education of euthanasia from an analytical perspective. The comparative method examined the legal gaps in the framework and psychoeducation discipline in Albania compared to international law. It is specifically focused on several issues such as the treatment of the protection of the right to life under Article 2 of the European Court of Human Rights; exploring the extent of the legal right to live and its relevant education forms; reviewing the implementation of civil law by the EU and especially in Albania and identified other international acts protecting the rights to life and their enforcement powers and conditions and circumstances of abortion and etiologies of abortion as a restriction of the law to life. We would recommend therefore the development of a draft law like the Switzerland one that has to encompass the room left by the unregulated legislation. We believe that the country must change its attitudes toward the legalization of assisted suicide and euthanasia in very specific cases and under strict regulations both in macro-level policies and in micro-level awareness especially focusing on social and legal education on the issue.

Keywords: Right to life, Legal education, Euthanasia, Human rights, Legal gaps

Easing the Fear: Assessing the Effectiveness of Microsoft Flip in Lowering Anxiety in French as a Foreign Language

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Abstract

The integration of digital tools in language education has become increasingly prevalent, offering innovative solutions to enhance student engagement and learning outcomes. This study investigates the impact of Microsoft Flip, a video discussion platform, on reducing anxiety levels among students learning French as a foreign language (FFL). Foreign language learning anxiety is a significant barrier to effective language learning, often hindering students' participation and performance. Utilizing a mixed-methods approach, this research involves quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews with FFL students to measure changes in anxiety levels and explore perceptions of Microsoft Flip's effectiveness. Pre- and post-tests were administered to assess anxiety levels using the Foreign Language Learning Anxiety Scale (FLLAS). Additionally, interviews provided in-depth insights into students' experiences of classroom dynamics. The results indicate a significant decrease in anxiety levels among students utilizing Microsoft Flip, with many reporting increased confidence in speaking French and greater willingness to participate in class activities. Teachers noted enhanced student engagement and a more supportive learning environment. These findings suggest that Microsoft Flip is a valuable tool for mitigating language learning anxiety, thereby fostering a more conducive atmosphere for acquiring French language skills. This study contributes to the growing body of literature on the benefits of integrating technology in language education and provides practical implications for educators seeking to implement similar tools in their classrooms.

Keywords: French learning, Anxiety level, Microsoft Flip

Teachers' Perspectives on School Administrators' Creative Leadership: Examining the Impact on Motivation through the Lens of Organizational Culture

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Abstract

This study aims to explore the teachers' opinion about the creative leadership that displayed by their school administrators and its impacts on their motivation. Additionally, it draws particular attention to the mediating role that organizational culture plays in this relationship. Given the constantly changing expectations in education settings, it is necessary to understand how the leadership style shapes teacher motivation and the educational outcomes. The data were obtained from a diverse sample of teachers in multiple schools. The instruments used are Creative Leadership Scale, Organizational Culture Scale developed by Cameron and Quinn, and Work Extrinsic and Intrinsic Motivation Scale (WEIMS). Besides, in-depth interviews were conducted to support the data collection process. In this manner, a mixed-method approach was used to ensure a comprehensive analysis. Path analysis was used to consider how creative leadership, organizational culture, and teacher motivation interrelate. Results suggested that leaders were critical for the motivation of teachers. Creative school leaders improve teacher motivation by demonstrating innovative problem-solving skills, openly communicating with staff, supporting and encouraging professional development, and creating a challenging and supportive work environment. Furthermore, the paper found that organizational culture played an important role in mediating this relationship. Specifically, it was found that clan culture significantly magnified the positive effects of creative leadership on teacher motivation, while hierarchical culture significantly diluted the benefits of transformative leader behaviors on teacher motivation. This highlights how leadership style and cultural context are both important in determining motivational outcomes. The implications of this study are that in order to energize teachers to embrace classroom innovation, principals need to foster an adhocracy culture that complements and facilitates their creative leadership practices. An environment that rewards experimentation, teamwork, and learning from mistakes fuels teachers' intrinsic motivation and helps improve educational quality and student outcomes. The implications for educational policy and practice are far reaching. The importance of novel leadership skills should be emphasized with administrators though targeted professional development programs.

Keywords: Creative leadership, Motivation, Organizational culture, Teachers, School administrators

Perception of Cyber-violence in Relationships among Adolescents from the Perspective of Teachers

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Abstract

Understanding cyberviolence in dating relationships among adolescents in the context of secondary education is crucial, as it reflects the impact of technological advances and the interaction of cultural norms, values, and social factors. This study offers teachers perceptions on specific initiatives and policies in the educational context aimed at promoting responsible digital communication and improving the well-being of adolescents and emphasizes the interplay between digital communication, social norms and individual behaviors. A case study approach was followed with qualitative method data analysis. The data were collected from 40 teachers through the semi-structured interview. Each teacher provided a perspective based on her personal and professional experiences, allowing for a deeper insight into the dynamics and challenges that both teachers and students face in the educational environment. Policies must prioritize the prevention of cyber violence, the protection of privacy and the ethical use of technology. The teaching staff does not have extensive experience in cyber violence, which further aggravates the problem of early detection and many of their students carry it out and many of the adolescents are not aware of this type of violence, that is, they carry it out involuntarily. passive form. Thus, it is necessary to first prepare teachers so that they can also prepare students for the prevention of cyberviolence in relationships. Several key preventive measures have been identified, such as education on safe internet use, early detection of signs of cyber violence, and strengthening collaboration between professionals and families. The findings of this study could help inform future policies and practices in educational settings with the goal of creating a safe and supportive environment for all students.

Keywords: Cyber-violence, Adolescents, Teachers, Training, Prevention

Perceptions of Teen Dating Violence from A Cross-Cultural Perspective: The Need for Lifelong Equality Education

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Abstract

Teen dating violence (VDT) is one of the main health and educational problems during adolescence around the world. Since the 1990s, the World Health Organization has considered TDV a public health priority due to its dramatic increase. Objective: This study aims to know and understand the perceptions that adolescents from different cultural backgrounds, living in a multicultural context, have about the violence that can occur in unhealthy relationships. Methods: The design used in this study is qualitative, based on the phenomenological approach. The participants in the study were fourteen adolescents, eight females and six males, between 15 and 18 years of age, belonging to four public secondary schools located in southeastern Spain. The adolescents in this study come from different origins: Spain, Morocco, Sub-Saharan Africa and Eastern European countries. The semi-structured interview is used for data collection. The interviews are recorded, transcribed and a content analysis is carried out with the help of Atlas-Ti software. Three main categories appear: cultural differences, ICT and violence, and psychological violence in dating relationships. Results and conclusions: The results show processes of acculturation of young foreigners in the host society when pronouncing themselves on the topic of study. However, a cultural background (family culture) can be appreciated, being more noticeable in adolescents of Moroccan origin. Adolescents see technology as a means of creating social bonds, but they are aware that, through it, they are victims of violent behavior by their own partners. They especially highlight psychological violence and argue that it is very dangerous because it is invisible to the eyes of family and friends of the victims. However, they all assume in their relationships the beliefs of romantic love and understand jealousy and control towards the partner as signs of love. Although in theory they are aware of the types of violence, whether perpetrated online or offline, they tend to normalize this violence in their relationships. Spanish adolescents identify more marked forms of violence than other cultural groups, such as sexual violence. The findings of this study may help to design future practices to prevent dating violence among adolescents living in multicultural educational settings.

Keywords: Teen dating violence, Adolescents, Cross-cultural, Psychological violence

What are Spanish Educators Doing to Prevent Teen Dating Violence? Identifying the Challenges and Solutions to a Sustainable Nonviolent Education

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Abstract

Teen dating violence (TDV) is a critical issue that affects adolescents' health, well-being, and development, with long-term implications for increased violence throughout life. Tackling them is fundamental to achieving lives of equality and violence-free lives as outlined in the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda. In Spain, TDV prevention is addressed nonspecifically within broader gender violence initiatives in school equality plans and lacks proper focus. In this study, we analysed the problems and proposed improvements for TDV prevention policies and strategies from the perspective of Spanish educators by using a policy enactment approach. Through semi-structured interviews with 30 educators from diverse schools, we identified significant challenges. The study identifies problems in three areas: the design of equality plans, management in educational centers, and community factors. The plans are criticized for being bureaucratic and superficial, lacking adequate evaluation and follow-up. In schools, administrative overload and lack of resources reduce the effectiveness of the programs. High staff turnover/itinerancy and insufficient training exacerbate the situation. At the community level, limited family participation and the negative influence of cultural patterns and social networks are key obstacles. The proposed activities focused on creating a comprehensive plan with community participation, improving coordination between programs, dedicating specific time and resources for planning and training, and using participatory methodologies. Our study highlights the need for targeted, well-coordinated efforts in TDV prevention and advocates for systemic changes in educational policies and practices in Spain to better address and mitigate TDV.

Keywords: Teen dating violence, Adolescents, Health education, Enactment approach

The Use of Universal Design for Learning for Preschool Children with Autism Spectrum Disorders - Challenges to Foster Wellbeing and Creativity

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Abstract

This study analyses the universal teaching design concept, which, using three neuroscience-based principles, offers various strategies for providing the necessary support to all children, regardless of the established diagnosis and promote the well-being and creativity of children as a model of relationships (interactions) between children's and teachers. Inclusive education trends encourage educational policy makers, implementers and researchers always focus on meeting the needs of different children at all stages of education. Using the analysis of scientific literature and case-study method, the study reflects the preschool period as one of the most important periods in the promotion of children's cognitive and social development, drawing attention to the use of appropriate scientific methods already at an early age. Special attention has been paid to children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD), which is still considered one of the most difficult groups of special needs to be included in preschool age. The results of the study confirm that ASD disorders have an extremely wide range of different characteristics and comorbidity with other disorders, and special requirements are placed on the provision of pedagogical support.

Keywords: Autistic spectrum disorder, Children, Creativity, Inclusive education, Wellbeing.

What Are We Really Doing to Prevent Teen Dating Violence (TDV)? Challenges and Recommendations from Spanish Teachers

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Abstract

Teen dating violence (TDV) is a critical issue affecting adolescents' health, well-being, and development, with long-term implications for increased violence throughout life. In Spain, TDV prevention is unspecifically addressed within broader gender violence initiatives in school equality plans, lacking proper focus. This study analyzes the problems and proposes improvements for TDV prevention strategies from the perspective of Spanish educators, using a policy enactment approach to explore the practical application of educational policies. Through semi-structured interviews with 30 educators from diverse schools, we identified significant challenges. Among the problems perceived by secondary school teachers, the following stand out: more control and psychological violence in student's relationships, normalization of violence, lack of sexual health knowledge, and school-related issues such as inadequate teacher training and support. Environmental factors like family behavior, technology misuse, and cultural pressures were also highlighted. Criticisms of current prevention plans include ineffective execution, superficial content, and poor regional coordination. To enhance TDV prevention, educators emphasized the need for improved teacher training, individualized student support, and better integration of schools within their communities. Proposed activities focus on emotional education, fostering interpersonal skills, and increasing family involvement, with an emphasis on addressing machismo, new masculinities, and debunking romantic love myths. Effective prevention requires comprehensive, coordinated plans starting from early childhood education, involving all stakeholders and promoting coeducation and critical, participatory learning activities. This study highlights the necessity for targeted, well-coordinated efforts in TDV prevention, advocating for systemic changes in educational policies and practices in Spain to better address and mitigate TDV.

Keywords: Teen Dating Violence, Prevention, Adolescents, Health education, Enactment approach

Specific Learning Disorders in Pupils with Visual Impairment in Czech Special Education Practice

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Abstract

In this paper we focus on the issue of depistication and accurate diagnosis of specific learning disabilities in pupils with severe visual impairment in the current special education practice in the Czech Republic. This issue is very often dealt with in our country at the level of pronouncing a presumptive diagnosis that accompanies visual impairment, but further diagnosis does not follow. The aim of our paper is to present the results of ongoing research in this area (this research is co-financed by IGA_PdF_2024_019 - The phenomenon of specific learning disabilities in pupils with visual impairment). The paper includes a presentation of the results of the research on the topic in the context of global research, which will be followed by the current situation at the level of Czech special education. The data for the research itself was collected by means of questionnaires and interviews with experts in the field. In this paper we focus on the issue of depistication and accurate diagnosis of specific learning disabilities in pupils with severe visual impairment in the current special education practice in the Czech Republic. This issue is very often dealt with in our country at the level of pronouncing a presumptive diagnosis that accompanies visual impairment, but further diagnosis does not follow. The aim of our paper is to present the results of ongoing research in this area (this research is co-financed by IGA_PdF_2024_019 - The phenomenon of specific learning disabilities in pupils with visual impairment). The paper includes a presentation of the results of the research on the topic in the context of global research, which will be followed by the current situation at the level of Czech special education. The data for the research itself was collected by means of questionnaires and interviews with experts in the field.

Keywords: Persons with visual impairment, Specific learning disabilities, Diagnostic

Mediation in the light of UNCITRAL

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Abstract

UNCITRAL recognized the value of conciliation or mediation, an interchangeable term used to adapt to the actual and practical use, as a method of amicably settling disputes arising in the context of international commercial relations and responded by adopting the UNCITRAL Conciliation Rules (1980), which offer an internationally harmonized set of procedural rules for the conduct of conciliation proceedings, and which were amended by the UNCITRAL Mediation Rules (2021). Further, in the context of recognition of the increasing use of conciliation as a method for settling commercial disputes, the UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Conciliation (2002) was initially developed and later amended by the UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Mediation and International Settlement Agreements Resulting from Mediation (2018). It complements the United Nations Convention on International Settlement Agreements Resulting from Mediation, which opened for signature in Singapore on 7 August 2019 and entered into force on 12 September 2020. The Convention will further enhance the use of mediation and foster access to justice. Additionally, UNCITRAL adopted the Notes on Mediation (2021), which is an explanatory text on the organization of mediation proceedings. This paper aims to review the jurisdictional and scientific literature back ground of the topic.

Keywords: Mediation, Conciliation, Conflict management

An Investigation on the Relationship between Prospective EFL Teachers' Levels of Narcissism and Cooperative Learning Skills

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Abstract

Language learning is not only a cognitive process but also a social endeavor that involves interaction with others. In the context of language learning, social interactions play a vital role in developing communicative competence, cultural understanding, and linguistic fluency. While numerous factors influence language learning outcomes, one aspect that warrants examination is the impact of narcissism on social interactions in the language learning environment. This research aims to examine the relationship between narcissism and collaborative learning skills by examining how narcissistic traits can shape and influence interactions between language learners in terms of gender and grade variables. The research objectives of this study were investigated using a correlational research design. The sample of this research includes 103 teacher candidates studying in the field of English Language Education at a state university in the spring semester of the 2023-2024 academic year. The Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI-16) and the Cooperative Learning Scale were utilized to collect the data. According to the findings of the study, most students perceive their degrees of narcissism to be medium or low. The results also showed that gender had a substantial impact on the narcissistic subscales of exploitation and superiority, but did not affect the overall scores, authority, exhibitionism, entitlement, and self-sufficiency sub-dimensions. The results also showed that almost all of the participants demonstrated a medium level of cooperative learning abilities. There was a moderately positive, but non-significant relationship between the narcissism levels of prospective EFL teachers and their collaborative learning skills.

Keywords: Narcissism, Cooperative learning skills, Prospective EFL teachers, Psychology

The Association Between Transformational Leadership and Teachers' Creativity: The Mediating Role of Professional Resilience and Job Satisfaction

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Abstract

Transformational leadership is the ability to encourage followers toward innovation and change. It is critical in educational environments where teachers' creativity significantly impacts learning outcomes and school performance. This study investigates the association between transformational leadership and teachers' creativity with the mediating role of professional resilience and job satisfaction. The study employs a cross-sectional methodology, utilizing a quantitative research design. Data are collected online from teachers working at all school levels in Turkey and determined by convenience sampling. The scales include those for transformational leadership (Okan & Okan, 2021), individual creativity (Balay, 2010), professional resilience (Limon, 2022), and job satisfaction (Keser & Öngen Bilir, 2019). Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) will be used to analyze and test the hypothesized relationships among variables. Although data collection is ongoing, preliminary analyses indicate that transformational leadership significantly influences teachers' creativity. Additionally, professional resilience and job satisfaction mediate this relationship. The findings are anticipated to reveal the crucial role of transformational leadership in enhancing teachers' creativity levels. Specifically, transformational leaders' vision, inspirational communication, and support are expected to contribute to developing teachers' creative capacities. These findings suggest that educational administrators enhance their transformational leadership skills to improve teachers' creativity, thereby boosting overall school performance. In this regard, transformational leadership training and programs could enable teachers to adopt more innovative and practical approaches to education by increasing their professional resilience and job satisfaction.

Keywords: Transformational leadership, Professional resilience, Job satisfaction, Creativity

Some General Considerations Regarding Course and Seminar Activities Using Different Lecture Types

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Abstract

The priorities and directions of action of the university didactic methodology should be customized according to the specialized discipline. The promotion of active and interactive methods is considered, which will transform students into co-participants in the construction of their own knowledge, in their own training and education. In this sense, the lecture (with its various types) is the established form of exposition, especially in higher education. The paper presents a study carried out on a sample of teaching staff from higher education, who teach psycho-pedagogical subjects, at different faculties within the University of Oradea. The use of different variants of the university lecture (the lecture using discussion scales, the lecture using discussion groups, the lecture starting from key words and phrases, the Curran lecture, etc.) lead to the diversification of the didactic methodology, in order to build diversified learning situations; ensuring the dynamic and open character of the didactic methodology, in accordance with the modern vision of didactic activities; promoting active and interactive methods, which causes students to be co-participants in their own training and education. Of great efficiency is the knowledge of one's own interest in learning as well as the knowledge of the interest in learning the right thing.

Keywords: Course, Seminar, Lecture types

Relationship between Favoritism Attitudes and Behaviors in School Management and Teachers' Perceptions of Organizational Ethical Climate

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Abstract

This research aimed to investigate the relationship between teachers' perceptions of school administrators' nepotism and the organizational ethical climate. The study employed a relational screening model, involving 331 voluntary teachers from public schools in the Akçakoca District of Düzce province during the 2023-2024 academic year. Data were collected using the Organizational Ethical Climate Scale and Nepotism in School Management Scale. Mean, standard deviation, and correlation analyses were conducted for data analysis. According to the obtained results, teachers' perception levels towards the organizational ethical climate scale ranged predominantly at the level of "mostly true" in the total scale and across the sub-dimensions of social responsibility, rules, self-seeking benevolence, efficiency and "sometimes true" in the sub-dimension of principles. Teachers' perception levels towards the nepotism in school administration scale were rated as "never" in the total scale and in the sub-dimensions of evaluation and planning, while rated as "rarely" in the sub-dimensions of coordination and organization. A low and medium level negative relationship was found between teachers' perceptions of organizational ethical climate and nepotism in school administration. A low level negative significant relationship was found between the total of the organizational ethical climate scale and the total of the nepotism in school management scale and evaluation, coordination, organization, planning sub-dimensions. A low level negative significant relationship was found between the total score of nepotism in school administration scale and the sub-dimensions of organizational ethical climate, namely social responsibility, rules, self-seeking benevolence, principles and efficiency. Several suggestions were proposed to mitigate nepotism in school management and foster a robust organizational ethical climate, including encouraging managerial participation in decision-making processes, ensuring transparency, conducting evaluations objectively and fairly, demonstrating managerial behaviors that provide equal opportunities to all staff, and implementing regular training to enhance awareness of ethical standards among employees.

Keywords: Ethics, Organizations, Favoritism, Organizational climate

The Effect of Altruism on Social Entrepreneurship: The Mediating Role of Social Intelligence

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Abstract

The study aims to investigate whether social intelligence had a mediating role in the relationship between altruism and social entrepreneurship characteristics of pre-service teachers. The participants of the research consisted of 385 pre-service teachers studying in four higher education institutions in the Eastern Black Sea region of Turkey in the fall semester of the 2023-2024 academic year. The research data were collected by using altruism scale, Tromsø social intelligence scale, and social entrepreneurship characteristics of pre-service teacher's scale. The study, which was designed in correlational survey model, employed structural equation analysis to test the mediating role of social intelligence in the relationship between altruism and social entrepreneurship. Sub-dimensions of social entrepreneurship characteristics of pre-service teacher's scale had a significant and positive relationship with sub-dimensions of altruism scale, and Tromsø social intelligence scale. The structural equation model tested to determine the mediating role of social intelligence in the relationship between altruism and social entrepreneurship characteristics of pre-service teachers was found to be statistically significant and met compliance criteria.

Keywords: Altruism, Social entrepreneurship, Social intelligence, Pre-service teachers, Structural equation modeling

Generation-specific Perceptions of the Agile Approach in a Comparison of Hungarian and Arabic Respondents' Opinion

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Abstract

Due to the accelerated economic, social and technological changes, market processes, including consumer expectations and preferences, are changing along stronger dynamics. At the same time, consumers are increasingly demanding customized solutions from service providers, which creates a new need for differentiation in product and service development. This rapid change in individual preferences and the concomitant increase in demand for customized solutions is leading to ever shorter product cycles. These factors have greatly changed the product development process, requiring much faster responsiveness at all stages. Effectively meeting these new demands is a major challenge for the whole organization, to which an agile approach is increasingly providing an adequate response. The present study examines the knowledge and perceptions of this agile approach, primarily from a generation-specific perspective. In the framework of quantitative primary research, the attitudes of each generation towards the agile approach were analyzed with the aim of shedding light on the reasons for generational differences in the acceptance of this philosophy. In the primary research, we used a pre-tested, standardized questionnaire online survey among Hungarian and Arabic respondents. 5067 Hungarian and 305 Arabic evaluable questionnaire was analyzed. The results of the research show the knowledge and perceptions of the agile approach for each generation. They provide practical guidance for companies wishing to follow or adopt an agile organizational culture, on what tools and solutions can be successful for each generation to adopt agile.

Keywords: Agility, Generations, Primary research, Intercultural aspects

Perception and Assessment of Global Challenges in the Life of Hungarian and Slovak SMEs and Their Impact on Competitiveness

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Abstract

The 21st century has brought unprecedented turbulent changes in the lives of all economic actors. Households and businesses are no exception to these changes, which are further exacerbated by increasing digital compliance, new challenges, environmental degradation and scarcity of raw materials. There are many other challenges facing modern society. There are also new challenges and situations for today's businesses. The increasingly globalized world, with borders being broken down even more thanks to digitalization, is putting businesses on a new compliance path. Global economic competition, digitalization, the influence of multinational and transnational corporations, the international political situation and even the impact and aftermath of pandemics are all being felt. However, these challenges are perceived differently by businesses of their size and experience. The differences are even greater when comparing countries. In our study, we attempt to assess and compare the global challenges as they are perceived by Hungarian and Slovakian businesses. The two countries share the same economic background and have faced the same obstacles in the past. This is why we consider it important to examine global challenges and their assessment and perception in a comprehensive questionnaire survey of Hungarian and Slovakian businesses' perceptions, revealing the deeper dimensions and interrelationships that can have a significant impact on the countries' competitiveness.

Keywords: SME, Global challenges, Hungary, Slovakia,

A Systematic Review of Curriculum Leadership Studies

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Abstract

Curriculum leadership is a multi-dimensional concept embracing several roles for stakeholders such as teachers, school principals, and program coordinators; however, it is commonly considered as a kind of school principals' practices. Curriculum leadership contributes to teacher empowerment, curriculum improvement, quality of school systems and ultimately enhancement of student learning. To understand those contributions, it is important to delve into research focusing on aspects of curriculum leadership. The purpose of this systematic review is two-fold: first is to identify descriptive and methodological trends of curriculum leadership studies, and second is to find out under which themes the results of those studies are collected. Based on PRISMA (The Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses) 2020 guideline, this review followed the procedures of identification of the records, screening for eligibility, and inclusion of the studies in the review. To identify the records, databases such as Web of Science, Scopus, Springer, ERIC were searched with the keyword "curriculum leadership". The obtained records were checked for duplications. The titles and abstracts of the records were screened based on pre-determined exclusion criteria such as publications other than peer-reviewed articles, languages other than English, topics other than curriculum leadership and studies other than empirical ones. The studies included in the final review were analyzed inductively in terms of contexts and purposes, methods and results to reveal the common and distinguishing characteristics of the research on curriculum leadership. The results of the review indicated that curriculum leadership contexts ranged from schools (large or rural) to academic departments, from teachers or principals to head of departments. Some of the purposes that were addressed around curriculum leadership studies could be listed as understanding curriculum leadership roles and tasks, describing stakeholders' (teachers, principals, etc.) experiences in the curriculum leadership process or revealing curriculum leadership challenges. Most of the studies had qualitative nature utilizing data triangulation. The results of the included studies could be classified under themes such as curriculum leadership roles, dynamics that had impact upon curriculum leadership practices and curriculum leadership development. This systematic review had implications for policymakers, practitioners and researchers for the future policies, practices and research areas.

Keywords: Curriculum leadership, Curriculum leaders, Systematic review

Testing Taiwanese Learners of Hebrew if Their Style Matches the Listening Performance

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Abstract

Learning styles have long been a topic of debate within educational psychology, with proponents arguing that recognizing individual learning preferences can enhance academic performance and facilitate easier study habits, making it easier for learners and educators to teach and learn. Conversely, critics assert that existing research on learning styles lacks validity and accuracy and that the effectiveness of tailoring instruction to specific learning styles may vary based on context, subject matter, or even the individual learner's adaptability. This preliminary study aims to investigate the practicality and efficacy of learning styles in the context of language instruction. Specifically, we focus on Taiwanese students, who will first complete a VARK learning style assessment in traditional Chinese characters. Following this, participants were tasked with learning 20 Hebrew vocabulary words through a video-based lesson. The instructional design incorporated both visual and auditory modalities. We anticipated that students whose learning styles align with the instructional method employed would demonstrate superior performance in word recognition tasks, thereby supporting the meshing hypothesis and affirming the relevance of learning styles in educational settings. By bridging the gap between theory and practice, this study seeks to enhance our understanding of learning styles and their potential role in shaping pedagogical approaches that are responsive to student needs. In light of the mixed evidence surrounding learning styles, this research endeavors to provide empirical data that could inform future educational practices and contribute to the development of more personalized learning environments. Through this exploration, we hope to clarify the conditions under which learning styles can be beneficial, or alternatively, highlight the limitations of such frameworks in achieving desired educational outcomes.

Key words: Learning styles, Teaching Hebrew, Language instruction

A Methodology for Life-cycle Assessment of Electric Vehicles as Marketing Strategy

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Abstract

During the examination of consumer habits, we cannot ignore the changes in the value system and the concept of "sustainability", which is increasingly affecting it. The question is, however, in which customer decisions does sustainability prevail during the individual value system? What marketing strategy theories are there and where does life cycle analysis play a role in this? What kind of carbon footprint reduction does all this mean: is the “green” product green in practice indeed? The paper reflects on differences that can be easily differentiated according to sustainable value orientation, on the traceable specifics of sustainability in consumer decision-making and customer behavior, which is particularly noticeable in the case of a segment such as electro mobility. Electric mobility is spreading worldwide in order to minimize environmental impacts and reduce dependence on petroleum. Like all new technologies, there is uncertainty regarding its environmental, economic and social impacts. With my research, the aim was set up for making the characteristics of "green" innovation clearer and more measurable, in such a way as to lay the foundation for the debate about the viability of emerging technologies of electric vehicles. Parallely I aim to reveal marketing research gaps in the sustainability assessment of electric vehicles and provide an outlook on the current state of this and possible methods of applying integrated life cycle modeling approaches. Therefore, it is necessary to compare the manufacturing processes of electric vehicles at the component level, with the methodology already used in the life cycle assessment of electric vehicles. By expanding the toolset of marketing research and sustainable innovation, we have the opportunity to conduct a well-based, quantified analysis and decision-making explaining the sustainability of responsible consumer preference and responsible customer decision-making. Factors influencing consumer preference and customer decision-making, such as R&D activity, the possibilities of innovation-driven transformation of enterprises through measurable emission reduction, sustainability or recycling, were given a prominent role in the paper. The research approaches certain marketing issues of sustainable consumption from the point of view of the innovation-driven methodology of life cycle assessment of electric vehicles. In this context, the life cycle analysis (LCA), which can quantify sustainability, is presented as a strategic indicator of the environmental effects occurring in certain stages of the Circular Economy Models. My aim is to present the professional foundations of the circular economic model and the green marketing strategy during the innovative product development of electric vehicles, with the potential effects of the produced products on the environment. During this, two typically used electric vehicle parts, the ASM / PSM engine, were selected using the LCA method successfully applied in car manufacturing, where LCA modeling of 12 different engines was performed according to the "cradle-to-gate" scope. I determined my results in the LCIA methodology "IPCC AR6 Global Warming Potential for 100 years" (GWP100), kgCO2 equivalent, modeled with the Gabi 4.0 software. Regarding the results, PSM engines requiring rare earth elements cause approximately 2.5 times more CO2 emissions than their ASM counterparts. By applying consumption value measurement methods based on life cycle analysis, the values-based consumer behavior model can be established as an indicator of the innovation-driven transformation of enterprises, which use numerical values to explain the processes of product production and, at the same

time, the motives for responsible, sustainable product and service selection. At the same time, the sociological and anthropological theories that form the starting point of marketing research can be supplemented with a numerical sustainability indicator in the future, providing a basis for exploring the internal correlation system of the factors that determine responsible consumer behavior. The results of this paper can help researchers in the organizational and consumer markets to review the practice of sustainability assessment of electric vehicles, which are the factors behind the decisions of consumers through quantitative analysis of Circular economy models and the transition to a carbon-neutral economy, green economy development and sustainable development, can be sustainability metrics for choices of specific product and services.

Keywords: Sustainable marketing, Innovation, Innovation-driven transformation, Economic models, Life cycle assessment.

Compostable Packaging - possible Marketing Strategies for Applying Microplastic-free Packaging in Practice Using the 7P Tool

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Abstract

When examining services and consumer habits, one cannot ignore the changes in the value system and the concept of "sustainability", which is increasingly affecting it. This is especially true for a product range that causes a global environmental problem, such as plastic packaging materials, bags and sacks that are widely found in industry and households. Environmental or sustainable marketing of products and services includes taking into account the environmental effects during the entire life cycle of the product, from the production of raw materials to the final disposal of the product, using design, promotion, pricing and sales channels. The market life cycle of the resulting "product-services" includes marketing, which, like classical marketing, focuses on customers, while "green" marketing focuses more on the sustainable way of life of people and the state of the environment. The purpose of this document is to present the possibility of replacing the plastic packaging materials that are widely found in green waste collection with an alternative, compostable product, its role in a sustainable, circular economy, touching on the green marketing strategy of the product along the 7P model, as well as the presentation of the possible quality improvement procedures of the utilization processes in a in a broader structured case study presented by clients of MOHU (the Hungarian waste management concession company). Although the SUP (Single Used Plastic) regulation, which affects the legal environment, imposes serious restrictions on single-use plastics, plastics such as LDPE and HDPE form a significant part of the waste and, remaining as microplastics, represent a significant impact on the environment. As an alternative, the use of compostable bio-bags provides an innovative, alternative solution and carries significantly greater potential than putting green waste in landfills or incinerators as sorting residues. This document defines bio and compostable plastics, their main characteristics, problems, and their importance in waste management. A prominent role is given to detailing the possibilities of using bioplastics and compostable biobags, and within this, the role played in the collection of green waste as part of the Circular Economy process, presented through a structured case study. Part of my SWOT analysis defined in the green marketing of compostable bags is the examination of related challenges (such as system errors, investments, lack of customer awareness, etc.) and opportunities (such as branding, positive social image, competitive advantage, advanced BAT technologies, etc.). The formulation of horizontal marketing strategies, referring to the marketing mix or the 7Ps of green marketing to seize the sustainable opportunities, is the guarantee of the success of the sustainable transition. The growing scientific literature and media coverage of the health effects of microplastics is an opportunity for the degradable bag as a disruptive technology. According to my research, by changing communication from "degradable" to "microplastic-free", we essentially ride on an already existing wave and take advantage of an already existing strength. This study presents the SO marketing potential of compostable packaging, specifically the "OK compost Industrial" collection bags used during the collection of green waste, in the mandatory organic and green waste collection in Hungary, with the help of the developped Business Model Canvas, and draws the conclusion that the green marketing has a lot of room for

maneuver in the future and the role of compostable bags in practice and commerce will continue to grow.

Keywords: Biobag, PLA, Green marketing, Sustainable marketing strategies, SWOT, Business Model Canvas

Sharing the Privacy and Personal Data of Pupils in the Context of Using the Internet, Social Networks, and Other Online Services and Concerning Possible Risky Phenomena

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Abstract

With the increasing use of information and communication technologies, cybercrimes against children are also increasing. Online risky behavior can take many forms as making personal data available to other subjects, sharing visual material with the general public, engaging in online discussions with sexual undertones and vulgar comments or establishing new friendships with unknown people. The anonymity of users itself is a potentially risky aspect of behavior on the Internet, which may develop into the use of fictitious identities, synchronous and asynchronous methods of online communication, and social diversity in communication with an undetermined number of users. The very issue of sharing has thus gained attention in recent years, not only in the field of law but also in the field of pedagogical sciences. The presented article focuses on the experiences and possible risks of sharing among second-grade primary school pupils. Sharing personal data can be defined as publishing detailed information about teenagers in the form of photos, videos, and posts through social media. It can violate the privacy of children and lead to a whole range of other negative phenomena, such as frustration or abuse of children as a tool for creating extremist and hateful content. In the field of pedagogical research, children's privacy is associated with the protection of personal data. It is often linked to the issue of violation of children's privacy, exclusion from the collective due to the inability to use the Internet, the risk of increasing aggression, sexual coercion, threats to privacy, identity theft, and new forms of surveillance and exploitation. The article aims to describe the fundamental aspects, topics, and experiences of primary school students connected with sharing private and personal data on the Internet, social networks, and other online services. Data were collected through an anonymous questionnaire survey, in which a total of 1,306 secondary school (or the corresponding level of a multi-year high school) pupils participated. Of the total number of respondents, 619 were men, 592 were women, and 95 of the interviewed respondents did not want to state their biological sex. We consider risks such as bullying, cyberbullying, threats, blackmail, and other negative phenomena caused by the violation or misuse of personal data and privacy of students in the online space to be particularly important for the consistent prevention of risky phenomena in the online space.

Keywords: Pupils, Sharing, Privacy, Personal data, Risks

The Mediating Role of School Effectiveness in the Relationship between Transformational Leadership and Workplace Exclusion

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to reveal the mediating role of school effectiveness in the relationship between transformational leadership and workplace exclusion. The sample of the study consisted of 410 teachers working in primary, secondary and high school's in Bolu/Turkey province center in the 2023-2024 academic year. Correlational design was used in the study and path analysis was used to reveal the predictive relationships between variables. Research the data were has been collected the brief transformational leadership scale, the perceived school effectiveness scale and the workplace exclusion scale. As a result of the study, it was seen that the hypotheses put forward in line with the model put forward were confirmed. In this context, it was concluded that transformational leadership has a significant positive effect on school effectiveness, school effectiveness has a significant negative effect on workplace exclusion, transformational leadership has a significant negative effect on workplace exclusion and finally school effectiveness has a mediating role in the effect of transformational leadership on workplace exclusion. In the context of the results, suggestions were made such as providing in-service courses for school administrators on transformational leadership and school effectiveness, preventing exclusion at work by giving teachers the opportunity to develop themselves and participate in the decisions taken.

Keywords: Transformational leadership, Workplace exclusion, School effectiveness, Teachers

Research and Development of Disruptive Technologies in the Field of E-Mobility

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Abstract

The introduction of the quartz watch in the 1970s. The introduction of the mass-produced car. The introduction of digital cameras in the 1990s. The introduction of mp3 players and the iPod in 2001. What do they have in common? It is the innovation and disruptive nature of innovation. Few management theories have had such an impact on the business world as Clayton M. Christensen's 1997 work entitled 'Innovator's Dilemma'. In Christensen's business theory, disruptive innovation is an innovation that creates a new market or enters the bottom of an existing market and eventually displaces established market-leading companies and products. Since this is quite a general statement, I will focus further on an area that has perhaps the most impact on emissions, global warming and CO2 emissions nowadays: the electro-mobility (EVs). What if I said that my car is so fuel efficient that I can go 100 kms on 2.5 liters of fuel? Would that be "disruptive" enough? Tesla, the main manufacturer of electro-mobility, is cited as a disruptor in the automotive industry. The mass introduction of electric vehicles to the market was the beginning of the era of electrification, which according to some professional opinions is disruptive, since the fuel and maintenance costs of electric vehicles are 10 times cheaper than those of internal combustion engine vehicles and about 5 times more efficient. Electric vehicles can (in fact, must) be charged from renewable energy sources. However, the issue of confusion is one of relativity, where "relativity" is a comparison of the entire life cycle of two products. This paper summarizes Christensen's principles that incumbents should address in the field of electro-mobility, and aims to clarify the characteristics of disruptive innovation in such a way that the viability of emerging technologies bases the debate on carbon dioxide emissions. At the same time, it defines potentially disruptive technologies that may have an influence on the future of electro-mobility. Full life cycle analysis (LCA) calculations have shown that EVs have a higher initial post-production carbon footprint than internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles due to battery pack manufacturing processes. However, the increase in the CO2 footprint associated with the production of electric vehicles is dwarfed by the operational CO2 footprint of ICE vehicles. Carbon parity of electric vehicles with ICE vehicles can be achieved in about six months, depending on the kilometres driven. This depends on the network availability of renewable energy sources and greatly influences how environmentally friendly the electric vehicle that can be charged from the network is. The production of electric vehicles and batteries emits more CO2 before the first kilometre is driven, however, the carbon footprint of ICE vehicles overtakes that of electric vehicles after ~24,000 km of driving. A typical electric vehicle takes a year to reach "carbon parity". If electricity is taken from a fossil grid, catch-up can take more than five years. If the grid is powered by sustainable energy production (solar, wind, etc.), the catch-up time is about six months. It can be seen that the disruptive nature of electro-mobility should be treated as a fact, supported by numbers, but also unstable. The electric vehicle industry faces many challenges in the future. Technological advances, batteries, expansion of charging infrastructure and cost reduction are key factors. Can the analysis of the life cycle assessment of electric vehicles, underpinning the carbon footprint of the vehicles, be an innovation? Can reducing C02 emissions be an advantage? The paper presents disruptive technologies such as the use of solid electrolytes, the reduction of charging time, and

the transformation of charging through induction charging also highlighting the innovation of fuel cell cars representing a revolutionary perspective in the automotive industry. In summary, existing definitions are based on successful technologies to define potentially disruptive technologies: disruptiveness must be related to manufacturers and/or infrastructure, where the two are often interrelated, while innovation must provide more, e.g. C02 emission reduction, as the equivalence of the service to the end user.

Keywords: Disruptive technologies, LCA, Electric vehicles, Innovator's Dilemma, Solid electrolytes

The Impact of Coach's Authentic Leadership on Psychological Capital: A Case Study of Youth Archers

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Abstract

Archery is thriving in every country, with skill levels steadily improving. To achieve better athletic performance, coach's leadership style and athlete's psychological qualities have become crucial for success. Authentic leadership emphasizes that leaders express themselves genuinely, share information openly and transparently, build trust, and inspire athletes to voluntarily believe in and follow. However, athletes often face psychological stress such as anxiety, tension, and burnout in competitions. At this time, psychological capital is crucial for them to overcome obstacles, show confidence, and realize their potential to achieve success. Individuals with higher psychological capital can usually maintain a positive attitude, improve their skills, and sustain good performance over the long term. Psychological capital has been defined as an individual's positive psychological state of development, include self-efficacy, hope, optimism, and resilience, these qualities can enhance motivation, help athletes quickly recover in the face of adversity and perform outstanding. Previous studies have found a significant positive correlation between coach's authentic leadership and athlete's psychological capital. The youth period is the key to athlete development because the technical training and psychological qualities during this stage have a profound impact on future development, Therefore, the main purpose of this study is to examine the impact of coach's authentic leadership on the psychological capital of youth archers. The subjects of the study are domestic junior high school and high school archers, through literature analysis, this study aims to review the current research on related topics in recent years to establish a framework that is more in line with modern structures and theoretical foundations.

Keywords: Authentic leadership, Psychological capital, Archery, Athlete, Education

Usage and Attitude of Hungarians over 40 towards Digital Health Solutions - Results of a Primary Research

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Abstract

Hungary's health behaviors lag behind the EU average in smoking, alcohol consumption, obesity rates, and life expectancy with cardiovascular diseases as leading cause of death. Digital health interventions (DHIs) can support access to healthcare, prevention, and treatment adherence. The uptake of DHIs to promote lifestyle changes and monitor health behaviours is growing. The awareness and application of DHIs is crucial for improving the health status of the middle aged and older Hungarian population. Research aims: to understand the attitudes and awareness of 40+ years old Hungarians about DHIs. Specifically, to explore familiarity with and the usage of health apps, the views on using ChatGPT for health queries, and attitudes concerning health data sharing. Methodology: computer aided web interviews were conducted in May 2024 among 200 40+ years old respondents from a national sample of urban resident's representative in terms of age, gender, and geographical region. Results: health apps were used by 46% of respondents, notably the EESZT app („EgészségAblak") but usage varied among the population. Fitness apps were also popular. 19% of respondents would use ChatGPT for urgent health queries, but most wouldn't pay. Concerning data protection, 54% would share basic health info, but only 30% would share lab results and diagnoses. Respondents trusted domestic university research centers most with sharing their health data. Conclusion: the importance of digital lifestyle interventions is increasing with potential benefit over individual effect through data sharing, in which domestic universities make play an important facilitating role.

Keywords: Digital health interventions, Health apps, ChatGPT, Population over 40

Educational Innovation of Using Artificial Intelligence in University Education: A Comprehensive Student Survey

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Abstract

This paper investigates the adoption and potential integration of artificial intelligence (AI) within higher education, examining its impact on educators and learners through detailed perspectives gathered from university students. It provides an extensive literature review outlining the dynamics, characteristics, and the application of AI in the educational sector. The primary research included a meticulously designed survey distributed among active students to assess their current experiences, perceived benefits, and concerns having AI-driven materials and tools in educational environments. Based on the learners' responses a generally positive attitude towards the use of AI was revealed among the university students. They expressed a strong belief in their ability to learn with and utilize AI tools effectively, acknowledging the significant advantages AI can offer in enhancing educational experiences and providing personalized academic support. This optimistic view is, however, tempered by significant concerns, particularly regarding ethical issues and the potential shift away from traditional pedagogical methods. The data also showed that the participants highly valued the effectiveness and accessibility provided by the AI-enhanced instructional materials and teaching methods. Despite this, there remained a substantial degree of apprehension surrounding the ethical implications and safety of AI applications in education. This paper makes a significant contribution to the field of educational technology by providing primary research on AI-related challenges and considerations. It highlights the critical importance of maintaining a balanced approach that prioritizes technological innovation alongside ethical considerations and human-centered practices in the development and integration of AI into higher education, advocating for responsible use of technology.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, University education, Innovation

Development of Organizational Healing Scale: Validity and Reliability Study

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Abstract

Organizational healing refers to the actual work undertaken to repair and restore the social fabric, continuity, expectations, and fragmented self-concepts necessary for an organization to return to a healthy operational state. Recently, the subject of organizational healing, which holds significant importance in ensuring organizations return to their previous state following major trauma, has frequently been studied within management concept. Therefore, there is a need for research obtained through quantitative research methods on organizational healing. This study aims to develop a valid and reliable scale to determine the perceived healing levels of organizations after experiencing traumatic events or major crises. Following a literature review, a pool of 32 items was created and revised based on expert opinions. To prepare the dataset for analysis, the assumptions of exploratory factor analysis (sample size, homogeneity, linearity, multicollinearity) were first conducted. Data from 441 participants were used for the exploratory factor analysis (EFA) stage, and data from 366 participants were used for the confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) stage in the development of the organizational healing scale. The two factors (Individual Priority and Institutional Priority) identified after the EFA were confirmed through CFA. The reliability coefficient of the organizational healing scale was determined using the Cronbach's Alpha coefficient, and it was found that the reliability coefficients of the two sub-dimensions and the total scale were within a reliable reference range. When examining the findings related to the development of the organizational healing scale, it is observed that the scale is valid and reliable for measuring perceived organizational healing levels.

Keywords: Organizational healing, Organizational Healing Scale, Scale development

University as Perceived by Young Individuals with Special Needs

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Abstract

This is a part of paper series developed by neurodiversity and learning lab researchers. Special needs individuals' perceptions and definitions of financial literacy, money use, friendship are among the research focus of the lab. The lab researchers believe neurodiversity approach to autism and focus on how neurodiverse people make meaning of their everyday experiences. Therefore, this paper examines four young boys', three autistic and one with down syndrome, perceptions of university with photovoice method. Photovoice is a way of communication by pictures. At the very beginning of the research, all participants attended to a 1-hour workshop in which they learned basic principles of taking pictures. One of the researchers was leading the workshop and she let participants practice picture taking with mobile phones. The research was designed as two consecutive sessions. In the first session, the participants were asked to explain their perceptions about university by taking pictures. Each of the participants took at least 10 pictures and they were asked to choose the best 4 ones to explain what university is. Then the researchers interviewed each participant in an unstructured form. In the second session, the researchers used the pictures of different old universities like İstanbul and Bogazici Universities along with the picture of FSMVU, where all participants attended, and asked them to look at the pictures and define what university is. Data collected through two sessions were analyzed by coding pictures and transcripts of interviews. Data displays that although participants highlighted different aspects of the university, mostly social aspects of it was visible in their pictures.

Keywords: University, Special needs, Young individuals

School Leadership Facing The Mentality, Culture And Vision of The New School

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Abstract
Leadership with his passion and professionalism has been the main support for achieving high results. A high performance school will respond to the challenges of modern times. In this performance, school leadership plays an important role in realizing these achievements.
The idea of this study originated as a reflection of interactive discussions with the training of school principals. The school principals during the trainings emphasized that in the organization and effective functioning of the leadership in their school, they felt under a double pressure. The external pressure of education institutions and the internal pressure of the commitment of teachers, parents, students and other education workers.
This study it is based on a methodology with qualitative methods and it examined precisely the impact of these factors on school leadership. Research and evidence of findings in similar studies, review of legislation and documents derived from them and interviews with directors was achieved in the collection of data and their analysis on the basis of meta-analysis and cross-tabulations.
The paper came to the conclusion that the school lidership needs to increase their capacities and their abilities to create a positive climate in the relationships and reports within the school by processing, harmonizing in advance and the applicability with the official instances of education.
The positive climate, the competences of the school lidership include the interest group expanding the school's vision, making it more practical to implement the school's plans, ensuring and increasing the quality of its operation.

Keywords: Leadership, School, Principal, Relationship, School performance

Digital Gender Violence in Adolescent Girls: A Qualitative Study on Experiences, Perceptions and Responses in the Intercultural School Environment

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Abstract

Recent studies have documented the significant prevalence of digital gender violence among adolescents. Ringrose (2022) found that approximately 30% of teenage girls in the UK had experienced digital abuse from their romantic partners. Identified risk factors include unlimited access to digital devices, the normalization of abusive behaviors in the digital environment, and a lack of education about the safe use of technology. We present a qualitative research whose objective is to identify in depth how adolescent girls from various ethnic backgrounds and cultures perceive and experience different forms of digital gender violence, such as cyberbullying and the dissemination of non-consensual intimate images. 20 Spanish adolescent girls between 14 and 18 years old have been interviewed. The results indicate that they tend to minimize the severity of digital violence by considering it less serious than physical violence. The normalization of this violence is influenced by school culture and gender power dynamics, where online bullying is often seen as a "normal" part of social interaction.

Keywords: Digital Gender, Violence, Adolescent Girls, Intercultural school

Analysis of a Management Training Game

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Abstract

Management trainings frequently include gamified scenarios that, in the trainer's opinion and experience, assist participants in recognizing their current behaviours and practices, and areas of weakness in a setting that is somewhat apart from their everyday work. After reviewing the process, players can get better through the findings of the game. The usefulness criteria of management training games as tools for improving technical, personal and managerial abilities is investigated in this study, based on literature review of good educational game design. Briefing of a selected training game is presented in the article, and the game is piloted, key goodness factors are identified that contribute to the success of such training programs. Additionally, potential approaches of solving the challenge of the game are developed and contrasted with the pilot run. According to the research, training exercises that keep the participants amused and are highly interactive, closely resemble real-world situations, and offer quick, useful feedback promise success in reaching the intended learning goals.

Keywords: Management training, Serious games, Game-based learning, Motivation, Simulation

The Potential of Integrating Conscious Living into Education for Generation Z in the Light of Primary Data

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Abstract

In this study, we investigate the cognitive aspects of conscious consumer behavior among members of Generation Z. We find that conscious consumerism can greatly help to foster social responsibility, environmental and health-conscious behavior and ethical consumerism. We believe that it is an important educational task to promote and reinforce consumer behavior among young people that increases and creates community value. In this study, we analyzed the dimensions of young people's conscious consumer behavior and its manifestation in concrete forms of behavior, purchasing and consumer decisions. The primary research used a pre-tested standardized questionnaire online survey using a snowball sampling technique. Data were evaluated using bivariate and multivariate analyses in addition to descriptive statistics. Our main objective was to analyze what conscious living means to young people, what behavioral elements they associate with it and what activities they themselves carry out in this spirit. A particular focus of the study is on the possibilities for the adequate integration of the conscious way of life in education for Generation Z.

Keywords: Education, Consciousness, Generation Z

Technology-Induced Unemployment Anxiety Among Undergraduate Students: A Case Study of Aviation Management

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Abstract

The potential of artificial intelligence technologies to enhance operational efficiency in the aviation sector is leading to a transformation in the workforce. According to existing literature, AI applications provide several advantages by enabling more effective management of operations, enhancing safety, reducing costs, and increasing customer satisfaction. In the future, it is expected that AI technologies will be more widely adopted in the aviation sector. This adoption will enhance operational efficiency in aviation but will also lead to changes in the workforce. The potential of AI to optimize various aspects of aviation operations, provide efficient solutions, and reduce operational costs will increase the sector's competitive strength. However, the greater adoption of AI will also lead to changes in the workforce and increase concerns about unemployment. Among aviation management students and industry professionals, there is a fear that AI might reduce job opportunities. This anxiety, combined with the need to minimize human errors in the sector, further exacerbates unemployment concerns. The study examines the technology-induced unemployment anxiety among undergraduate students in Aviation Management. In this context, the "Technology-Induced Unemployment Anxiety Scale," . The sample for the study was selected from undergraduate students in Aviation Management in Turkey, and a survey was administered to these students.

Keywords: Unemployment anxiety, Technology integration, Operational efficiency

Econometric Analysis Between Exports, Imports and Economic Growth in the Economy of Azerbaijan

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Abstract

The economic structure of Azerbaijan is intricately linked to its gross domestic product (GDP), exports, and imports. As a resource-rich nation, Azerbaijan's economy heavily relies on the energy sector, particularly oil and gas exports, which constitute a substantial portion of its GDP. The country's export revenues are dominated by hydrocarbons, making the GDP highly susceptible to fluctuations in global energy prices. This dependency on the energy sector underscores the importance of diversification to ensure sustainable economic growth. In this article, the econometric relationship between total exports, total imports and gross domestic product (GDP) in Azerbaijan will be analyzed using three-month indicators for 2001-2022. The main problem analyzed in the article is to show through econometric analysis whether imports or exports are the reason for the growth of the Azerbaijani economy. As a result of the econometric analysis, econometric relationships were established between total exports, total imports and GDP. During the analyzed period, it was noticed that there is a two-way econometric (Granger) relations between economic growth and exports in the Azerbaijani economy.

Keywords: Economic growth, Export, Import, Granger causality, Johansen co-integration

Teacher Views on Sustainable Organizational Justice in Schools

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to determine teachers' views on sustainable organizational justice. The research, conducted with a qualitative research method, follows a phenomenological model. The study was carried out on 34 teachers working in the central district of Bolu during the 2023-24 academic year. Data was collected through a semi-structured interview form and analyzed through content analysis. The research findings indicate that in defining fairness in school principals, characteristics related to interactional justice are more emphasized, with impartiality-objectivity and experience highlighted as the most important traits of a fair school principal. It is observed that treating everyone equally is a key behavior that should be demonstrated. In schools lacking sustainable organizational justice, groupings and interest-based relationships are common, with teachers often remaining indifferent to unjust practices or speaking up to demand their rights from the school principal. For sustainable organizational justice, it is highlighted that school principals should establish a democratic school climate, act as role models, distribute roles and responsibilities equally, and involve everyone in decision-making. Based on the research results, keeping communication channels open and prioritizing democratic school climate and participation will be crucial steps for the sustainability of their institutions. Furthermore, it is recommended that in terms of sustainable organizational justice, they should adopt an inclusive and participatory management approach in their decisions and practices.

Keywords: Sustainability, Organizational justice, School, Teacher, Administrator

Education Investments: An Important Factor of Economic Growth

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Abstract

In the context of a globalizing world economy, characterized by the rapid spread of information technology and internationalization of economic activities, strengthening the educational potential of a country becomes an independent factor in economic growth. The extent of investment in human capital, especially in education is largely related to the country's strategy for further economic development. Similar to other investments, education has both direct and indirect impacts. Additionally, there are non-economic effects, such as reduced crime rates and environmental protection. Despite the fact that there are significant gaps in the educational systems in different countries, almost everyone in the world views investments in their educational systems as important in the economic progress. This article extensively analyzes previous research conducted by scholars in this field. The reviewed literature indicates that countries with higher levels of education experience faster economic growth. Furthermore, structural changes driven by education are noted to accelerate economic growth. However, most of these studies have focused on examples from developed countries. As an indicator of investment in education, data on government expenditure on education (sourced from UNICEF and the European Training Foundation), education quality (OECD, PISA 2018), enrollment rates, and average years of schooling have been collected and analyzed to identify recent trends. To model the impact of education on GDP, a production function was utilized, establishing a mathematical relationship between average years of schooling and total output. The research method involves a descriptive analysis of educational statistics from the past 10 years. The findings support the notion that countries prioritizing education tend to experience faster economic development, greater innovation, and improved public health, ultimately leading to a more dynamic and resilient economy.

Keywords: Education, Human capital, Economic growth, Structural changes, Sustainable development.

The Importance of Agricultural Markets in the Development of the Agricultural Sector in the Republic of Azerbaijan

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Abstract

As a result of the successful policy carried out in the agricultural field in the country, the demand for fruits, vegetables, melon products and potatoes has been fully met, and a plan of special measures to meet the demand for food wheat has been prepared and is being successfully implemented. The launch of a large number of small, medium and large enterprises specializing in the production and processing of agro-food products in the regions and the created supply and sales markets are of great importance both in increasing the supply and sale of fruits and vegetables, and in providing the country's population with agro-food products. The implementation of continuous and deliberate reforms in the agrarian sector in the country has yielded significant results. As a result of this effective policy, domestic demand for fruits, vegetables, melons, and potatoes is fully satisfied, while a portion of the demand for food wheat is met through local production. Small, medium, and large enterprises have been established and are operational in various regions, focusing on processing agricultural products and producing diverse types of food products. Additionally, the establishment of supply and sale markets in these regions has enhanced the availability and distribution of fruits and vegetables, thereby reducing post-harvest losses.

Keywords: Agricultural products, Agro-food production, Processing industry, Supply and sale markets

From Teacher Methods to School Sustainability: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

This systematic literature review (SLR), which adheres to Keele's (2007) suggested methodology, looks at the effects of teacher methods on school sustainability over a ten-year period. The study carefully examined six databases using the PRISMA methodology, finding 80 papers that needed in-depth analysis. Iteratively, content analysis was improved, beginning with automated analysis done with Leximancer. The ultimate development of the analysis was informed by the viewpoint of the researcher. The study emphasized the broad applicability and long-lasting impact of teacher methods on school sustainability, highlighting their critical function in raising academic standards and guaranteeing the flexibility and resilience of educational establishments. This study provides a thorough analysis of the ways in which teaching methods affect school sustainability. Comprehending this correlation is imperative in devising efficacious tactics, propelling educational reform endeavors, and potentially moulding policy frameworks to bolster triumphant undertakings. Long-term studies, multidisciplinary approaches, policy evaluations, and creative methodology ought to be given top priority in future research.

Keywords: School sustainability, Teacher methods, Pedagogical impact, Systematic literature review, PRISMA.

Project Approach and Agile Management Solutions in the Organizational Functioning of SMEs

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Abstract

Our daily lives are undergoing a major transformation before our eyes. Digitalization and digital content, social media platforms, the unlimited amount of information available through the internet, require a whole new set of people and knowledge. We need new competences to thrive that our parents and grandparents of the previous generation did not even know about. A different dimension of awareness has emerged, raising many questions from the digital, financial, consumer and sustainability perspectives. The messages and lessons from various studies and articles suggest that many individuals are not adequately prepared for these challenges, for a variety of reasons. Inherited patterns, lack of awareness-raising, some aspects of exclusion are all factors working against the process, which is also influenced by the openness, receptiveness and willingness of individuals to embrace new things. The emergence of awareness as a competency is clearly an expectation of the 21st century, without which we are very vulnerable in our challenging lives and our ability to succeed is therefore questionable. Agility as an individual competence is also a child of the 21st century. A few years ago, agility was understood more at an organizational level, but for an organization to become agile, it needs to have agile people. There are many education, training and training courses that try to develop this approach, but the education system can also do a lot to achieve this. The aim of our study is to present the state of competences in modern times, including the different dimensions of awareness through the ability to be agile, in order to highlight the differences and identities in different generational, educational and other aspects, based on the results of a primary research conducted in Hungary.

Keywords: Project orientation, Agility, Agile thinking, SME

Developing Modern-day Competences in Education: In the Sight of an Agile Approach

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Abstract

The 21st century has brought many challenges to actors in all sectors of the economy in almost all walks of life. The challenges have affected households through new competences and labour market expectations but have also brought new challenges towards digitalization or the transformation of finance and individuals. Businesses have had to cope with the difficulties of the pandemic, the challenges of digitalization that started before and then gained momentum after the pandemic, combined with the transformation of other areas. For businesses, a project approach, thinking in terms of projects, has become increasingly important. Science is responding to these challenges by offering new ways of working in projects to improve processes. In addition, new operational principles or systems have emerged, such as the concept of agility, or agile operation. Agility, and agile thinking, is found in almost all areas of business operations and is intended to bring a sense of adaptability and a way of thinking beyond flexibility and rapid response to the everyday life of businesses. The aim of our study is to present the project thinking of Hungarian SMEs through the different levels of their project thinking and to highlight the place and role of agility among the Hungarian enterprises surveyed. Our aim is to present a situational picture of this stratum of enterprises that is able to provide a realistic picture and future directions along the results of a primary research conducted in Hungary.

Keywords: Agility, Competences, Education, Consciousness

Exploring the Multifaceted Drivers of Youth Engagement in Climate Change Policy-Making: A Structural Equation Modeling Approach

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Abstract

Climate change represents a pressing global challenge that necessitates multifaceted solutions and widespread participation. Recognizing youth as key stakeholders, this research investigates the relationships between youth's awareness, concern, efficacy, attitude, and intention to participate in climate change policy-making processes. Drawing upon theoretical frameworks such as the Theory of Planned Behavior and Risk perception theory, along with prior research, this study proposed several hypotheses regarding the interplay of these variables. Utilizing structural equation modeling (SEM), this research aimed to construct and validate a comprehensive parallel model to elucidate the mechanisms driving youth engagement in climate change policy decisions. A nationwide sample of 600 youths aged 14 to 19 was selected through the quota sampling method, ensuring a representative demographic distribution. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire that measured variables such as climate change awareness, environmental concern, perceived self-efficacy, attitudes towards policy participation, and experience engaging in discussions about climate change with people. The analysis employed SEM to test the hypothesized relationships and to assess the direct and indirect effects of the variables on youths' intentions to participate in policy-making. The findings reveal that while the direct effect of youth awareness on their intention to engage in climate change policy was not significant, significant indirect effects were observed through concern, efficacy, attitude, and experience engaging in discussions about climate change with people. Specifically, higher levels of concern about climate change and a strong sense of personal responsibility significantly mediated the relationship between awareness and intention. These results underscore the importance of considering multiple psychological and motivational factors when examining youth engagement in climate change policy decisions. The study's outcomes provide valuable insights for developing targeted policy interventions and educational programs aimed at enhancing youth empowerment and active participation in addressing climate change. To effectively foster youth engagement in policy decisions, this research suggests both theoretical advancements and practical measures, emphasizing the need for comprehensive strategies that integrate awareness, concern, efficacy, and attitudinal shifts to motivate meaningful youth involvement in climate change mitigation efforts.

Keywords: Youth engagement, Climate change, Awareness, Environmental concern, Policy making

Perceptions of National Identity Among Korean Secondary School Students: A Latent Class Analysis Approach

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Abstract

This study investigates the evolving perceptions of national identity among Korean middle school students in the context of increasing immigration and multiculturalism due to globalization. Historically, Korea has upheld the notion of a single race, deeply rooted in educational curricula until the 2007 revisions. This socio-demographic transition raises critical questions about the inclusivity and adaptability of Korean society, which has traditionally been defined by ethnic homogeneity. The legal and societal boundaries of who is considered "Korean" are shifting towards non-ethnic characteristics centered on citizenship, respecting Korean political institutions and laws, prompting a reevaluation of national identity. The primary purpose of this research is to explore how Korean secondary school students perceive the criteria for being considered Korean and to analyze how these perceptions differ based on their media contact experiences. The study utilized data from the '2021 Multicultural Acceptance Survey' conducted by the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, focusing on criteria such as having Korean ancestors, having a Korean mother or father, being born in Korea, having Korean citizenship, respecting Korean political institutions and laws, feeling Korean, having lived in Korea for most of one's life, and being able to speak Korean. A human-centered approach was adopted, employing latent class analysis (LCA) using the poLCA package in the R environment to identify distinct perception groups. Additionally, multiple logistic regression analysis was conducted to examine the differences in perception types based on media contact experiences. The study identified five distinct types of national identity recognition among secondary school students. The findings reveal that the frequency of multicultural contact through mass media significantly influences these perceptions. These results underscore the critical role of media in shaping young people's views on national identity. This study provides valuable insights into the dynamic nature of national identity perceptions among Korean secondary school students and offers strategic directions for multicultural education and media engagement to support a more inclusive and unified society.

Keywords: National identity, Secondary school students, Multicultural contact, Latent class analysis

Some Aspects of Learning/Teaching The Second Language as A Foreign

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Abstract

Georgia is an ethnically diverse state and 14% of the population cannot perceive the Georgian language as their mother tongue, or do not try to master it. The conducted studies revealed that the language barrier is one of the main obstacles to their full integration into the civil and political life of the country. The levels of knowledge required to acquire a second language as a foreign language are divided according to priorities according to traditional language levels (vocabulary, morphology, phonology, syntax, discourse) and types of activities - listening, reading, writing, speaking. The main problem caused by ignorance of the Georgian language as the state language can be solved by an effective reform. Canada, the USA, Finland, Norway, Hungary... were the first to synthesize the ideas and practices of education with the dimensions of a diverse society and modern requirements. The purpose and objectives of our paper implies the use of the best form of integrated teaching of the mutual cooperation principle, which excludes only the so-called "lecture-seminar" type, and students are actively involved in all sections of the course. Accordingly, the result will be that the knowledge and skills acquired as a result of learning a second language will be used: Specific theoretical and practical issues of oral speech, distinguishes between reading strategies (silent reading, reading with pauses, reading as a whole), describes constructions of an oral monologic nature in accordance with the norms of the language based on the text read and heard, understands the meaning of different types of texts heard in a foreign language, participates in auditory communications and work, makes a reasonable conclusion in a second language or a foreign language.

Keywords: Second language, Integration, Ethnic minorities, Modern requirements, Teaching.

Quo Vadis Europa? Are The Principles of Classical Pedagogy Still Relevant in A Post-Modern Europe?

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Abstract

We find education among the most ancient peoples, with different aims and means of achieving it from one generation to the next, depending on the ideal that human society is pursuing at a given moment of its existence. For this reason, Pedagogy is constantly dependent on Sociology, whereas Education on the morality of the time. For the ancient Greeks, the ideal of education was physical and moral health, and for the Romans there was the power. In the Middle Ages, people sought the salvation of the soul for eternal life, and in the Renaissance, they wanted complete freedom. Today, the aim is to occupy an important position in society and ensure a material well-being. More than ever, we are witnessing an anthropological crisis, an emptying of man of his humanity, despite the rights and obligations he has established for himself in order to avoid a universal existential failure. For these reasons, we intend to capture in this study the moral state of modern man and to identify new possibilities for the recovery of this rational being, bent on irrational gestures, this work of sensibility disposed towards inhuman attitudes; the man, this mythical creature, prone to self-destruction. The surest way to return to normality is to return to the moral values of Christian Europe, which was founded on the pedagogical ideas of illustrious men; a universal human treasure to be managed by educators with a vocation, capable of offering a real cure to reinvigorate the human spirit in its quest for fulfilment as a human being, because neglecting the education of youth has long-lasting effects, as the great educator Comenius said: “youth grows without proper care, like wild trees, which no one plants, waters, grafts or makes grow straight”.

Keywords: Education, Ideal, Principles, Character, Moral crisis.

The Role of Project-based Learning (PBL) to Promote the Development of Student's Skills for Lifelong Learning

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Abstract

This study analyses the impact of Project-Based Learning (PBL) on the development of lifelong learning skills among first-year students at Portucalense University enrolled in the Social Education bachelor's program. The study involved 18 students who participated in a PBL approach during their second semester, integrating three curricular units: Research Methods and Techniques, Ethics and Education, and Information and Communication Society. The study aims to analyze how PBL facilitates the development of skills for lifelong learning and what is the role of AI in enhancing critical thinking skills. Throughout the semester, students developed an interdisciplinary project based on a topic of their interest. Working in teams of 3 to 5 members, students progressed through several milestones, receiving continuous feedback that culminated in oral presentations and a comprehensive final report. This interactive process emphasized collaboration, critical thinking, and practical application of theoretical knowledge. To assess the efficacy of PBL in promoting lifelong learning skills, a survey was administered to the students at the end of the semester. The survey focused on evaluating the students' experiences and the perceived development of key competencies such as problem-solving, teamwork, communication, and self-directed learning. It also aimed to evaluate how artificial intelligence (AI) tools supported the project development and the role of AI in enhancing students' critical thinking skills. Students were asked to identify specific tasks for which AI was used in the project and suggestions on how AI could be maximized to benefit students' learning process. The findings indicate that PBL significantly contributed to the students' skill development, particularly in enhancing their ability to work collaboratively, engage in effective communication, and apply research techniques in real-world contexts. Additionally, the continuous feedback and assessment process embedded within the PBL framework had a positive impact in fostering a reflective learning environment, encouraging students to continuously improve and adapt their approaches. The survey revealed that AI was mainly used by students for tasks such as literature review, data analysis, information retrieval for oral presentations, and generating insights. Findings revealed that AI not only facilitated the efficiency of these tasks but also encouraged students to critically evaluate AI-generated information, fostering a deeper level of analytical thinking and problem-solving. In conclusion, the integration of PBL in the curriculum of Social Education at Portucalense University has proven to be a valuable pedagogical strategy for cultivating lifelong learning skills and preparing students to succeed in their future careers.

Keywords: Project-Based Learning (PBL), Lifelong learning skills, Social education, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Student assessment

Comparative Analysis of Hungarian and Turkish Pre-Service Teachers' Attitudes towards Multiculturalism and Diversity

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Abstract

This study examines pre-service teachers' attitudes towards multiculturalism and multicultural education, along with their perceptions of migrants. Conducted in two phases, the research included pre-service teachers in Budapest and 200 pre-service teachers in Turkey in 2022. Using an interpretive framework, the study aimed to reveal the complex relationship between teachers' views on multicultural education, their attitudes towards migrants, national identity, and previous experiences with diversity. The findings indicate a statistically significant difference between Turkish and Hungarian pre-service teachers in terms of National Essentialism and National Identification. Turkish teachers exhibited higher levels in these areas, likely due to their national identity and prior exposure to diversity. Interestingly, no significant difference was found in multicultural attitudes. This research contributes to the ongoing discourse on how national identity and experiences with diversity influence pre-service teachers' attitudes toward multicultural education and migrants. It emphasizes the need for a nuanced understanding of these dynamics in teacher training, especially in our diverse and globalized world.

Keywords: National identity, Multiculturalism, Migration, Teachers' views, Teacher's attitudes

Evaluation of the Teachers' Professional Development Programme 'Fundamentals of Pedagogical Activity' (2016-2023)

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Abstract

The Latvian education system is facing a severe lack of teachers due to causes like an ageing teaching workforce, high workloads, inadequate salaries, and the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. A specialized professional development programme named "Fundamentals of Pedagogical Activity" has been implemented, lasting for 72 hours. This initiative aims to provide individuals with professional skills the chance to engage in teaching activities across general, vocational, and interest-based education sectors. This study, conducted from 2016 to 2023, aims to evaluate the program's effect on participants' development of professional skills and their motivation towards a career in teaching. The research uses a mixed-methods approach with questionnaires and focus group discussions explores participants' motivations for enrolling in the program and the effect on their professional development. The results show a strong interest in improving teaching skills and obtaining a teaching certificate, leading to significant career progress and continued professional growth after finishing the programme.

Keywords: Teacher education, Alternative programmes, Foundations of pedagogical activity

Cheating in Higher Education in the Age of Artificial Intelligence

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Abstract

Cheating is one of the main problems of higher education institutions that ensure the training of skilled and qualified workforce required for the welfare of societies. Cheating is an important factor that negatively affects the accuracy of decisions made about students at undergraduate and graduate levels, such as passing a course, passing a class, or being entitled to receive a certificate/diploma. This problem, which has been going on from past to present, has undergone some structural changes, especially with the developments in technology and artificial intelligence (AI). AI applications are now used extensively as an important part of the cheating process. Therefore, the existence of studies that address the problem and its solutions from this perspective is of great importance in terms of providing significant contributions to relevant people and institutions. In this study, cheating in higher education institutions; i) cheating behaviors shown by students, ii) changes in students' cheating behaviors with AI applications, and iii) steps to be taken on an institutional and individual basis to detect and prevent cheating behaviors are discussed and examined based on the literature. According to reviews based on the literature; i) Cheating behaviors shown by higher education students are as follows: Cheating in exams. Plagiarism. Contract cheating. Having assignments prepared by AI tools that can produce human-like texts and content. ii) Depending on the developments in the field of AI, with AI-supported natural language processing tools such as ChatGPT, exam questions can be answered within seconds, and texts/essays and contents can be produced in short periods of time. Therefore, although the use of classical cheating approaches continues among students, it is seen that the use of AI in the cheating process is increasing rapidly. iii) Some of the steps that can be taken in the process of identifying and preventing cheating behaviors are: Training should be organized for all stakeholders (students, administrators, academic staff) on academic integrity, cheating and ethics. Student disciplinary regulations should define what cheating is, what behaviors it involves, and specify penal sanctions. Assignments should be structured specifically and the actions taken by the student at each step should be checked. Assignments must be original and require students to use creativity and critical thinking skills. Similarity rate of assignments should be determined using plagiarism detection tools. Citation-source correspondence in assignments should be examined. Assignments prepared by AI tools should be analyzed in terms of their typical features and students' works should be examined in terms of these features. Applied and oral examination mechanisms should be established. Exams must be administered face to face and with proctor support.

Keywords: Assessment, Cheating, AI, Higher Education

ChatGPT, an Artificial Intelligence Tool, As the Mean of Communication in Modern Society

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Abstract

The article discusses the Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies and their transformative potential to foster innovation, increase productivity, and promote human-machine collaboration. The main objective of this thesis is to examine the potential advantages and disadvantages of using ChatGPT as a communication tool, especially regarding its impact in the scientific, business domains in modern society. The article investigates efficiency of AI technologies, ChatGPT in particular, putting the emphasis on productivity, content creation using certain prompts, advantages and disadvantages of the communication created using different prompts to get the best result in the field of provided content. In educational sector, ChatGPT could be used for researching and writing ideas, content nuances, overall information gathering, planning and customising individual tasks. Various human written texts were randomly chosen to compare them with the robot generated texts and different engineering prompts were used to get the most similar texts to the ones provided by human.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, ChatGPT, Communication/language robot, Communication tools

Learning Analytics in Decision-making Process in Higher Education Institutions

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Abstract

Learning analytics can be defined as the selection, capture and processing of data that is useful for students and instructors at the course or individual level. Learning Analytics can be defined as the measurement, collection, analysis and reporting of data about learners and their contexts for the purposes of understanding and optimizing learning and the environments in which it occurs. There are three important elements in this definition: data, analysis and action. Data mining focuses on technological challenges, while learning analytics focuses on learning challenges. Learning analytics apply known predictive models to integrate the technical and social/pedagogical dimensions of learning and lead to data-driven decision-making. To make the right decisions, higher education administrators need to accurately analyze and evaluate feedback from students, faculty and stakeholders. Feedback is important data for improving and eliminating learning problems and increasing academic achievement, but it may not be sufficient on its own. Systematic analysis and use of learning analytics are among the factors that affect the timing as well as the reflection of feedback on decisions. While the data obtained on learning revealed the weaknesses and strengths of students in learning in the traditional structure, today there is evidence in the literature that tracking students one by one helps to eliminate the difficulty, quality teaching and learning, especially due to the overcrowded classrooms. This evidence plays an important role in the decision-making processes of the administrators and faculty members of higher education institutions for learning and increasing the quality and success of the institution. When the literature on these issues is examined, it is seen that many review studies have been conducted. In this context, the purpose of this study is to evaluate the role (place and importance) of learning analytics to develop and improve the decision-making process in higher education within the scope of the literature. To this study was used document analysis model, one of the qualitative research methods. In this context, 84 articles, papers and book chapters containing the keywords "learning analytics, analytics, big data, higher education, decision making" and whose full texts were scanned in LSU Library and Google Scholar, which were decided to be directly related to the research, were analyzed. Some of the codes that emerged from the results of the research are as follows: Improving learning environments for learning analytics, analyzing data, reporting, feedback and evidence-based intervention. Codes related to the student are understanding the student, predicting student achievement and understanding the student at risk.

Keywords: Learning analytics, Higher education, Decision making

Family-Centered Approach in Early Childhood Intervention: A Systematic Literature Review and Comparative Analysis of Effective Practices

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Abstract

This study dives into how early childhood intervention (ECI) can be even more effective when it takes a family-centered approach. By looking at existing research, author explore the benefits of involving families in their children's everyday surroundings and using a transdisciplinary method. Author's main goal is to show how these practices can lead to better developmental outcomes for young children. Parents have a huge impact on their child's development, and our review highlights that the most powerful interventions happen between visits from professionals. It's all about caregivers who have strong, meaningful relationships with the child. Author emphasize that interventions without active involvement from primary caregivers aren't as effective because professionals have limited time with each child. On the other hand, when parents are part of the process, interventions become continuous and seamlessly integrated into the child's daily life. The empirical part of author's research compares ECI systems in Portugal and Italy. These countries have really solid ECI frameworks that prioritize family involvement and support in natural settings. Study provides great examples of effective practices. Author's analysis shows that both countries successfully incorporate family-centered approaches, which greatly contribute to the positive outcomes observed in their ECI programs. Taking inspiration from these international practices, author offer recommendations for incorporating family-centered approaches into Latvia's ECI system. The aim is to customize interventions to meet each child and family's unique needs, which will enhance the overall quality and effectiveness of these programs. This approach not only leads to better developmental outcomes but also creates a more inclusive and supportive environment for children's growth and learning.

Keywords: Family-centered approach, Early childhood intervention, Transdisciplinary approach, Developmental outcomes, Parental involvement

Tourism Industry Leadership for Creative Organisational Development

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Abstract

This article presents an understanding of leadership in tourism as a socio-psychological phenomenon and focuses on the development of practical knowledge necessary for leadership in this field, especially effective among young people. The article includes teaching students the basic methods of assessing the business and entrepreneurial qualities of young people, as well as the tourism organisation of working with young people, including the processes of becoming a youth leader. The article deals with a number of theoretical and practical issues such as the nature of tourism leadership, the concept of leadership in history, the personal potential of leaders in this regard, the characteristics of leadership among young people, leadership and power, leadership styles, relationships between leaders and groups, leadership. It addresses a range of theoretical and practical issues such as building effective teams, managing team motivation and conflict resolution, emotional intelligence and leadership, ethical leadership and values-based management. The article demonstrates the necessity of other fields besides tourism by examining prevailing social practices of today. These practices indicate that these fields are a basic requirement for students and those engaged in professional system formation.

Keywords: Leadership, Tourism, Leadership qualities, Emotional intelligence, Ethical leadership

Innovation and Creative Leadership

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Abstract

Creativity and innovation, which means novelty, are two integrated processes that complement each other. While creativity represents the phase of generating new ideas, innovation represents the phase of implementing these ideas and transforming them into value. Innovation is the key that turns creativity into a commercial or social success. Innovation turns into communal and economic benefit, improves the quality of life and paves the way for the formation of new economies. The market is full of business ideas. Ideas are just raw materials for innovation. Innovation does not occur by generating ideas. The appropriate ground must be created for the raw materials to be processed and turned into products, that is, for these ideas to be implemented. Only creative leadership can create this basis. Without creativity, critical analysis, collaboration, risk analysis, courage, self-awareness, taking action and disciplined work, that is, creative leadership, new and radical changes cannot come to life, and work and actions cannot escape the guidance of the old. Differences can be created through different innovation challenges that require different solutions. The creativity of innovations also emerges with their originality. Thanks to original ideas, it is possible to solve previously unsolved problems or meet previously unmet needs. So the innovation process itself is a process of creativity. This creativity aims to transform knowledge into economic and social benefit. Each company's innovation challenges should also be unique. Otherwise, one cannot go beyond being a bad follower and imitator of other businesses. Meaningful points of difference can be created by challenging traditional concepts for products and services versus existing ones. This can only happen with creative leadership. Challenges cannot be faced with ordinary managers, with leadership that does not make a difference. The aim of the study is to examine entrepreneurial companies such as Tesla, Apple, Nvidia, which realize the innovation value chain in an integrated flow by generating, transforming and disseminating ideas, in terms of innovation and creative leadership. It has been observed that businesses that develop a corporate culture and ensure sustainability in terms of innovation and creative leadership are strictly committed to total quality management and Kaizen philosophy, and the social and economic added value they create with this understanding is much higher than other businesses.

Key Words: Innovation, Creative leadership, Entrepreneurship, Total quality management, Value chain

A Research on the Relationship Between Health Literacy Level and Health Communication Skills

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Abstract

Health literacy refers to the ability of individuals to understand and solve the complex health problems they face in today's societies. The World Health Organization identifies health literacy as an important factor affecting health. Health communication plays a vital role for health buyers, professionals and policy makers; It aims to improve general health indicators and regulate health behaviours. It ensures the effective use of health-related resources by influencing factors such as patient outcomes, satisfaction, decision quality and the relationship between the healthcare professional and the patient. Based on the importance of the subject, this study; was prepared to "determine the relationship between the health literacy levels and health communication of individuals receiving service from public and private hospitals in Diyarbakır city centre." The sample of the research consists of 407 participants who "received service from public and private hospitals located in Diyarbakır city centre between 1 April 2023 and 30 May 2023". The research hypotheses were tested by subjecting the data collected through the survey method to Confirmatory Factor Analysis and p Tests. As a result of the research, a positive, statistically significant relationship was found between the dimensions of literacy and the dimensions of health communication. Additionally, it was observed that the research findings and the literature findings largely overlap.

Keywords: Health Literacy, Health Communication, Health Communication's Vital Role.

Developing Key Competences for Adult Learning in Higher Education

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Abstract

The role of lifelong learning in higher education is crucial in the modern information society, where rapid technological and economic changes require continuous adaptation. Developing key competences in higher education is essential for adult learning and to support lifelong learning (European Commission, 2018). The modern labour market is changing dynamically, with an increasing emphasis on individuals who are flexible, adaptable and able to learn autonomously. Higher education institutions have a responsibility not only to provide vocational skills, but also to develop the transversal skills that enable learners to continuously expand their knowledge and adapt to changing circumstances (Griffin, 2012). Higher education institutions not only provide basic professional knowledge, but also offer opportunities for continuous learning and skills development. In this way, students are able to keep pace with the dynamic needs of the labour market, facilitating their personal and professional development and contributing to social and economic progress. Today, the changing roles of teachers have brought with them a number of new teaching skills, attitudes and roles such as mentoring, tutoring and facilitating (Molnar, 2023). Mentoring skills and attitudes are key in higher education as they contribute to the development, support and successful academic performance of students Parsloe (2009). These skills and attitudes enable mentors to effectively support students by helping them navigate the challenges of university life and develop the skills they will need in the future. Our research focused on assessing these tasks, skills and attitudes in order to find out which students are suitable for mentoring and tutoring. Overall, the development of key competences in higher education is essential not only for professional success but also for adult learning. Higher education institutions have a responsibility to provide a comprehensive education that focuses not only on the acquisition of professional knowledge, but also on flexible, adaptable and autonomous learning skills. These competences are essential for students to succeed in an ever-changing labour market and society. Through specific courses in higher education, we have experienced the efficiency and effectiveness of these competence development activities.

Keywords: Adult learning, Key competences, Labour market needs, Methodological development, Tutoring roles

The Search for Legitimate Leadership in Local Governments: The Case of the Metropolitan City of Milan

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Abstract

The Metropolitan City of Milan (Città Metropolitana di Milano) represents a significant regional governance structure encompassing 133 municipalities. Since its establishment in 2015, the integration of local and metropolitan governance has sparked considerable debate, primarily due to the reform law that automatically designates the Mayor of Milan as the Mayor of the entire Metropolitan City. This paper critically examines the current governance model of the Metropolitan City of Milan, focusing on the formation of the leadership institution and questioning the effectiveness and suitability of appointing the Mayor of Milan as the Metropolitan Mayor from a political leadership perspective. A qualitative analysis has been employed in this study, drawing from relevant literature, particularly primary sources related to the reform. Face-to-face interviews with stakeholders involved in Milan's metropolitan governance also form the core of this research. The current findings can be summarized at a fundamental level as follows: Appointing the Mayor of Milan directly as the head of the The Metropolitan City of Milan (Città Metropolitana di Milano) potentially undermines the balance of power and representation across the entire metropolitan area. This centralization risks neglecting the interests of smaller municipalities, creating a metropolitan area focused predominantly on the urban center of Milan. A metropolitan leader who is not elected by the collective will of all council members or directly by the voters across the entire metropolitan area may struggle to balance the different needs of the constituent municipalities, leading to the overshadowing of rural interests by central urban concerns. In conclusion, the practice of appointing the Mayor of Milan as the Metropolitan Mayor lacks a sustainable and fair foundation in terms of democratic representation and legitimate leadership. There is a growing need for a leadership institution that is legitimately accepted by the entire metropolitan area. The practice of directly appointing the Mayor of Milan as the Metropolitan Mayor should be abandoned in favor of a leadership structure either elected by the council members or directly by the citizens of the entire metropolitan area.

Keywords: Metropolitan governance, Local government, Città Metropolitana di Milano, Political Leadership, Legitimate Leadership

Innovative Solutions in Adult Education and Vocational Training - the Link between Dynamic Knowledge Transfer and Artificial Intelligence

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Abstract

The proliferation of online learning platforms and digital learning materials allows for flexible and personalized learning, which is particularly important for adult learners who train alongside their work and family. The use of Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR) in the acquisition of practical skills opens up new dimensions, especially in vocational education and training where hands-on experience is key. In addition, artificial intelligence (AI)-assisted training systems and adaptive learning algorithms help to tailor the training process to the individual needs of learners. In line with the idea of lifelong learning, on-the-job training and industrial partnerships are also playing an increasing role, ensuring that workers are up-to-date and competitive. The integration of new learning methods and tools into adult and vocational education and training not only increases the effectiveness of learners, but also helps to meet the dynamic needs of the labor market. Continuously changing economic environment and labor market expectations, not enough and often out-of-date books, exponentially growing but not necessarily reliable information, technological development.

Keywords: Adult education, Training, Dynamic knowledge transfer, Artificial intelligence, Model

Legal Responsibility of the Data Privacy Officer Following the New Regulation of European Union Approximation in Albania: A Hermeneutical and Educational Research for Civil Society

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Abstract

The widespread utilization of digitalization, virtual connections, economic and monetary exchange, and the societal advancements that are associated with them are now a significant concern not only in Europe but globally. This research focuses on the legal examination of the Data Privacy Act in Albania and the tasks and responsibilities of the new figure of Data Protection Officer that emerged since 2018, but never been functioning. Methods: This research is a qualitative hermeneutical based approach focusing on evidence-based, analytical, literature review and desk research study. Through a vast desk research, comparative analysis, and qualitative examination, the present study summarizes the current legislation of the Albanian Data Protection Act in comparison to its European counterparts that have experienced changes since 2018, the proposed legislation on the Data Protection Strategy, as well as the legal measures that should be implemented to promote the role of D.P.O. and the protection of Data for citizens and institutions. Results: Qualitative results show that the actual Juridical practice in Albania for Data Protection is quite improper. The lack of knowledge about citizen´s rights and institutions and professionals that should protect them are the most important findings of the paper. Conclusions: Although many improvements throughout years, Albanian legislation regarding Data Protection need a vast awareness and political strategy for training professionals as D.P.O. officers are recommended as a first-step toward a National Strategy for Data Protection and civil society continuous education.

Keywords: Data protection act, Privacy, Albanian law, Hermeneutical, Educational

Development on Master Plan for Community Learning Centers in Public Area

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Abstract

"Development on master plan for community learning centers in public area" is the case study at Thung Bang Khacha area in Nakhon Nayok province, Thailand. The area is interested public area due to gradually invasion by neighborhood people. This study aims to propose the master plan for community learning centers in the area with utilization from "King Rama IX of Thailand' s Philosophy" in the learning centers. The philosophy consists of two main concepts; "Sufficiency Economy" and "New Theory Agriculture". The study expectation is the master plan which appropriately designed in land utilization, buildings, infrastructure and environment as well as community learning centers for local people in order to apply (1) New Theory Agriculture (2) water conservation and restoration based on "Sufficiency Economy" into their career and their living. The area utilization for master planning are as follows; The five community learning centers are (1) The King's Philosophy Learning Center (2) Wisdom Conservation, Local Arts and Cultural Learning Center (3) Cultural Tourism Learning Center (4) Academic and Professional Services Learning Center and (5) Water Resources Conservation and Restoration Research Center. The Resort Accommodation Convention, the Seminar and Banquet Center as well as the green spaces, nature, parks for recreation, exercise, sports and annual tradition. In summary, the master plan would be practical used for the province's policy through public hearing in the near future.

Keywords: Agriculture, Community development, Learning center, Lifelong learning, Master plan, Urban design

A Perspective on the Development of the Primary School Transition Skills Competency Scale

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Abstract

In this study, it was aimed to discuss the statistical steps followed in the development of the Primary School Transition Skills Competency Scale (PSTSC) in order to evaluate the transition skills between preschool and primary school levels by primary school teachers. The importance of scale development studies is inevitable in terms of keeping the research up-to-date on the basis of new practices and making important contributions to the literature. New measurement tools are needed for original studies within the framework of current research problems. The present study started with a literature review, expert opinions and a pilot study. In the following, the necessary statistical operations continue to be carried out with the data obtained from the implementation process. The steps followed are introduced by discussing the place of the analysis processes in the literature. It is expected that the results obtained and the theoretical perspective discussed will shed light on scale development studies. In addition, this research is supported by the Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University Scientific Research Project Coordination Unit with the code SDK-2023-4592.

Keywords: Transition skills, Primary school, Scale development

Examination of Ethical Problems Encountered by Educational Administrators in Schools

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Abstract

Schools are the most widespread organized structure of the education system. Therefore, the quality and functioning of schools have direct positive or negative effects on the education system. School management is defined as a special field of educational administration. Since schools are seen as an open and social system due to their structure, human relations are the basic functioning of this organized structure. In this process, parents, teachers or lower and higher administrators may make unethical demands from school administrators. In general terms, ethics is defined as a sub-branch of philosophy that determines the problems arising from the differences in the values that individuals assign to attitudes and behaviors in social relations as a field of research. Instead of evaluating an attitude or behavior as good-bad or right-wrong, ethics is concerned with what is the criterion of good-bad or right-wrong. In this respect, ethics focuses on how to decide whether something is good-bad or right-wrong. The purpose of this study is to examine the ethical problems faced by school principals in their schools and the ways of solving them. In this context, the study was designed with qualitative research method to reach direct and in-depth data. Descriptive analysis method was used to analyze the data. The population of the study consists of 12 Şubat district, one of the central districts of Kahramanmaraş province. The study group consisted of a total of nine school principals, including three primary schools, three secondary schools and three high schools, determined by random method. According to the findings obtained as a result of the research, it was seen that all of the school principals were exposed to unethical situations, especially the school principals at the high school level were exposed to higher levels of unethical demands by political authorities. Although the necessary written norms have been established to prevent the emergence of ethical problems within the system, the findings show that these norms are not very effective in preventing ethical problems.

Keywords: Morality, Ethics, Ethical problem, School principal

Examining Social Decay in Schools

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Abstract

Society has been defined in different ways, both as a socio-cultural phenomenon and as a process of interaction between classes. Society is seen as a structure that shapes the perceptions, beliefs, morals and ideals of groups or individuals who share a common culture and have mutual connections, and at the same time both frees and limits the individual. Therefore, individuals in society are in constant interaction. A disruption in society can therefore damage the whole system. It may even cause the dissolution and disintegration of social bonds. This situation, which is defined as social degeneration, is also called social decay. The aim of this study is to examine the social decay that occurs in schools and to determine the problems and solutions that arise accordingly. In this context, the study was designed with qualitative research method to reach direct and in-depth data. Descriptive analysis method was used to analyze the data. The population of the study consists of 12 Şubat district, one of the central districts of Kahramanmaraş province. The study group consists of a total of fifteen teachers, five at the primary school level, five at the secondary school level and five at the high school level, determined by random method. According to the data obtained as a result of the research, they stated that social decay in schools is increasing rapidly and it is now very difficult to prevent it. They stated that this situation is gradually increasing, especially due to the unconscious use of social media tools. It was emphasized that in order to prevent this negative situation, it is important to involve not only educational institutions but also families in the process. It was stated that the administrators who have authority in the administration of the country should make the necessary legal regulations and inspections to protect children and young people.

Keywords: Decay, Social decay, Students, Teachers, Schools

Examining The Self-Regulation Skills of Preschool Students Learning in Flipped Learning Environments

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Abstract

Rapid developments in the field of science and technology in our age have shown their effects in the field of education as in all fields. Today's developments, where it is much easier to access and disseminate information, have led to a reshaping of the education system. Traditional learning models in which students are more passive have started to give way to more contemporary models. The flipped learning model is one of these contemporary models. In particular, this model, which ensures that the responsibility for learning lies with the student, can also improve students' self-regulation skills. This study was conducted to examine the self-regulation skills of preschool students studying in flipped learning environments. A qualitative method was used in the study. Descriptive statistics method was used to analyze the data. In data collection, a semi-structured interview form developed by the researcher was applied to the teachers. The study group of the research included two classes attending an independent kindergarten in Tarsus district of Mersin province affiliated to the Ministry of National Education in the 2023-2024 academic year. These classes consisted of a total of 85 children, 44 in the control group and 41 in the experimental group. In the activities planned for six weeks in line with the preschool education program, the traditional learning approach was used in the control group, while the "Flipped Learning Model" was applied in the experimental group. At the end of the six-week implementation, the opinions of the teachers were obtained through a semi-structured interview with the experimental group teachers. In addition, the behavioral changes of the students in the six-week applications were observed. As a result of the research; it was determined that the 'Flipped Learning Model' applied to the experimental group contributed to students' self-regulation skills. As a result of the research, it was suggested that teachers should be informed about the model, the use of the model in preschool education institutions should be expanded and this research should be carried out in other education levels.

Keywords: Preschool education, Flipped learning, Blended learning, Self-regulation

Investigation of Nutritional Habits and Nutritional Knowledge Levels Among Midwife and Nurses

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Abstract

This research was conducted to reveal the nutritional habits and nutritional knowledge of midwives and nurses and to evaluate the effect of health education on the level of nutritional knowledge. The population of the research consists of 500 midwives and nurses working at Amasya University Training and Research Hospital, Family Health Centers, and Community Health Centers in the city center of Amasya. Individuals' personal characteristics, eating habits, and nutritional knowledge levels were questioned with a survey form. The SPSS package program was used to evaluate the data, and the Chi-Square Test was used as statistical analysis. The average age of the study group was 34.1±9.4 years and the average BMI was 24.4±4.2 kg/m2. 24.00% of the participants are midwives and 76% are nurses. It was found that 74.4% of employees had undergraduate level education. 27.2% of midwives and nurses eat breakfast every day, and 1.4% do not eat breakfast. 61.2% of the participants do not eat breakfast because they do not have time. The Body Mass Index (BMI) of 83.5% of the participants was found to be within normal standards, but their physical activity levels were determined to be very light. Midwives and nurses prefer foods such as bread (67.7%), white cheese (41.8%), tomato-cucumber (22.7%), black olives (20.3%) for breakfast every day, and tea (72.3%) as a beverage. It was determined that the diets of more than half of the participants were sufficient in terms of vitamin A, vitamin C, phosphorus, and zinc, but insufficient in terms of vitamin B1, vitamin B2, vitamin B6, calcium, magnesium, and iron. The average score of midwives and nurses' total nutrition knowledge level is 60.03±20.04 out of a hundred. While the total nutrition knowledge level of 3.8% of the participants is poor, 24.3% is moderate, 41.1% is good and 31.9% is very good. According to the findings of this research; It is recommended that midwives and nurses participate in training activities that will improve their nutritional knowledge and behavior.

Keywords: Nutrition, Food consumption, Midwife, Nurse, Training need

Good Practices in Preparing Students for Social Work with People with Disabilities

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Abstract

In the article, the author directs your attention to the training of specialists in the field of social work, which includes part of the helping professions in society. Above all, various social services are presented, in which interests are applied and good practices in the field of social work for people with disabilities have been proven to be effective. This is the emphasis on the importance of the social model in working with this social group and its services to the medical model. The role of the social worker in team work with this target group is outlined. Different workshop models and different therapeutic approaches are presented to improve social functioning and more successful social integration of people with disabilities. All this is used in the preparation of students of the "Social Activities" specialty. They gain knowledge about the significance, essence and main manifestations of art therapy, music therapy, occupational therapy, ergotherapy and develop skills in the process of working with people with disabilities in connection with their more successful inclusion and social inclusion.

Keywords: Sofia, Students, Social work, Disabilities

Specifics in the Preparation and Realization of the Photographic Shooting of the University of Sofia as Part of the Training of Students in the Field of Pedagogical Photography

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Abstract

The practical training of students from the Faculty of Pedagogy of the Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski" is a very important part of their educational process. This applies with particular force to the field of a new, interdisciplinary field developed by the author, Pedagogical Photography, within which is the course Photography and Pedagogy. It is studied in two specialties, "Pedagogy" and "Non-formal Education", and is also often chosen by Erasmus+ students. Part of the field work on it is the photographic survey of the Rectorat building of Sofia University, which resembles as a palace in its representativeness and beauty. But the lighting conditions in it are also very specific. The practical work under the guidance of the teacher is related to organizational and technical training and has a cognitive purpose – getting to know the spaces and history of the University, which has a unique architecture that has been developed for over 60 years, identifying important places, forming an attitude to history, exercising the skills of taking pictures under specific lighting conditions, bringing students together, provoking additional interest and research activity regarding the photographic visualization of the history of the main building of the oldest and most prestigious university in Bulgaria. The product of the photographic survey is a presentation prepared and presented by the student on the topic My University.

Keywords: Sofia, Pedagogy, Photographic shooting, Bulgaria

Teachers' Metaphorical Perceptions of Their School Principal

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Abstract

This research, aiming to investigate teachers' metaphoric perceptions of their school principals was based on the basis of the phenomenological design, which is one of the qualitative research approaches. The metaphorical perception study, which is one of the methods that investigates situations, events, facts, concepts and principles that people are aware of but do not have in-depth knowledge about, and reveals the perceptions of the participants in this regard, constitutes the method of this research. The study group consists of 43 teachers. The purposeful sampling method, one of the non-random sampling methods, was used in selecting the study group. With this sampling method, interviews were conducted with teachers working in four different public high schools affiliated to the Ministry of National Education in Pazarcık district of Kahramanmaraş Province. The data of the research was collected with the interview form developed by the researcher. In this way, it was aimed to reveal if there is more than one metaphor in teachers' minds. The collected data was analyzed and interpreted by content analysis. Of the metaphors and explanation sentences collected from high school teachers, answers that could not be read, had missing explanation sentences, or missing metaphor part were excluded. After being coded by two different coders, categories were created based on the common features of the metaphors by two different researchers again, and the similarity between them was examined. A high degree of similarity was found between the coding and categorization processes carried out by the two different researchers. With the analysis of the data, the metaphors developed for the concept of school principal were generally grouped under eight categories. These categories, from the highest to the lowest in terms of their representational power, are as follows: Protective, Guiding and directing, Evoking nature, Emitting light and giving information, Negative, Reminding a building, Object, Part of a system." The distribution of these metaphors collected under the categories were then examined according to the variables of gender, educational status, school type and seniority.

Keywords: Metaphor, School principal, Teacher

The Relationship between the Lifelong Learning Tendencies of Preschool Teachers and their Professional Satisfaction Levels (Düzce Province Sample) *

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Abstract

This study aims to reveal the lifelong learning dispositions and professional satisfaction levels of preschool teachers and the relationship between the two variables. The population of the study consists of preschool teachers working in official independent kindergartens and official nursery schools in Düzce province. The sample of the study consists of 225 teachers selected among 396 preschool teachers who were determined according to the rule of impartiality through simple random sampling. In this context, three different research designs were used in the study. In determining the lifelong learning tendencies and professional satisfaction levels of the participants, "causal comparison" model was used for comparisons in the context of demographic variables and "relational survey" model was used to reveal the relationship between two variables. The data collection tool used in the study consists of three parts. The first part includes the personal information form created by the researcher. In the related section, there are questions about the gender, education level, seniority, marital status and in-service training status of the preschool teachers participating in the study. The second part includes the "Lifelong Learning Tendency Scale" developed by Gür-Erdoğan and Arsal (2016), which was used to determine the lifelong learning tendency levels of the participants, and the last part includes the 20-item "Professional Satisfaction Scale" developed by Kuzgun, Aydemir Sevim and Hamamcı (1999) which aims to determine their professional satisfaction levels. Statistical Package for the Social Sciences 25 programme was used in data analysis. According to the results of the research, it was determined that the lifelong learning tendencies of the teachers participating in the research were quite high / positive, but their professional satisfaction levels were low. At the same time, it was concluded that there was no statistically significant relationship between the overall sub-dimensions of the lifelong learning disposition scale and the professional satisfaction scale and its sub-dimensions.

Keywords: Preschool education, Teacher, Lifelong learning, Tendency, Professional satisfaction.

*This paper prepared from master thesis of Yunus Doğan presented to Sakarya University Educational Science Institute advised by Dr. Turan Çakır.

What Principals Say About Teachers' Unethical Behaviors in The Teaching Process?

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Abstract

This research was conducted to reveal the unethical behaviors of teachers towards students, colleagues, parents and school administrators while performing their profession, according to the opinions of school principals. The research was conducted using the case study design within the qualitative research tradition. The study group was determined using criterion sampling and snowball sampling, which are among the purposeful sampling methods. Descriptive analysis and content analysis methods, which are qualitative data analysis techniques, were used to analyze the school principal's opinions. According to the findings, unethical behavior of teachers; It was grouped into five sub-themes: behaviors towards students, the profession, colleagues, parents and administrators. It is of great importance to concretize the ethical principles that the professional competence of teachers is necessary and important and to make it one of the basic issues. In this regard, knowing the unethical behaviors that teachers exhibit towards students, colleagues, parents and school administrators while performing their profession will take their indispensable place in education by assuming the role model role of the teacher, who carries ethical values with him to the future.

Keywords: Ethic, Teaching, Professional ethics, Unethical behavior

The Impact of Coaches' Authentic Leadership on Psychological Capital: A Case Study of Archery Athletes

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Abstract

Archery is flourishing in many countries, with increasing levels of proficiency. To achieve better athletic performance, the leadership model of coaches and the psychological qualities of athletes have become key factors in reaching success. Authentic leadership emphasizes that leaders express themselves genuinely, share information transparently, and build trust, which encourages athletes to willingly follow. However, athletes often face psychological pressures such as anxiety, tension, and burnout on the field. In such situations, psychological capital is crucial for overcoming obstacles, demonstrating confidence, and achieving success. Individuals with high psychological capital can generally maintain a positive attitude over the long term, improve skills, and sustain good performance. Psychological capital refers to an individual's "positive psychological state" and includes self-efficacy, hope, resilience, and optimism. These traits enhance motivation, help athletes recover quickly from adversity, and thus perform exceptionally well. Previous research has found a significant positive correlation between coaches' authentic leadership and athletes' psychological capital. A literature review of relevant studies from the past decade, encompassing 116 selected articles, indicates that authentic leadership has a significant impact on psychological capital in both corporate and educational contexts. In sports organizations, authentic leadership positively affects followers' psychological capital and engagement, consistent with past research. However, there is still a lack of research on the impact of coaches' authentic leadership on the psychological capital of sports teams, particularly archery athletes. Overall, such research contributes to the theory and practice of authentic leadership models and psychological capital. Furthermore, it can enhance the psychological capital of archery athletes, improve training performance in the face of various challenges, and lead to victories in competitions.

Keywords: Authentic leadership, Psychological capital, Archery, Athlete

Examining the Glass Ceiling Perceptions and Self-Efficacy Perceptions of Female Administrators and Teachers

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between glass ceiling perceptions and self-efficacy perceptions of female administrators and teachers, to determine whether they differ according to certain variables, and to determine the relationship between the scales. 421 female administrators and teachers working in Artuklu center of Mardin province in the 2023-2024 academic year participated in the study conducted with quantitative method. The thirty-eight-item "Glass Ceiling Syndrome Scale" developed by Karacan (2007) and the ten-item "General Self-Efficacy Scale" developed by Aypay (2010) were used as collection tools in the study. After testing the reliability and validity of the scales, the data were analyzed using SPSS 27.0. Descriptive statistics, t-test, ANOVA and multiple regression analyzes were used in data analysis. Considering the results of the research, it was determined that the glass ceiling perceptions of female administrators and teachers were at a medium level, and that glass ceiling perceptions showed a significant difference according to the variables of education level, union membership and place of duty, but there was no significant difference according to the marital status and professional experience variables. Self-efficacy perceptions were also found to be at a medium level. No significant relationship was found between the glass ceiling perceptions of female administrators and teachers and their self-efficacy perceptions. According to this result, it was concluded that the perceived glass ceiling obstacle was a significant predictor of women's self-efficacy perceptions.

Keywords: Female administrator, Female teacher, Glass ceiling syndrome, Self-efficacy

The Relationship between Educational Administrators' Moods and Organizational Humor*

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Abstract

The objective of the study is to ascertain the correlation between the moods of educational administrators and instances of organizational humor. Correlational model is used as the research model and the study employed the "Mood Scale," and the "Organizational Humor Scale." In this study, a two-tailed T-test and a one-way ANOVA test were conducted on the data set, as the data obtained from the aforementioned variables exhibited a normal distribution. Since the variables of age and total years of service are not normally distributed, the Kruskal-Wallis H test was used. In order to ascertain the relationship between the mood of the educational administrators and organizational humor, a Pearson correlation analysis was carried out. The results of the study showed that the positive mood and organizational humor scores of educational administrators are high. The levels of experience of positive and negative emotional states were found to be higher in female administrators than in male administrators. As indicated by the findings of the data analysis, positive and negative moods, as well as organizational humor, exhibit notable disparities in relation to demographic variables such as education level and school type. However, these differences are not as pronounced when considering total years of service and age. According to the gender variable, negative moods show a remarkable difference, while positive moods and organizational humor don’t show a remarkable difference. There is a moderately negative and a remarkable relationship between the negative moods of educational administrators and organizational humor. There is a moderately positive and a remarkable relationship between the positive moods of educational administrators and organizational humor.

Keywords: Educational administrator, Effective school, Moods, Organizational humor

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Attitude towards Health-related Usage of ChatGPT in Hungary

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Abstract

Artificial Intelligence is a rapidly advancing field of science that focuses on creating machines that emulate human behavior. A notable innovation in this area is ChatGPT, a natural language processing system designed for realistic conversations. The potential applications of ChatGPT are vast, and it can play a significant role in aiding individuals in making informed health-related decisions. ChatGPT provides round-the-clock access to health information, allowing users to obtain answers to their questions without the need to wait for a healthcare provider. ChatGPT can explain common medical terms, conditions, and treatments, and users can ask follow-up questions to clear up any confusion, resulting in a better understanding of health-related topics. For non-urgent health inquiries, it can offer an initial understanding before consulting a healthcare professional. By disseminating information about common diseases, symptoms, and preventive measures, ChatGPT helps raise awareness and encourages healthy behaviors. It enhances health literacy by making health information more accessible, comprehensible, and engaging. Not only is ChatGPT a quick source of information, but it also efficiently reduces the need for personal assistance. People generally have varied attitudes towards innovations, influenced by their educational background, personal experiences, and generational affiliation. Recent research has focused extensively on AI and its acceptance within society, examining how individuals' attitudes towards AI are evolving. This study aims to understand the public's acceptance of ChatGPT for health-related purposes. Based on existing literature, we formulated three hypotheses: men are more likely to use ChatGPT for health-related issues, higher education increases the likelihood of using ChatGPT, and there are generational differences in the acceptance of ChatGPT. To collect data, we conducted a 5-question online survey with a sample size of 200 individuals aged 40+ in Hungary. Quota sampling was used to guarantee the sample's representativeness, with quotas for age, gender, and residency based on the 2011 population census in Hungary. A market research company managed both recruitment and data collection, reaching out to participants through e-mail via an online access interface. Filling the survey was voluntary and anonymous, fully harmonizing with data protection regulations, and only fully completed surveys were considered for the analysis. Respondents also provided personal background information about their age, gender, level of education. Our findings indicate that people view ChatGPT as an inevitable part of the future of healthcare. However, they currently prefer consulting doctors over ChatGPT for general health questions. While respondents recognize ChatGPT's potential to enhance societal health knowledge, they remain uncertain about the reliability of the information it provides. The survey supported the presence of a gender difference, with men generally more likely to trust ChatGPT and more optimistic about its potential benefits in healthcare. However, this gender difference was not statistically significant, on this basis, the hypothesis can neither be rejected nor proven, further research is needed with a larger sample. Generational differences in attitudes towards AI in healthcare were significant. Younger generations displayed a more positive attitude towards ChatGPT for health-related questions, a statistically significant finding that supported our hypothesis. In case of linear regression, we got R2 equal to 0.85, using SPSS with ANOVA we got statistically significant result for statement 3 (“I ask health questions to ChatGPT more often than to a doctor”), with p-value of 0.05 and statement 4 (“I would rather go to ChatGPT with uncomfortable, overly personal questions than see a doctor in person”) where p-value was 0.02. These generational differences are often influenced by factors such as technological familiarity, trust in technology, and openness to new innovations. Contrary to our expectations based on available literature, we did not find a correlation between level of education and acceptance of ChatGPT at an individual

level (R^2=0.002). While it was anticipated that individuals with higher education levels would have a better understanding of AI and its benefits, leading to a more positive attitude, our results did not support this hypothesis. However, when respondents were categorized into four groups based on their levels of education, a positive correlation emerged (R^2 coefficient is 0.034). Despite this trend, the result was not statistically significant. However, this can be a result of a small sample size and the uneven distribution of educational level in the sample. Further research with larger sample size is needed to support or reject the hypothesis. For future research, we recommend repeating this survey with a larger sample size and including younger generations, especially those born into the digital age. Additionally, as there is no universally recognized, validated questionnaire specifically designed for evaluating ChatGPT or similar AI conversational models, further research should focus on developing and validating a more detailed and specific survey about ChatGPT.

Keywords: ChatGPT, Hungary, Public survey, Attitude, Healthcare

Transforming Digital Education with Artificial Intelligence: Innovations and Impact-Review

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to investigate the revolutionary potential of artificial intelligence (AI) in digital education. Specifically, the text will concentrate on how AI is transforming educational experiences in conjunction with the Internet of Things (IoT) and improvements in information and computer technology (ICT). The manuscript offers a thorough historical perspective, charting the development of artificial intelligence in education from its beginnings to the present. Using the Ishikawa diagram and a comprehensive literature study, the technique identifies the main stakeholders in the analysis of the factors influencing the adoption of AI in higher education: students, colleges, and society.

In-depth case studies highlight real-world implementations and their effects, illuminating the many roles AI plays in education, including those of intelligent tutees, learning partners, tutors, and advisers on policy. The research concludes that although AI presents issues relating to data privacy, security, and ethical concerns, it also greatly improves individualized learning, administrative efficiency, and real-time feedback mechanisms. The findings demonstrate how AI may be used to improve accessibility for students with a range of requirements, provide more engaging and flexible learning environments, and assist data-driven policymaking. The document provides practical suggestions, such as thorough AI training for teachers, strong data protection safeguards, and encouraging stakeholder engagement. In order to improve AI applications and solve moral concerns like bias and transparency, a strong emphasis is put on ongoing study and assessment. The results imply that intelligent AI application might greatly enhance academic performance and operational effectiveness in educational establishments.

Key words: Artificial intelligence, Personalized learning, Ishikawa diagram, Educational technology

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