

4. International Congress on Social Sciences, Innovation and Educational Technologies

21-22 February 2023 (Paris/France)



ABSTRACT BOOK ICSSIET 2023



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ICSSIET CONGRESS

4st International Congress on Social Sciences, Innovation and Educational Technologies

ABSTRACT BOOK

Editor

Prof. Dr. Beatriz Lucia SALVADOR BIZOTTO

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CONGRESS PROGRAM

With **49 papers-73 academics/researchers from 13 countries:**

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1.TÜRKİYE | 7.INDIA |
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| 3.PAKISTAN | 9. PHILIPPINES |
| 4.AZERBAIJAN | 10. THAILAND |
| 5.MALAYSIA | 11. ITALY |
| 6.CHINA | 12. NIGERIA |
| | 13. GERMANY |

Papers: Malaysia: 4, China: 2, Türkiye: 22, Brazil: 2, Indonesia:2, Pakistan: 4, Philippines: 3, Thailand: 1 Italy:1, India:3, Nigeria:2, Azerbaijan:4 Germany: 1

Researchers: Malaysia: 5, China: 3, Türkiye: 24, Brazil: 2, Indonesia: 7, Pakistan: 6, Philippines: 6, Thailand:1, Italy:1, India:4, Nigeria:8, Azerbaijan:5, Germany: 1

Presentations will be in Turkish, English, Arabic, Italian, French, Russian.

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<p>21 February 2023 Tuesday 09:50-10:00</p>	<p>4st International Congress on Social Sciences, Innovation and Educational Technologies 21-22 February 2023 (Paris/France) 21 February 2023 10:00 a.m. Istanbul Zoom Meeting Topic: 4. ICSSIET 2023 21.02.2023 Join Zoom Meeting https://us06web.zoom.us/j/6894705771?pwd=aXJvMFloY1dVbHIUY2U3enh6R3RoUT09 Meeting ID: 689 470 5771 Passcode: 3bJ4VK</p>
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21 February 2023 Tuesday 10:00-12:00	Keynote Speakers Prof. Dr. Joanna Paliszkievicz- Warsaw University of Life Sciences -Management Institute/Poland Assoc.Prof. Elshan Ahmadov- The Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Assoc. Prof. Hemant Kumar Gianey- NMIMS University, India Assist. Prof. JOANNA ROSAK-SZYROCKA- Czestochowa University of Technology, Poland Dr. Aijaz A. Shaikh- Postdoc Researcher, University of Jyväskylä/ Finland Dr. Mónica Mastrantonio, PhD in Social Psychology, visiting professor at the University of York (UK), guest researcher at the University of Giessen (Germany)
	Coordinators of the Congress Assist. Prof. Enkeleda Lulaj, PhD University Haxhi Zeka Kosovo/Kosovo Rizki Amalia YANUARTHA- NAU, Malaysia
12:00-13:00	Coffee Break- Lunch
13:00-17:30	Online Sessions
22 February 2023 Wednesday 10:00-12:00	Online Sessions 4st International Congress on Social Sciences, Innovation and Educational Technologies 21-22 February 2023 (Paris/France) Time: February 22, 2023 10:00 AM Istanbul Topic: 4. ICSSIET 2023 22.02.2023 Join Zoom Meeting https://us06web.zoom.us/j/6894705771?pwd=aXJvMFloY1dVbHlUY2U3enh6R3RoUT09 Meeting ID: 689 470 5771 Passcode: 3bJ4VK
12:00-13:00	Coffee Break- Lunch
22 February 2023 Wednesday 13:00-17:00	Online Sessions
17:00-17:30	Closing Session

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Room-I	21 February 2023 Tuesday	Moderator
	13:00-17:30	Assist. Prof. Enkeleda LULAJ
Room-II	22 February 2023 Wednesday	Moderator
	10:00-17:30	Rizki Amalia YANUARTHA

Tuesday, 21 February 2023 Room I

Room-I	Tuesday, 21 February 13:00-17:30	Moderator	Assist. Prof. Enkeleda LULAJ
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Dr. Arceloni Volpato-PLAYFULNESS IN EDUCATION (Brazil)2. Dr. Arceloni Neusa Volpato, Dr Ines Staub Araldi-Professional Training School for the 20th Century: Skills and Competencies Required with Technology (Brazil)3. Sheila L. Gabriel, Jose Y. Trencio, Kevin B. Arbolado, Alex Cortez-Towards the Development of the Food Tourism Program of CaMaNaVa (Philippines)4. Balqis Azhari S., Imron Wakhid Harits-Contemporary Children Literature: Its Growth Today (Indonesia)5. Muhammad Touseef, Abdullah Shahzad and Ijaz Yusuf - Developing the Inventory Policies with the application of ABC Categorization: The case of Footware Industry (PAKISTAN)6. Dr.Ijaz Yusuf and Maroa Alkamel-Unveiling the structures of HIV and Recommended Policy Levers (PAKISTAN)7. Chikezie K. Kalu, (Ph.D Student)-Analytical Optimization of X-ray Mammography for Increased Benefits and Safety; using: Data-Analytics, Electronics Engineering and Artificial Intelligence, (CHINA)8. Louie P. Gula., M.Ed.-PE -Saint Joseph College Maasin City, Philippines-A Scoping Review on the Implementation of Active Recreational Activities (Philippines)9. Lecturer Mustafa Altıntaş-Kendi Kendine Liderlik Davranışının Yaşam Boyu Öğrenmeye Etkisinde Yaratıcı Kişilik Özelliklerinin Aracılık Rolü/The Mediating Role of Creative Personality Traits in the Effect of Self-Leadership Behavior on Lifelong Learning (TÜRKİYE)10. Dr. Velankanni Alex - Attitude Towards Web Based Learning and the Usage of Technology Among the Higher Secondary School (Thailand)11. Dr. Gurugubelli Jaganmohana Rao-The effectiveness of adapted instructional material for the higher secondary school children with visual impairment of teaching science in the inclusive education program (INDIA)12. Marco I. Bonelli-The Optimal Strategic Performance Positioning (OSPP) Matrix as an Evaluative Tool for Stock Analysts (INDIA)13. Assoc. Prof. Aybegüm Güngördü Belbağ, Online shopping behavior of Gen Z consumers during the COVID-19 pandemic (TÜRKİYE)14. Müge Solmaz, YL.- Okul Öncesi Öğretmenlerinin Epistemolojik İnançları İle Medya Okuryazarlık Düzeyleri Arasındaki İlişkinin İncelenmesi/ Examining The Relationship Between Preschool Teachers' Epistemological Beliefs And Media Literacy Levels (TÜRKİYE)15. Assoc. Prof. Özcan Karaaslan, Bora Akdemir, Assoc. Prof. Mehmet Yavuz-Özel Eğitim Öğretmen Adaylarının Bazı Değişkenlere Göre Teknolojik Pedagojik Alan Bilgisi Düzeyleri/Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge Levels of Special Education Teacher Candidates According to Some Variables (TÜRKİYE)16. Arzu Varol-Eğitimde Dijital Dönüşüm (TÜRKİYE)17. Burhan Akyılmaz-Girişimcilik Perspektifinden Bölgesel Kalkınma Planlarının Analizi / Analysis of Regional Development Plans from Entrepreneurship Perspective (TÜRKİYE)18. Dr. Öğr. Gör Sinan Kürkcü-Nörobilim Araştırmalarından Toplum Sağlığına: Yeni Teknoloji ve İnsan Beyni Projesi Örneği (TÜRKİYE)19. Farah Deeba-INTEGRATION OF AESTHETIC THEORY IN ART EDUCATION AND RESEARCH (PAKISTAN)20. John Marie E. Malco-Effects of Game-Based Learning Approach on Students' Academic Performance in Edukasyonsa Pagpapakatao in the Schools Division of City of Malolos (Philippines)21. Assoc. Prof. Fatma Cumhuri-Opinions of Mathematics Teacher Candidates on Subject Field Courses (TÜRKİYE)22. Assoc. Prof. Fatma Cumhuri- Mentoring in Developing Questioning Behaviors (TÜRKİYE)			

23. **Savaş Pamuk**-Online Distance Teacher Education: A Preliminary Review Study (TÜRKİYE)
24. **Dr. Emre Bekir Güven**-Alman Edebiyatının Seçilmiş Metinlerinde Eğitim (TÜRKİYE)
25. **Farwa Naseem** -Ph.D. Scholar, (Mass Communication)Gomal University, Dera Ismail Khan, KPK/Pakistan, Effects of Online Games on Student's Health, Academic Performance and Social Behaviour (PAKISTAN)

Wednesday, 22 February 2023

**Wednesday, 22 February 2023
Room-II**

<u>Room-II</u>	22 February 2023	Moderator
	10:00-17:30	Rizki Amalia YANUARTHA

Wednesday, 22 February 2023: Room-II

Room-II	Wednesday, 22 February 2023 10:00-17:30	Moderator	Rizki Amalia YANUARTHA
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Factors Affecting the Growth of Cooperative Capital

Dr. Zuhri Saputra Hutabarat
Universitas Batanghari Jambi/Indonesia
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2348-3864>

Abstract

This study aims to determine the factors that influence the growth of cooperative capital. This research is a qualitative descriptive study in which researchers want to describe the situation and conditions of the factors influencing capital growth in the Fresh Farmers Cooperative cooperative. The research was conducted at Koperasi Unit Desa Tani Fresh with a total of 4 subjects or informants, namely the chairman, secretary, treasurer, and one of the employee representatives. The findings show that the factors that influence the growth of cooperative capital are the level of education and the level of unified income management; the interviews that took place in the field show that the credit crunch and electricity fees also influence the development of suitable money, and at some point if the price of fruit is too low or goes down so that it can affect the outcome of cooperative capital. It is recommended that all unified management pay attention to the factors that affect suitable means so that the story of collaborative money develops well, the management or cooperative and all parties related to providing loans to cooperatives to be able to work together in credit settlement so that bad debts do not occur.

Keywords: Factors affecting the growth of capital

Propose Inventive Stimulus Materials to Dealing the Challenges

Md. Harun Rashid¹

Faculty of Modern languages and communication, Universiti Putra Malaysia/ Malaysia

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-2205-6649

Wei Li²

Faculty of Modern Languages and communication, Universiti Putra Malaysia/Malaysia

Yu Lan³

Faculty of Humanity and Law, Yanching Institute of Technology /CHINA

Abstract

Reading extensively in both one's native language and the target language is the most essential aspect of strengthening one's reading abilities, according to a study of the reading techniques and extensive reading practises of students of English as a foreign language. Reading in one's native language is the most significant aspect of improving one's reading abilities, just as reading in the target language is the most important component. When children engage in considerable reading, they acquire a strong desire to read more since the activity offers them a wealth of background knowledge, language comprehension, and other advantages. In addition, it lays the foundation for quick reading, the development of reading strategies by children, and a greater ability to infer the context of sentences. [Bibliography required] In addition, it creates the foundation for rapid reading, the development of reading techniques by children, and a greater ability to anticipate the context of a phrase.

Keywords: foreign language, students, reading.

Eğitimde Dijital Dönüşüm

Arzu VAROL

Ş.F.Ü. Bilim ve Sanat Merkezi

Amasya, Türkiye

Özet

Günümüzde eğitim anlayışı, bireysel öğrenmenin farkında olan ve herhangi bir ortama bağlı kalmadan öğrenebilen bireyler yetiştirmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Teknolojinin hızla geliştiği dünyada çoğu zaman verilen bilgilerin yetersiz kalması yaşam boyu öğrenme becerilerini zorunlu hale getirmiştir. Teknolojinin hızlı gelişimi eğitim programlarını da etkilemiş, eğitimde dijital dönüşüm yaşanmış, bireysel öğrenmeyi, araştırmayı, merak duygusunu ve keşfetmeyi zorunlu kılmıştır. Mobil öğrenme sayesinde; tablet bilgisayar ve akıllı telefonlar kullanarak bilgiye istedikleri yerde ve zamanda ulaşabilirler. Tüm bu gelişmelerin yanında bireylerin mental iyi oluş yani psikolojik düzeyleri de dikkate alınmalıdır. Mobil öğrenmenin günümüzde önem kazanırken psikolojik iyi oluş düzeyleriyle de ilgilenilmelidir. Bu çalışmanın amacı salgın sürecinde zorunlu hale gelen dijital dönüşüm sürecinde mobil öğrenme ve mental iyi oluş arasındaki ilişkiyi araştırmaktır. Araştırmamızda yaş ve cinsiyet betimleyici sorular ile Warwick-Edinburgh mental iyi oluş ölçeği ve mobil öğrenme tutum ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Araştırmamızda veri analizlerine baktığımızda; m öğrenmeyi kullanan bireyler mobil bilgi düzeyi yeni nesil teknolojik cihazlara sahip olma durumunu olumlu yönde etkilemektedir. Araştırmada m-öğrenmeye ilişkin tutum puanları arttığında, mental iyi oluş düzeyine ilişkin puanlar da artmaktadır. Ortaokul öğrencilerinin mobil öğrenme için kullandığı cihazı, kişisel gelişimi ve yaratıcılığı için kullandığını ifade etmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Eğitimde Dijital Dönüşüm, Mobil Öğrenme, Mental İyi Oluş, Uzaktan Eğitim

Digital Transformation in Education

Abstract

Today, the understanding of education aims to raise individuals who are aware of individual learning and can learn without being tied to any environment. In the world where technology is developing rapidly, the inadequacy of the information given most of the time has made lifelong learning skills necessary. The rapid development of technology has also affected education programs, digital transformation has been experienced in education, and individual learning, research, sense of curiosity and discovery have been made compulsory. Thanks to mobile learning; They can access information wherever and whenever they want by using tablet computers and smart phones. In addition to all these developments, mental well-being, that is, psychological levels of individuals, should also be taken into account. While mobile learning gains importance today, psychological well-being levels should also be addressed. The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between mobile learning and mental well-being in the digital transformation process, which has become mandatory in the epidemic process. Age and gender descriptive questions, Warwick-Edinburgh mental well-being scale and mobile learning attitude scale were used in our research. When we look at the data analysis in our research; The level of mobile knowledge of individuals using mobile learning positively affects the state of having new generation technological devices. In the study, when the attitude scores towards mobile learning increase, the scores related to the level of mental well-being also increase. Secondary school students use the device they use for mobile learning for their personal development and creativity.

Keywords: Digital Transformation in Education, Mobile Learning, Mental Well-Being, Distance Education

Giriřimcilik Perspektifinden Bölgesel Kalkınma Planlarının Analizi

¹Dr. Burhan Akyılmaz
Sanayi ve Teknoloji Bakanlığı
İpekyolu Kalkınma Ajansı, Genel Sekreter
Gaziantep/Türkiye

Özet

Giriřimcilik, ürün ve hizmetlerin üretimi için üretim faktörlerinin bir araya getirilerek, ekonomik fırsatların yeni değerlere dönüřtürüldüğü bir iş modeli ve stratejisidir. Tüm dünyada ülkelerin hem yenilikçilik ekosisteminin gelişmesinde hem de ekonomik kalkınmasında itici güçlerinden birisi olarak kabul edilen girişimcilik ülkemizin de en önemli gelişme eksenlerinden birini oluşturmaktadır. Bu nedenle hazırlanan ulusal ve bölgesel kalkınma planlarında, strateji ve eylem planlarında girişimcilik vizyon, gelişme eksenini ve strateji olarak yer almaktadır. Çalışmanın amacı bölgesel kalkınma ajansları tarafından hazırlanan bölge kalkınma planlarının girişimcilik perspektifinden analizini yapmaktır. Yapılan bu araştırma ile ülkemizdeki 26 kalkınma ajansının 2010-2013 ve 2014-2023 dönemlerine ait 52 bölge kalkınma planı girişimcilik açısından betimsel içerik analizi yöntemi ile bütüncül bir yaklaşımla değerlendirilmiştir. Çalışma neticesinde kalkınma ajanslarının bölge kalkınma planlarında girişimciliğin gelişmesi ve yaygınlaşmasına yönelik hedef, tedbir ve stratejilere geniş yer verildiği tespit edilmiştir. Kalkınma ajanslarınca girişimcilik özelinde hazırlanan strateji belgeleri, eylem planları, mali destek programları ve kurumsal faaliyetler ülkemiz girişimcilik ekosisteminin gelişmesine önemli katkı sağlayacağı değerlendirilmektedir.

Abstract

Analysis of Regional Development Plans from Entrepreneurship Perspective

Entrepreneurship is a business model and strategy in which economic opportunities are transformed into new values by bringing together the factors of production for the production of products and services. Entrepreneurship, which is accepted as one of the driving forces in both the development of the innovation ecosystem and the economic development of countries

¹ Sanayi ve Teknoloji Bakanlığı, İpekyolu Kalkınma Ajansı Genel Sekreteri

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all over the world, constitutes one of the most important development axes of our country. For this reason, entrepreneurship is included as a vision, development axis and strategy in national and regional development plans, strategies and action plans. The aim of the study is to analyze the regional development plans prepared by regional development agencies from the perspective of entrepreneurship. In this research, 52 regional development plans of 26 development agencies in our country for the periods 2010-2013 and 2014-2023 were evaluated with a holistic approach with descriptive content analysis method in terms of entrepreneurship. As a result of the study, it has been determined that the development agencies have given wide coverage to the objectives, measures and strategies for the development and expansion of entrepreneurship in the regional development plans. It is considered that the strategy documents, action plans, financial support programs and corporate activities prepared by the development agencies for entrepreneurship will contribute significantly to the development of the entrepreneurship ecosystem of our country.

Nörobilim Araştırmalarından Toplum Sağlığına: Yeni Teknoloji ve İnsan Beyni Projesi Örneği

Sinan Kürkcü, Dr. Öğr. Gör.
Bahçeşehir Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi
İstanbul, Türkiye, ORCID: 0000-0003-3635-6327

Özet

2013 yılında büyük oranda Avrupa Birliği tarafından finanse edilen bir proje olarak başlatılan İnsan Beyni Projesi (Human Brain Project - HBP), Avrupa'nın en büyük beyin araştırmaları projesidir. 2023 itibarıyla son yılına giren projenin EBRAINS adlı araştırma altyapısı ise HBP'nin küresel bilimsel ilerlemeye kalıcı bir katkısı olarak bilim dünyasına açık kalacaktır. Önceki çalışmaları devralan EBRAINS; nörobilim, teknoloji ve tıp çevresindeki topluluklar için büyük veri analitiği, simülasyon, robotik ve yapay zeka araçlarıyla insan beyni üzerine kapsamlı bir atlas ve veri tabanı oluşturacaktır. Bu araştırma ve teknolojiler için ortaya çıkan uygulama sahalarından biri ise bu çalışmanın konusuna dahil olan, hasta beyinlerinin modellenmesi için yeni bir platform, günümüzde klinik deneylerde yürütülmektedir. EBRAINS Tıbbi Bilişim Platformu (Medical Informatics Platform - MIP), Avrupa genelinde yaklaşık 30 adet kliniğe kurulmuş olan bir dijital altyapıdır. Tıbbi Bilişim Platformu, dünya çapındaki hastane ve araştırma merkezlerinin tıbbi veri paylaşımına imkan sunan açık kaynaklı küresel bir altyapı olarak işleyecektir. Nörobilim araştırması, klinik araştırma ve hasta bakımı arasında köprü görevi görmek suretiyle, daha iyi teşhis ve tedavi süreçleri için insan beyni üzerine bilgi üretmek yönünde ortak altyapı ve araçlar kurulmaktadır. EBRAINS'i küresel araştırma ve uygulama ortamına daha fazla entegre ederek toplum yararına ilerlemeler sağlamak hedeflenmektedir. Bilim ve teknolojinin toplumsal değişimdeki etkisini dikkate aldığımızda; bu türden bir tıbbi dönüşümü anlamlandırabilmek, günümüz dünyasının dijital biçimlenişi üzerine bir yaklaşım imkanı sunabilir. O nedenle, organik sinir ağlarından yapay sinir ağlarına, tıbbi platform ağlarından toplum sağlığı ağlarına kadar uzanmakta olan bu tıbbi dönüşümün nasıl bir toplumsal perspektif üretebileceği bu çalışmada sorunsallaştırılmaktadır. Bu sorunsal vasıtasıyla; toplum sağlığı bakımından teşhis-tedavi süreçlerini yenileyebilecek ve daha geniş çapta ise yeni yaşam ve modelleme ağlarına atıfta bulunabilecek olan bu dönüşümün, halihazırda dijitalleşmekte olan toplum üzerinde oluşturabileceği etkiyi kavrayabilmek amaçlanmaktadır. HBP ve EBRAINS platformuna ait dokümanların ve ilgili teknik ve sosyal bilim literatürünün taranması suretiyle konu incelenmiştir. Örnek olarak sunulan tıbbi dönüşümün ve bunun diğer projelerle genişlemesinin, gelişmekte olan dijital perspektife eklenmesi sayesinde, esas olarak toplum sağlığı olgusunun önümüzdeki

süreçte insanlar ve makinalar arasında bir etkileşim ağı halinde, güçlü bir sosyal etmen olacağına işaret edilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Nörobilim, İnsan Beyni Projesi, Teknolojik Ağlar, Dijitalleşme, Toplum Sağlığı.

From Neuroscience Research to Community Health: New Technology and the Example of Human Brain Project

Abstract

The Human Brain Project (HBP), which was initiated in 2013 as a project highly funded by the European Union, is Europe's largest brain research project. As HBP enters its final year by 2023, the research infrastructure called EBRAINS will remain open to the scientific world as a permanent contribution of HBP to global scientific progress. EBRAINS, which takes over the previous work, will create a comprehensive atlas and database on the human brain with big data analytics, simulation, robotics and artificial intelligence tools for communities around neuroscience, technology and medicine. One of the emerging application fields for these research and technologies is a new platform for modeling patient brains, which is included in the subject of this study, is currently being carried out in clinical trials. EBRAINS Medical Informatics Platform (MIP) is a digital infrastructure installed in approximately 30 clinics across Europe. The Medical Informatics Platform will operate as an open source global infrastructure that enables medical data sharing of hospitals and research centers worldwide. By acting as a bridge between neuroscience research, clinical research and patient care, common infrastructure and tools are being established to generate knowledge on the human brain for better diagnosis and treatment processes. It is aimed to make progress for the benefit of society by further integrating EBRAINS into the global research and practice environment. When we consider the impact of science and technology on social change, being able to make sense of such a medical transformation may offer an approach to the digital formation of today's world. Therefore, this study problematizes how this medical transformation, which extends from organic neural networks to artificial neural networks, from medical platform networks to community health networks, can produce a social perspective. Through this problematic it is aimed to grasp the impact that this transformation, which can renew the diagnosis-treatment processes in terms of community health and refer more broadly to new living and modeling networks, can have on the society that is already digitalizing.

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The subject is examined by reviewing the documents of the HBP and EBRAINS platform and the relevant technical and social science literature. Thanks to the articulation of the medical transformation presented as an example and its expansion with other projects to the developing digital perspective, it can be pointed out that the phenomenon of community health will be a strong social factor in the coming period as an interaction network between humans and machines.

Keywords: Neuroscience, Human Brain Project, Technological Networks, Digitalization, Community Health.

Okul Öncesi Öğretmenlerinin Epistemolojik İnançları ile Medya Okuryazarlık Düzeyleri Arasındaki İlişkinin İncelenmesi

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Şirin Yılmaz¹

İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi

İstanbul/Türkiye

Müge Solmaz², MSc.

İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi

İstanbul/Türkiye

Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı, okul öncesi öğretmenlerinin epistemolojik inançları ile medya okuryazarlığı düzeylerinin belirlenmesi ve çeşitli değişkenlerle - öğretmenlerin cinsiyet ve görev yaptıkları okul türü (devlet okulu / özel okul)- arasındaki ilişkinin ortaya konulmasıdır. Bu amaçlar doğrultusunda, bu çalışmada nicel ve nitel yöntemler bir arada bulunduğu karma yöntem benimsenmiştir. Araştırmaya 2021-2022 eğitim-öğretim yılı güz yarıyılında İstanbul Pendik ilçesinde bulunan, bağımsız özel kurumlarda ve Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı'na (MEB) bağlı devlet kurumlarında görev yapmakta olan okul öncesi öğretmenleri katılmıştır. Araştırmada yer alan okul öncesi öğretmenlerine Epistemolojik İnançlar Ölçeği (EİÖ) ve Medya Okuryazarlık Ölçeği uygulanmış ve bu ölçekten aldıkları puanlara göre üç alt gruba (alt-orta-üst) ayrılmışlardır. Alt, orta ve üst örnekleme yer alan katılımcılardan 2'şer katılımcı seçilerek, toplam 6 katılımcı ile yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme sorularına yanıt alınmış ve epistemolojik inanç ve medya okuryazarlığına ilişkin görüşleri nitel olarak karşılaştırılmıştır. Okul öncesi öğretmen adaylarının ölçeklerden aldığı sonuçlar incelendiğinde; katılımcıların epistemolojik inanç ölçeğinden aldıkları ortalama puanının, ölçeğin ortalama puanına çok yakın olduğu görülmektedir.

Katılımcıların medya okuryazarlık ölçeğinden aldıkları ortalama puanın, ölçeğin ortalama puanından yüksek olduğu görülmektedir. Bununla birlikte iki ölçekten alınan sonuçlara göre kadın katılımcıların erkeklere göre epistemolojik inanç düzeylerinin ve medya okuryazarlık düzeylerinin yüksek olduğu sonucuna, özel okulda çalışmakta olan katılımcıların, devlet okulunda çalışmakta olan katılımcılara göre epistemolojik inanç düzeylerinin ve medya okuryazarlık düzeylerinin düşük olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Ulaşılan sonuçlar, ilgili literatür ve analizler ışığında önerilere yer verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Epistemolojik İnançlar, Medya Okuryazarlığı, Okul Öncesi Eğitimi, Okul Öncesi Öğretmenleri.

Examining The Relationship Between Preschool Teachers' Epistemological Beliefs and Media Literacy Levels

Assist. Prof. Şirin Yılmaz¹

Istanbul Aydın University

İstanbul/Türkiye

Müge Solmaz², MSc.

Istanbul Aydın University

İstanbul/Türkiye

Abstract

The aim of this study is to reveal the relationship between the epistemological beliefs of preschool teachers and their media literacy levels. Another aim is to determine the epistemological beliefs and media literacy levels of preschool teachers, and to determine whether there is a significant difference in terms of variables such as teachers' gender and the type of school they work in (state / private school). In line with these purposes, a mixed method, which combines quantitative and qualitative methods, has been adopted in this study. Preschool teachers who are still working in independent private institutions and state institutions affiliated to the Ministry of National Education in Istanbul Pendik district in the fall semester of the 2021-2022 academic year were included in this research. The Epistemological Beliefs Scale (EBS) and the Media Literacy Scale were applied to the preschool teachers who took part in the study, and they were divided into three subgroups (lower-middle-upper) according to the scores they got from this scale. Semi-structured interview questions were answered with a total of 6 participants, and their views on epistemological beliefs and media literacy were qualitatively compared. When the results obtained by the preschool teachers from the scales are examined; it is seen that the average score of the participants from the epistemological belief scale is very close to the average score of the scale. It is seen that the average score of the participants from the media literacy scale is higher than the average score of the scale. However, according to the results obtained from the two scales, it was concluded that the epistemological belief levels and media literacy levels of the female participants were higher than the males, and that the epistemological belief levels and media literacy levels of the participants working in private schools were lower than those working in public schools. The results were evaluated in the light of the relevant literature and analysis.

Keywords: Epistemological Beliefs, Media Literacy, Preschool Education, Preschool Teachers.

Contemporary Children Literature: Its Growth Today

Balqis Azhari S. Imron Wakhid Hari

Universitas Trunojoyo Madurats

Abstract

Introducing picture story books to children may be a normal and very natural thing for adults to do. Picture story books are meant to introduce the learning process through a fun way of phenomenal children's tales, one of which is contemporary children literature. Through Bayer's contemporary children literature theory analysis, there are several core aspects that become points of analysis in every contemporary story; social justice and crime, writing back history, and postmodern and genre. Children's stories within the scope of the contemporary genre provide more learning in the social, historical and cultural spheres for the little ones starting from an early age which will help them grow and develop to become individuals with a good social sense in society. Apart from that, there are also moral messages that can be a lesson for parents and adults who guide the course of the story so that contemporary children's literature in the form of a picture book becomes a good place for learning and interpretation for all people to learn lessons from it.

Keywords: children literature, picture book, contemporary, social, culture, history.

Integration of Aesthetic Theory in Art Education and Research

Farah Deeba

University of Swabi, Pakistan

Abstract

This research is directed to establish the artistic theory with the students in education and to elaborate the advancement of idea to work of art in understanding and developing knowledge and to boost up the creative and skill side of the students aesthetically. The present research is following comparative analysis among different institutes by which the employment of aesthetic approach to students and their teaching methodologies and to identify the creative methods for use of aesthetics in education. Noteworthy outcomes observed in this research analysis. Students with multiple thoughts were interested in various curriculum activities. Aesthetic concept proved beneficial to develop student's skills with art education. Impulsive attitude in student lives have been discussed with different approaches, education sectors promote aesthetics to create the sense of analyzing and understanding of cultural values and to develop art education with aesthetic perceptions, modified methodologies are required.

Keywords: aesthetic theory, comparative analysis, aesthetic approach, perception, art education.

A Scoping Review on the Implementation of Active Recreational Activities**Louie P. Gula., M.Ed.-PE**

Saint Joseph College

Maasin City, Philippines

Abstract

The aim of this study is to identify the prevalence of participants in physical activities, the motivation needed by the students to engage in the activity, challenges encountered by the implementors, health benefits, and recommendations and suggestions needed for the improvement of the implementation. Using Arksey and O'Malley's (2005) scoping review framework, a systematic analysis of the data of different articles was conducted. It was found out that the implementation of active recreational activities offers different health benefits to the youth, physical literacy and orientation and motivation played a vital role in the implementation of the recreational activities. Therefore, the implementation of the active recreational activities must be strengthened in schools not just for the sake of participation but because they are motivated to. And the engagement of these activities must not only limit to school grounds but also engaged even at home and in the community.

Keywords: Active Recreational Activities; Physical Education and Recreation; Active Recreation.

The Optimal Strategic Performance Positioning (OSPP) Matrix as an Evaluative Tool for Stock Analysts

Marco I. Bonelli, PhD

ORCID: 0000-003-3463-6421

Dr. Vishwanath Karad MIT WORLD PEACE University
School of Business and Leadership
Pune, Maharashtra – India

Abstract

This article investigates the implementation of the "Optimal Strategic Performance Positioning (OSPP) Matrix" (Kipley et al., 2012), which evaluates the interconnectedness of four factors: "Strategic Posture," "Strategic Investment," "Future Competitive Position," and "Future Industry Prospects." The values/results of these variables are assessed and used to determine the company's positioning within the matrix.

To assess the firm's position in relation to the "optimal strategic position" and provide a stock rating, the stock analyst can plot the values/results of the four variables on a matrix. This allows the analyst to determine whether the firm's position is optimal, suboptimal, or nonviable.

Based on the firm's position on the matrix, the stock analyst can rate the company's shares as either buy, neutral, or sell. If the firm's position is in the optimal strategic position, the shares may be rated as a buy. If the firm's position is suboptimal, the shares may be rated as neutral. If the firm's position is nonviable, the shares may be rated as a sell.

By comparing the stock rating generated by the "optimal strategic position" approach to the one produced by traditional financial analysis, analysts can identify significant validations or discrepancies that equity investors can act on. This comparison can provide meaningful insights into the firm's performance and potential, helping investors make more informed investment decisions.

Keywords: Optimal Strategic Performance Positioning (OSPP) Matrix, Strategic Posture, Strategic Investment, Future Competitive Position, Future Industry Prospects, shares, stocks, stock financial analysis.

Online Distance Teacher Education: A Preliminary Review Study**Savas Pamuk, Ph.D.**

Akdeniz University

Antalya, Turkey

Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine the contributions of research on online distance teacher education and to reveal their interrelationships using a bibliometric approach. In addition, it is to provide detailed information to researchers so that they can conduct research on the subject. The data used in the research were obtained from 98 articles in the Web of Science (WOS) database. Text-based mapping and bibliometric data-based analysis were used for online distance teacher education. Within the scope of this analysis, the VOSviewer software program was used to obtain network maps and density graphs of countries, organizations, sources, authors, and citations. In this way, with the application of bibliometric methods and techniques, important authors, organizations, countries and outlines have been determined for those who will work on online distance teacher education. According to the results of the research, universities in the African continent have done more studies on this subject. It was also determined that the authors who contributed the most to the field were Van Wyk, Barquero, Blignaut, and the most cited authors were Garrison, Anderson, Darling-Hammond, Moore and Perraton. The prominent concepts according to the word network analysis; teaching strategies and learners, distance education and information technologies, prospective teachers and collaboration, science, mathematics and teacher education. In this context, the results of the analysis are a guide for those who want to work in this field.

Keywords: Online Learning, Distance Education, Teacher Education, Bibliometric Analysis, VOSviewer.

Alman Edebiyatının Seçilmiş Metinlerinde Eğitim

Dr. Emre Bekir Güven

Siirt University

Siirt/Türkiye

Özet

Edebiyatın, topluma ait olguları malzeme olarak kullanmasını oldukça derin bir geçmişe dayandırmak mümkündür. Bu malzemelerden biri de hiç kuşkusuz eğitimidir. Eğitimin geniş çevrelerce tartışılmadığı, diğer disiplinlere konu edilmediği bir coğrafya bulmak güçtür. Eğitimin tematik materyal olarak kullanılmasına ise edebi yapıtlarda sıkça denk gelmek mümkündür. Özellikle edebiyatın kurmaca metinlerine eğitim, nitelikli bir kaynak sunmaktadır.

Alman edebiyatının veya Almanca edebiyatın Robert Musil, Heinrich Mann ve Ödon von Horvath gibi isimleri, eğitimi bazı yapıtlarında eğitimi tematik merkeze oturtmuştur. Bu çalışmada *Öğrenci Törless'in Bunalımları*, *Profesör Unrat* ve *Allahsız Gençlik* gibi seçilmiş metinlerde eğitim/pedagoji ele alınmaktadır. Bu metinler üzerinden eğitimin edebiyatta nasıl yer bulduğunun yanı sıra, eğitimin toplumca nasıl ele alındığının ortaya koyulması amaçlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Alman edebiyatı, Eğitim, Robert Musil, Heinrich Mann, Ödon von Horvath, Öğrenci Törless'in Bunalımları, Profesör Unrat, Allahsız Gençlik.

Education in Selected Texts of German Literature

It is possible to trace literature's use of social phenomena as material to a very deep history. One of these materials is undoubtedly education. It is difficult to find a geography where education is not discussed by wide circles and is not subject to other disciplines. The use of education as a thematic material can often be encountered in literary works.

Education to fictional texts, in particular, offers a qualified resource. Figures of German literature or German literature such as Robert Musil, Heinrich Mann, and Ödon von Horvath placed education at the thematic center in some of their works. In this study, education/pedagogy is discussed in selected texts such as *Student Törless's Crises*, *Professor Unrat* and *Godless Youth*. Through these texts, it is aimed to reveal how education finds a place in literature as well as how education is handled by society.

Keywords: German literature, Education, Robert Musil, Heinrich Mann, Ödon von Horvath, Student Törless's Crises, Professor Unrat, Godless Youth.

Effects of Online Games on Student's Health, Academic Performance and Social Behaviour**Farwa Naseem**

Ph.D. Scholar, (Mass Communication)

Gomal University, Dera Ismail Khan, KPK/Pakistan

Abstract

This study was created to look into how playing online games affects students' social interactions, health, and academic achievement. The studies' goals are to examine the demographics of students who use the Internet for online gaming, the frequency of use, the types of online games that students most frequently play the amount of time and money that students and the amount of time respondents spend playing games online, how it affects their children's health and academic performance, and more. To examine the belongings of online gaming on students' academic presentation, health, and social behaviour, a hypothesis was developed. Students from Dera Ismail Khan's Gomal University were chosen as a sample using a simple random process. In order to analyse the data, SPSS Version 21 is used.

Keywords: Online games, use of internet, media role, social behaviour, student's health.

Analytical Optimization of X-ray Mammography for Increased Benefits and Safety; using: Data-Analytics, Electronics Engineering and Artificial Intelligence

Chikezie K. Kalu, (Ph.D Student)

Department of Management Science and Engineering

Jiangsu University; China.

Abstract

To analyse, understand and investigate common X-ray Mammography techniques, terminologies and properties; and how the X-ray Mammography systems can be optimized for a safer, more effective, more efficient, more energy efficient procedure for breast cancer diagnosis; using Deep Learning (DL)/Artificial Intelligence (AI) , Analytical, Electronic Engineering, tools and Methodologies.

Using data and breast cancer image datasets from validated open source data stores; investigative and comparative analyses were carried out on common X-ray Mammography techniques in relation to breast cancer diagnosis and treatments for Women; as well as optimization analyses using Electronic engineering principles and Artificial Intelligence principles on the quality, intensity, radiation photon energy, HVL(Half Value Layer), Tube current-time product, Metal filters properties (e.g. K-edge energy cut off), and classification validation accuracy of the X-ray Mammography properties, procedure, processes and systems. The methodical and data-driven analyses were carried out using the following Data, Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Electronic Engineering, methodologies and algorithms: Data Analytics, Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) in Machine Learning (ML) Engineering, and X-ray-Impedance Circuit Composite System Analysis.

The modern CESM (Contrast-Enhanced Spectral Mammography) technique, confirms to be the most efficient especially for a dense breast, but other techniques (including CESM) can also

improve in efficiency when set up with the appropriate metal filter combination(s). Furthermore, the electronic impedance circuit shows good promise in the intelligent reduction of X-ray radiation intensity and further variations in energy; which is needed for a safer and quality X-ray Mammography procedure. Additionally, an interesting estimation of the number of pooling layers needed to achieve a quality metric for breast cancer image classification was investigated and proposed.

Data, AI and Technological processes, techniques and systems are shown to be a promising contributor to medical science; and will no doubt create huge collaborative and multidisciplinary solutions needed for more efficient, effective and safer diagnoses and treatments of breast cancer for Women and also potentially other forms of cancer.

Keywords: X-ray Mammography, Breast Cancer, Women, Data, Analytics, Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), Artificial Intelligence, Electronic Impedance Circuit, Electronic Engineering.

Rehber Öğretmenlerin Öğrencilerle Görüşmelerde Eleştirel Düşünme Becerisini Kullanmasına İlişkin Görüşlerinin İncelenmesi

Doç.Dr. Birsal AYBEK¹

Eğitim Programları ve Öğretim,

Çukurova Üniversitesi,

Adana, Türkiye

Doktora Öğrencisi Serdar KOÇ²

Eğitim Programları ve Öğretim,

Çukurova Üniversitesi,

Adana, Türkiye

Özet

Eleştirel düşünme, tüm bireyler için hayatın içinde kullanılması önerilen önemli bir beceridir. Rehber öğretmenlerin öğrencilerine yönelik problem çözme, mantıksal çıkarımlar yapma, karar verme ve yol gösterme gibi önemli bir görevi varken eleştirel düşünmenin sağlayacağı fayda kaçınılmazdır. Açık, doğru, kesin ve derinlik gibi özellikler ile bilginin standardının belirlenmesinin o bilginin amacı, varsayımı, uygulaması, sonucu ve bilgiye yönelik bakış açısı gibi özelliklerine sahip rehber öğretmenlerin tüm yönleriyle görüşme yaptıkları öğrencilerine yardımcı olmasına olanak sağlayacaktır. Rehber öğretmenlerin okullarda öğrenciler ile yaptıkları görüşmelerde eleştirel düşünmeyi hangi düzeyde kullandıklarına yönelik görüşlerinin incelendiği bu araştırma rehber öğretmenlerin eleştirel düşünmeye ilişkin bakış açılarını ortaya çıkarma açısından da önem arz etmektedir.

Çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemi kullanılmış olup çalışma grubunu 10 rehber öğretmen oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada veriler yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu aracılığıyla görüşme tekniği kullanılarak toplanmıştır. Toplanan veriler içerik analizi ile çözümlenmiştir.

Araştırma sonucunda rehber öğretmenlerin eleştirel düşünmeye yönelik fikirleri analiz edildiğinde eleştirel düşünmenin kavramsal karşılığı olarak geniş bakış açısı, akıl yürütme, derinlemesine düşünme ve mantıksal değerlendirme şeklinde tanımlama yaptıkları ortaya

çıkıştır. Rehber öğretmenlerin eleştirel düşünmenin bir ders olarak alınmasına yönelik görüşleri ele alındığında katılımcıların %60 oranında eleştirel düşünmeyi bir ders olarak programlarda yer almasının gerekli olduğunu ifade etmişlerdir. Aynı zamanda araştırmaya katılan bütün öğretmenlerin öğrencilerle görüşme sırasında eleştirel düşünmeyi kullandıkları saptanmıştır. Rehber öğretmenler eleştirel düşünmenin kullanımının önünde engelleyici bazı faktörleri; politik, ekonomik ve kültürel temelli yapısal sorunlar olarak belirtmişlerdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Eleştirel Düşünme, Öğretmen, Rehber Öğretmen, Eleştirel Düşünme Dersi.

Analysing the School Counsellors' Views on Using Critical Thinking Strategies in Meeting with the Students

Assoc. Prof. Birsal AYBERK

Educational Program and Teaching,

Çukurova University

Adana, Türkiye

Serdar KOÇ, PhD Student

Educational Program and Teaching,

Çukurova University

Adana, Türkiye

Abstract

Critical thinking is an essential skill that is recommended for use in everyday life for all individuals. The benefit of critical thinking is inevitable since school counsellors hold significant tasks for their students such as solving problems, making logical inferences, making decisions and guiding them. With the characteristics of being open, correct, definitive, and deep, determining the standard of knowledge based on the purpose, assumptions, application, outcome, and perspective of knowledge will help guide teachers to have an all-around view of the students they have discussions with. This study was designed in an attempt to examine the counsellors' views on the level of use of critical thinking in their interviews with students at schools. Hence, the study aims to reveal the counsellors' perspectives on their critical thinking skills.

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This study employed the qualitative research method and the working group consisted of 10 school counsellors. The data were collected through semi-structured interview technique by means of an interview form. Content analysis was used during data analysis..

Upon analysing the counsellors' views on critical thinking, they defined the conceptual equivalent of critical thinking as having a broad perspective, reasoning, deep thinking, and logical evaluation. Considering the school counsellors' views on taking critical thinking as a course, 60% of the participants indicated that it is necessary for critical thinking to be included in the curricula as a course. Besides, the results revealed that all teachers used critical thinking during their conversations with students. The teachers pointed out some inhibiting factors for the use of critical thinking as political, economic, and culturally based structural problems.

Keywords: Critical Thinking, Teacher, School Counsellor, Critical Thinking Course.

Afet Yönetimi Bağlamında Örgütlerde Robotik Girişimcilik ve Bazı Uygulama Örnekleri

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Esra SİPAHİ DÖNGÜL

Aksaray Üniversitesi/TÜRKİYE

Özet

Afet yönetiminde yapay zeka teknolojisinin amacı sadece hayatta kalabilmek için destek olmak değil, bunun yanında gelecekte yararlı olabilecek bilgilere ışık tutmaktır. Robotik araçlar her alanda olduğu gibi depremde ya da diğer afetlerde arama ve kurtarma dünyasında değerli bir rol oynayabilmektedir. Robot teknolojisinin dönüşümü, çalışanlar yerine sadece tehlikeli olay anında yardımcı olmanın yanında, hayat kurtarıırken destek vermeye olanak tanıyabilmektedir. Bu çalışmada afet yönetiminde uygulanmış yahut uygulanabilecek Drone Teknolojisi başta olmak üzere robotik varlıkların kullanımının yanında, robotik teknolojileri arama ve kurtarma operasyonlarına dahil etmeye dair uygulama örnekleri ile insan-robot iş birliğini sağlamak için robotik uygulamaların verdiği desteklere ayrıca afetlerin neden olduğu can kayıplarını ve hasarları en aza indirmek için önerilere yer verilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: robotik, yapay zeka, afet yönetimi, teknoloji.

Robotic Entrepreneurship in Organizations in the Context of Disaster Management and Some Application Examples

Assist. Prof. Esra SIPAHI DONGUL

Aksaray University/TÜRKİYE

Abstract

The purpose of artificial intelligence technology in disaster management is not only to support survival, but also to shed light on information that may be useful in the future. As in every field, robotic vehicles can play a valuable role in the world of search and rescue in earthquakes or

other disasters. The transformation of robotics can allow workers to not only assist in the event of a dangerous event, but also to provide support while saving lives.

In this study, in addition to the use of robotic assets, especially Drone Technology, which has been or can be applied in disaster management, application examples for incorporating robotic technologies into search and rescue operations and the support given by robotic applications to ensure human-robot cooperation, as well as suggestions to minimize the loss of life and damage caused by disasters are included.

Keywords: robotics, artificial intelligence, disaster management, technology.

Several Important Aspects That Affect the Gross Domestic Product of Various Countries in the Continent of Europe

Azhar Maksum^{1*}, Iskandar Muda², Luigi Pio Leonardo Cavaliere³, Marhayanie⁴, Ibnu Austrindanney Sina Azhar⁵, Melisa Angela Sinaga⁶

¹Department of Accounting, Faculty Economy and Business
Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan/Indonesia

²Department of Accounting, Faculty Economy and Business
Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia

³Department of Economics, University of Foggia, Foggia, Italy.

⁴ Department of Management, Faculty Economy and Business
⁵ Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia

⁶ Department of Accounting, Faculty Economy and Business
⁷ Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia

⁸ Department of Accounting, Faculty Economy and Business
⁹ Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia

Abstract

This study examines the effect of income, education and health on the gross domestic product found in several countries in the European continent. The study was conducted in 32 countries where data collection was carried out by combining secondary data from European databases. This study aims to analyze and prove that there is an effect of income, education and health levels on gross domestic product. To analyze and prove the hypothesis, empirical testing is carried out with Smart PLS 3.0. The method used is to analyze three years of data, from 2014 to 2016. In this study, national income, education quality, and health care expenditure are placed in independent variables which are denoted as x1, x2, and x3 then for gross domestic product (GDP) are placed in the variable dependent which is denoted by y. The results showed that all independent variables had an effect on the dependent variable.

Keywords: National Income Rate, Education Quality, Health Care Expenditure, Gross Domestic Product.

Leadership Qualities of an Effective Principal

Mrs. Kulvinder Kaur

Principal, Guru Harkishan Public School
Tilak Nagar, New Delhi/INDIA

Ms. Prabjeet Kaur (corresponding author)

Tran Quoc Tuan School/VIETNAM

Abstract

Like the captain of a ship, the principal of a school is always at the helm; designing, managing and executing ideas and concepts. To many of us, a principal's job is a child's play. How much fun it would be to sit on a fancy chair and get things done, we must think but as they say, "the grass always looks greener on the other side". It is not how it appears to be and it takes a lot of qualities combined together to come out not only as an effective but as an efficient principal. The purpose of this study is to analyse Reports, Performances, and output from Personal Experiences of a school leader, and study in detail the components in the making of a 'good principal'. The following article aims at highlighting the qualities of an effective principal of a school. And secondly, it elucidates the leadership aspect of being a principal. It further analyses the challenges of being a principal and ways to overcome those challenges. Altogether, the paper presents and showcases a compact study of the leadership qualities of an effective principal. This research paper encapsulates distributed leadership implied to the role of a principal and show how working collectively as a whole lead to a better institution and greater heights are achieved. It aims at proving that challenges can be easily overcome through distributed or delegated leadership.

The research methodology is mainly qualitative which is best for gaining in-depth insights into specific concepts. It aims to produce contextual and real-world knowledge and is interpretative. Hence, undertaking the same, the existing archival data was collected for analysis from publications and journals. Not only that, a case study was carried out by interviewing people who were capable to provide real life examples to prove the aforementioned statement. Furthermore, the interviews were transcribed and secondary data was referred to and thematic analysis was conducted. Principal need to manage multiple things at the institute.

In order to foster leadership that concentrates on what is essential, what should be done, and how to do it in today's society, which is swiftly moving toward model-based transformation and

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accountability, a new perspective has evolved that draws inspiration from contemporary corporate life. The obligations of principals will change dramatically as a result of this alteration. Due to the requirement to follow district standards, put them into practise, and guard against errors, they must now do more than just maintain buildings. They must be (or develop into) learning leaders capable of managing a team and providing excellent training. (IECS on “Preparing leaders for the future learning society.”

Keywords: Principal, leadership, qualities, students, effective.

Özel Eğitim Öğretmen Adaylarının Yardımcı Teknolojilere İlişkin Metaforik Algıları

Mehmet İnce

Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi, Özel Eğitim Bölümü,
Bolu/TÜRKİYE

Özet

Metaforlar kişiler tarafından bir olguya, olaya veya kavrama yüklenen anlamlardır. Metaforlar bakış açımızı ortaya koyan basit bir benzetmeden öte soyut, kuramsal, karmaşık bir olguyu anlamlandırmayı kolaylaştıran, bilinmeyen olguları, olayları ve eylemleri bilinenlerle açıklamaya yarayan, kişilerde bilişsel anlamda bir düşünce yapısının oluşmasına ve gelişmesine olanak sağlayan öğrenme araçlarındandır. Metaforlar anahtar kavrama yönelik olarak öğrenenlerin farkındalığının da oluşmasına imkân tanır. Öğretmen adaylarının özellikle de özel eğitim öğretmen adaylarının farkındalığının oluşması gereken önemli kavramlardan biri de “yardımcı teknoloji” kavramıdır. Çünkü bireysel farklılıklarından dolayı ek desteğe ve uyarlamalara gereksinim duyan özel gereksinimli bireylerle çalışacak olan öğretmenlerin yardımcı teknolojilere hâkim olması ve yardımcı teknolojileri etkili bir şekilde kullanması gerekmektedir. Öğretmen adaylarının yardımcı teknolojilere yönelik düşünce yapılarının belirlenmesinin mesleki yaşamlarına ilişkin bir ön bilgi de verebileceği düşünülmektedir. Çünkü öğretmen adaylarının lisans döneminde edindikleri bilgi, beceri ve tutumlar doğrudan verecekleri eğitime yansımaktadır. Bu gerekçelerle öğretmen adaylarının yardımcı teknolojilere yönelik metaforik algılarının belirlenmesi önemli ve araştırmaya değer bir konu olarak görülmüştür. Araştırma nitel araştırma desenlerinden olgubilim desenine göre yürütülmüştür. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu bir devlet üniversitesinde özel eğitim öğretmenliği lisans programına devam eden 87 öğretmen adayı oluşturmaktadır. Çalışma grubunun oluşturulmasında amaçlı örnekleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Veriler araştırmacı tarafından hazırlanan anket formu kullanılarak toplanmış, içerik analizi tekniği ile analiz edilmiştir. 20 öğretmen adayı tarafından üretilen metaforlar, metafor özelliği taşıması ve gerekçelerinin mantıksal dayanaklara uygun olmaması nedeniyle elenmiştir. 67 öğretmen adayından toplanan veriler analize dahil edilmiştir. Araştırmanın sonucunda öğretmen adaylarının yardımcı teknolojilere yönelik birbirinden farklı ve geçerli 46 metafor ürettikleri

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tespit edilmiştir. Sıklıkla üretilen metaforlar öğretmen (f=6), el (f=4), ansiklopedi (f=3), bilgisayar (f=3), kılavuz (f=3) ve twitter (f=3) metaforlarıdır. Metaforlar aralarındaki ilişkilere göre 7 kategoriye (teknoloji, eğitim, doğa, yol, yaşam, sanat ve destek) ayrılmıştır. Araştırmanın sonucundan hareketle yardımcı teknoloji kavramına yönelik oluşturulan metaforlara göre öğretmen adaylarının algıları tespit edilebilir, bu algılarından hareketle ihtiyaç analizleri yapılarak öğretmen adaylarının algılarının olumlu yönde desteklenmesi için gerekli planlamalar yapılarak eyleme geçilebilir. Böylelikle öğretmen adaylarının yardımcı teknolojilerle ilgili daha kaliteli bir eğitim sunarak mesleki yaşamlarında yardımcı teknolojileri etkin bir şekilde kullanılmalarına katkı sağlanabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yardımcı teknoloji, metafor, öğretmen adayı, özel eğitim.

Metaphorical Perceptions of Special Education Teacher Candidates on Assistive Technologies

Abstract

Metaphors are the meanings attributed to a phenomenon, event or concept by people. Metaphors are learning tools that make it easier to make sense of an abstract, theoretical and complex phenomenon, help explain unknown phenomena, events and actions with the known, and enable the formation and development of a cognitive structure in people, rather than a simple analogy that reveals our point of view. Metaphors also allow learners to be aware of the key concept. One of the important concepts that teacher candidates, especially special education teacher candidates should be aware of, is the concept of "assisted technology". Because teachers who will work with individuals with special needs who need additional support and adaptations due to their individual differences should have a good command of assistive technologies and use assistive technologies effectively. It is thought that determining the mentality of teacher candidates towards assistive technologies can give a preliminary information about their professional lives. Because the knowledge, skills and attitudes acquired by the pre-service teachers during the undergraduate period are directly reflected on the students. For these reasons, determining the metaphorical perceptions of pre-service teachers towards assistive technologies was seen as an important and worthy subject to research. The research was carried out according to the phenomenology pattern, one of the

qualitative research designs. The study group of the research consists of 87 pre-service teachers attending a special education teaching undergraduate program at a state university. Purposive sampling method was used in the formation of the study group. The data were collected using a questionnaire prepared by the researcher and analyzed with the content analysis technique. The metaphors produced by 20 pre-service teachers were eliminated because they did not have the feature of metaphor and their justifications were not logical. Data collected from 67 pre-service teachers were included in the analysis. As a result of the research, it was determined that pre-service teachers produced 46 different and valid metaphors for assistive technologies. Frequently produced metaphors are teacher (f=6), hand (f=4), encyclopedia (f=3), computer (f=3), guide (f=3) and twitter (f=3). Metaphors are divided into 7 categories (technology, education, nature, road, life, art and support) according to the relationships between them. Based on the results of the research, positive and negative perceptions of teacher candidates can be determined according to the metaphors created for the concept of assistive technology, and based on these perceptions, needs analysis can be made and necessary plans can be made to support the perceptions of teacher candidates in a positive way. Thus, it can be contributed to the effective use of assistive technologies in their professional lives by providing a higher quality education on assistive technologies.

Keywords: Assistive technology, metaphor, pre-service teacher, special education

Gelişmekte Olan Ülkelerde Beşeri Sermaye Göçünün Ekonomik Sonuçları: Türkiye Örneği

Dr. Kadir Sain

Ankara, Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-6923-5268

Özet

Beşeri sermaye en genel anlamıyla yaşınılan dönemin koşullarına, ihtiyaçlarına ve beklentilerine cevap verebilecek bilgi ve beceriler ile donatılmış nitelikli insan gücüdür. Gelişmiş ülkelerdeki cazip koşullar ve gelişmekte olan ülkelerdeki itici faktörler her yıl on binlerce nitelikli insanın gelişmekte olan ülkelere gelişmiş ülkelere göç etmesine yol açmaktadır. Bu durum, gelişmekte olan ülkelerin kısıtlı imkanlar ve zor şartlarda yetiştirmiş oldukları nitelikli insan gücünün kaybı anlamına gelmektedir. Bu çalışmada gelişmekte olan ülkelerde meydana gelen beşeri sermaye kaybının ekonomik sonuçları Türkiye örneği ile analiz edilmeye çalışılmıştır. Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu'nun (TÜİK) 2018 yılı verileri baz alındığında, her yıl yaklaşık 45 bin nitelikli işgücünün Türkiye'den göç ettiği görülmektedir. 45 bin nitelikli işgücünü yetiştirmenin Türkiye ekonomisine maliyeti yaklaşık olarak 2 milyar 115 milyon dolardır. Türkiye bir yıllık göç ile bu değeri gelişmiş ülkelere kaptırarak kendi ekonomik büyüme ve kalkınmasını sekteye uğratmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Beşeri Sermaye Göçü, Nitelikli İşgücü Kaybı, Türkiye, Beşeri Sermaye Kaybının Ekonomik Sonuçları

Economic Consequences of Human Capital Migration in Developing Countries: The Case of Turkey

Abstract

In the most general sense, human capital is qualified human power equipped with the knowledge and skills that can respond to the conditions, needs and expectations of the aging period. Attractive conditions in developed countries and push factors in developing countries cause tens of thousands of qualified people to migrate from developing countries to developed countries every year. This situation means the loss of qualified manpower that developing countries have trained under limited opportunities and difficult conditions. In this study, the economic consequences of the loss of human capital in developing countries have been tried

to be analyzed with the example of Turkey. Based on the 2018 data of the Turkish Statistical Institute (TUIK), it is seen that approximately 45 thousand qualified labor force migrates from Turkey every year. The cost of raising 45 thousand qualified workforce to the Turkish economy is approximately 2 billion 115 million dollars. Turkey loses this value to developed countries with a one-year migration, interrupting its own economic growth and development.

Keywords: Human Capital Migration, Loss of Skilled Labor, Turkey, Economic Consequences of Loss of Human Capital

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**Kendi Kendine Liderlik Davranışının Yaşam Boyu Öğrenmeye Etkisinde
 Yaratıcı Kişilik Özelliklerinin Aracılık Rolü**

Öğr. Gör. Mustafa ALTINTAŞ¹

Yozgat Bozok Üniversitesi
 Çekerek Fuat Oktay Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu
 Yozgat, TÜRKİYE
 ORCID ID: 0000-0002-9846-5513

Özet

Bu araştırmanın amacı kendi kendine liderlik davranışının yaşam boyu öğrenmeye etkisinde yaratıcı kişilik özelliklerinin aracılık rolünün belirlenmesidir. Nicel araştırma deseninde değerlendirilen bu çalışmada öngörülen araştırma modelinde yer alan kendi kendine liderlik davranışı, yaşam boyu öğrenme ve yaratıcı kişilik özellikleri değişkenleri, literatürde yaygın bir şekilde kabul edilen boyutlarıyla çalışmaya dâhil edilmiştir. Bağımlı, bağımsız ve aracı değişkenlere ilişkin tanımlayıcı istatistiklerin uygulandığı çalışmada ölçeklere ilişkin geçerlik analizleri ve korelasyon analizi uygulanmış, ardından yapısal eşitlik modeli kurulmuştur. Çalışma kapsamında Yozgat Bozok Üniversitesinde öğrenim gören 503 öğrenciden elde edilen veriler analiz edilmiş ve yorumlanmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda ulaşılan bulgular kendi kendine liderlik davranışının yaşam boyu öğrenmeyi yordadığı ve bu sürece yaratıcı kişilik özelliklerinin aracılık ettiğini göstermektedir. Elde edilen sonuçlar göstermektedir ki bireylerin kendi kendine liderlik davranışlarına sahip olması yaşama pozitif bakmasını ve daima öğrenmesini sağlamaktadır. Ayrıca kendi kendine liderlik davranışına sahip olan bireylerin yaratıcı kişilik özelliklerini ortaya çıkarmada etkin olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kendi Kendine Liderlik, Yaşam Boyu Öğrenme, Yaratıcı Kişilik Özellikleri

The Mediating Role of Creative Personality Traits in the Effect of Self-Leadership Behavior on Lifelong Learning

Abstract

The purpose of this research is to determine the mediating role of creative personality traits in the effect of self-leadership behavior on lifelong learning. The variables of self-leadership behavior, lifelong learning, and creative personality traits included in the research model envisaged in this research, which was evaluated in a quantitative research design, were included in the research with their dimensions widely accepted in the literature. In the study, in which descriptive statistics on dependent, independent, and mediating variables were applied, validity analysis and correlation analysis were applied

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for the scales, and then a structural equation model was established. Within the scope of the research, the data obtained from 503 students studying at Yozgat Bozok University were analyzed and interpreted. The findings obtained as a result of the research show that self-leadership behavior predicts lifelong learning and this process is mediated by creative personality traits. The results show that individuals having self-leadership behaviors enable them to have a positive outlook on life and always learn. In addition, it has been seen that individuals with self-leadership behavior are effective in revealing their creative personality traits.

Keywords: Self-Leadership, Lifelong Learning, Creative Personality Traits.

Özel Eğitim Öğretmen Adaylarının Bazı Değişkenlere Göre Teknolojik Pedagojik Alan Bilgisi Düzeyleri

¹ Doç Dr. Özcan KARAASLAN,

Marmara Üniversitesi, İstanbul/Türkiye

² Bora AKDEMİR,

Ataşehir Meslek Okulu, İstanbul/Türkiye

³ Doç. Dr. Üyesi Mehmet YAVUZ,

Trakya Üniversitesi, Edirne/Türkiye

Özet

Teknolojik pedagojik alan bilgisi, tüm öğretmenlik alanlarını kapsayan şemsiye bir kavram olarak öğretmenlik mesleğinin temel yeterlilikleri arasında gösterilmektedir. Özel eğitim gibi bireysel farklılıkların çok belirgin olduğu, öğretim materyallerinin bireysel olarak geliştirilmesinin önerildiği ve öğretmenlerin bireysel eğitim programları hazırlamasını gerektiren bir alanda teknolojik pedagojik alan bilgisine duyulan ihtiyacın daha da yoğun olduğu söylenebilir. Bu çalışmanın amacı özel eğitim öğretmen adaylarının teknolojik pedagojik alan bilgisi düzeylerinin yaş, cinsiyet ve sınıf değişkenlerine göre incelenmesidir. Betimsel araştırma deseninin kullanıldığı bu çalışmada katılımcı grubunu üç üniversiteden özel eğitim öğretmen adayları oluşturmaktadır. Verilerin toplanmasında *Teknolojik Pedagojik Alan Bilgisi Ölçeği (TPABÖ)* ve *Kişisel Bilgi Formu* kullanılmıştır. TPABÖ, teknoloji bilgisi, pedagoji bilgisi, alan bilgisi, pedagojik alan bilgisi, teknolojik alan bilgisi, teknolojik pedagoji bilgisi ve teknolojik pedagojik alan bilgisi olmak üzere yedi alt boyuttan oluşmaktadır. Öğretmen adaylarından toplanan veriler SPSS paket programıyla ve parametrik testler kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Özel eğitim Öğretmen adaylarının TPABÖ puanları yaş ve sınıf değişkenlerine göre büyük yaş ve sınıfta olanlar lehine farklılık gösterdiği anlaşılmıştır. Özel eğitim öğretmen adaylarının TPABÖ puanlarının ortalamasının üzerinde olduğu, eğitim seviyesi ve yaşam deneyimi arttıkça hem teknoloji bilgisinin arttığı sonuçlarına ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Öğretmen Yetiştirme, Özel Eğitim Öğretmen Adayları, Teknolojik pedagojik Alan Bilgisi

Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge Levels of Special Education Teacher Candidates According to Some Variables

¹ **Assoc. Prof. Özcan KARAASLAN**
Marmara University, Istanbul/ Türkiye

² **Bora AKDEMİR**
Ataşehir Meslek Okulu, Istanbul/ Türkiye

³ **Assoc. Prof. Mehmet YAVUZ**
Trakya University, Edirne/ Türkiye

Abstract

Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPACK) is shown among the basic competencies of the teaching profession as an umbrella concept covering all teaching fields. It can be said that the need for TPAC is even more intense in an area such as special education where individual differences are very evident, teaching materials are recommended to be developed individually and teachers are required to prepare individual training programs. The aim of this study is to examine the TPACK levels of special education teacher candidates according to age, gender and class variables. In this study, in which descriptive research design was used, the participant group consists of special education teacher candidates from three universities. Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge Scale (TPACKS) and Personal Information Form (PIF) were used to collect data in this study. TPACKS consists of seven sub-dimensions: technology knowledge, pedagogical knowledge, content knowledge, pedagogical content knowledge, technological content knowledge, technological pedagogical knowledge and technological pedagogical content knowledge. The data collected from the pre-service teachers were analyzed with the SPSS package program and using parametric tests. It was understood that the TPACKS scores of the special education teacher candidates differ in favor of the older age and class according to the age and class variables. Accordingly, it was concluded that the TPACKS scores of the special education teacher candidates are above the average, and as the education level and life experience increase, both technology knowledge increases.

Keywords: Teacher Training, Special Education Teacher Candidates, Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge

Methodology of Teaching Azerbaijani Art in the IX Class Fine Art Textbook**Emil Raul oğlu Ağayev**

Teacher of the subject combination commission "Art and physical education" of the Azerbaijan State Pedagogical College under the Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University/ Azerbaijan

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-9354-0839

Abstract

The success of Azerbaijani education has development dynamics. New standards and content lines have been introduced in the teaching of subjects in secondary schools. In order to form creative aesthetic development in children, fine art is taught as an independent subject in secondary schools. One of the main topics in the curriculum of fine arts is the methodology of teaching Azerbaijani art. In the 9th class fine arts textbook, the creativity of our prominent artists is analyzed and the ability of them to express their opinion on the art of our country is developed.

Keywords: Azerbaijan, education, secondary school, fine art, artist, methodology

The Critical Success Factors for Data Governance Process

Atacan Garip¹

¹Master Student, Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Institute of Social Sciences
Ankara/TÜRKİYE

Vildan Ateş²

²Associate Professor, Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Business School
Ankara/TÜRKİYE

Abstract

Data governance encompasses the principles, procedures, and strategies to ensure that organizations can discover and monitor data, correctly use data in appropriate business contexts, and maximize data security, quality, and value. Data governance provides greater visibility, transparency, and quality while reducing risk across all data assets. It also provides easily accessible, consistent, secure high-quality data across the entire enterprise to support meaningful insights into decision processes for decision-makers. In this direction, it can be stated that it is important today to successfully implement the data governance program. The purpose of this study is to reveal the critical success factors in the data governance program. For this purpose, critical success factors of the data governance program were determined with a systematic literature review and the researcher's field experience. As a result of the systematic literature review and the field experience of the researcher, it has been seen that there are four critical factors. These four critical factors are roles and responsibilities, partnership, sponsorship, and technology respectively.

Keywords: Data Governance, Data Governance Programs, Critical Success Factors.

Basic Principles for Building Network for Wireless Electric Power Distribution

Hikmat G. Hasanov

Ismayil Zeynalov

Ministry of Science and Education of Azerbaijan Republic Institute of Geography/ Azerbaijan

Abstract

Benefits of wireless power transfer are considered. New design of network for wireless power transfer is proposed and discussed. Different segments of the network are described and classified. Technical specifications and explanations for each the segment are provided. It is suggested, how to use satellites for the network functioning and which type of satellites are relevant for the network. Also, financial issues in using the proposed distribution network are estimated.

Keywords: Wireless transfer, electric power, network, segments, satellites.

Acil Uzaktan Öğretim'den Nitelikli Açık ve Uzaktan Öğrenme Uygulamalarına Geçiş Önerileri

Dr. Hakan GENÇ
MEB, Türkiye

Özet

Pandemi gibi kriz durumlarında uzaktan eğitim teknolojilerinin işe koşularak eğitime devam edilmesi yönündeki ani dönüşümle birlikte bir yandan eğitimin sürekliliği adına olumlu bir adım atılırken, diğer yandan hazırlıksız bir eğitim sürecini de dahil olunabilmektedir. İçeriğin sunumu, öğrenme materyallerinin oluşturulması, öğrenen/öğreten desteği ve etkileşimin sağlanması, gerekli teknolojik alt yapının temini, doğru teknolojinin seçimi, uzaktan ölçme ve değerlendirmenin gerçekleştirilmesi, dijital bölünmeye ilişkin önlemlerin alınması gibi süreçlere ilişkin plansız olma ve bu bağlamda gerçekleştirilebilecek planlamanın zaman alıcı olması, hayata geçirilen eğitim uygulamalarında nitelik sorunlarını da beraberinde getirmektedir. Dolayısıyla pandemi gibi krizlerin oluşturduğu kritik durumlarda, eğitimin sürekliliğinin sağlanması adına çözüm olarak işe koşulan uygulamalar iyi planlanmış, tüm dinamiklerinden yararlanılmış ideal bir Açık ve Uzaktan Öğrenme (AUÖ) yerine ani kararlarla hızlı çözümler üretilmeye çalışılan bir Acil Uzaktan Öğretim olabilmektedir. Buradan hareketle bu çalışmada, öncelikle Acil Uzaktan Öğretim ve AUÖ kavramları ayrıştırılmakta, sonrasında alanyazındaki çalışmalara dayanarak Acil Uzaktan Öğretim'in nitelikli AUÖ uygulamalarına dönüştürülebilmesine yönelik önerilere yer verilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Acil Uzaktan Öğretim, Açık ve Uzaktan Öğrenme

Key Factors Enabling to Move from Emergency Remote Teaching to Quality Open and Distance Learning Practices

Abstract

Despite the fact that shifting to online teaching is an effective way to maintain education's continuity in critical situations which is caused by crises like pandemic, stakeholders in education may involve in ambiguous education process due to lack of preparedness for this

new education model. Unpreparedness in this new education model in terms of delivering contents, creating learning materials, learner/faculty support, technological infrastructure, choosing the best technology, digital divide and time-taking process to plan all these dimensions may result in quality problems in educational practices. Accordingly, in critical situations which is caused by crises like pandemic, educational practices pressed into service might not be quality Open and Distance Learning (ODL) which has its own dynamics and is well-planned system but Emergency Remote Teaching (ERT) which mostly depends on the spot decisions. Thus, in this study, the authors differentiate ODL from ERT first, and then address the key factors enabling to move from ERT to ODL, which were derived from the literature.

Keywords: Emergency Remote Teaching, Open and Distance Learning,

Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic on Msmes Survival in Nigeria

EZE Benneth Uchenna (PhD)¹

Department of Business Administration
Christopher University, Mowe, Ogun State, Nigeria

WAHAB Nurudeen Opeyemi²

Department of Business Administration,
Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Ogun State, Nigeria

OJO Olanipekun James (PhD)³

Department of Business Administration
Mountain Top University, Ogun State, Nigeria

⁴ERIGBE Patience Ajirioghene, PhD

Department of Business Administration, Mountain Top University, Ogun State, Nigeria

EKECHI Festus

Department of Business Administration,

Nile University, Abuja

Abstract

This study evaluates the impact of Covid-19 pandemic on MSMEs survival in South-West, Nigeria. The study focused on the enterprises cash flow, debtors' ability to pay their debts, enterprises ability to pay their creditors and enterprises ability to pay wages and salaries. The study also evaluates the support received from the Government or its agencies and private enterprise support organizations, since the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic. The study employs survey research design, through the administration of structured questionnaire on chief executives of MSMEs in South West Nigeria. The population of this study comprises all the chief executives of MSMEs in South-West, Nigeria. These states include: Lagos, Ogun, Oyo, Osun, Ekiti and Ondo States. The findings reveal that covid-19 pandemic has negatively impacted enterprises cash flow; it has negatively impacted their debtors' ability to pay their debts, it has also negatively impact enterprises ability to pay their creditors as well as enterprises ability to pay wages and salaries. Furthermore, the findings also reveal that most enterprises did not receive any form of support

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from the Government or its agencies nor private enterprise support organizations, since the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic. It is therefore concluded that the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic has adversely impacted the survival of enterprises, as some of the key survival indicators (cash flow, debt recovery, ability to pay creditors and payment of wages and salaries) have been negatively impacted.

Keywords: Covid-19, Pandemic, MSMEs, Survival

Effects of Game-Based Learning Approach on Students' Academic Performance in Edukasyon Sa Pagpapakatao in the Schools Division of City of Malolos

John Marie Malco

Marcelo H. del Pilar National High School/Philippines

Abstract

The primary aim of this study was to determine the effects of integration of game-based learning on students' academic performance in Edukasyon sa Pagpapakatao. To achieve this aim, the researcher used a sample of 399 students in the Schools Division of City of Malolos during the school year 2022-2023. To assess the integration of game-based learning approach, the researcher used the game-based learning approach questionnaire by Pires et al (2015) while a documentary analysis was conducted to gather data on students' academic performance in Edukasyon sa Pagpapakatao. Results of the regression analysis revealed that the three (3) variables of integration of game-based learning approach affect the students' academic performance in Edukasyon sa Pagpapakatao in varying extent as shown by the obtained B Coefficients 0.561 (ludic characteristics), 1.198 (training learning component), and 0.629 (profile of the players). This means that for every unit improvement in the integration of game-based learning approach mentioned could generate a 0.561, 1.198, and 0.629 increase on students' academic performance in Edukasyon sa Pagpapakatao. A closer look at the obtained Beta Coefficients, one could infer that of the three (3) variables of integration of game-based learning approach, it was the 'training learning component' that exert a greatest influence (Beta=1.198) on the students' academic performance in Edukasyon sa Pagpapakatao. Conclusions were drawn and recommendations were offered.

Keywords: Game-Based Learning, students, school, Malolos

Eđitim Alanında Kltrel Miras Eđitimiyle İlgili Yapılan Lisansst alıřmaların Deęerlendirilmesi

Dr. Onur BATMAZ

Yozgat Bozok niversitesi
Yozgat, Trkiye

Abstract

This study, which was conducted to evaluate the postgraduate studies on cultural heritage education in the field of education, is a study in the descriptive survey model. In this study, document analysis technique was used. Data related to the study were collected with the form prepared by the researcher and receiving expert opinion. In the detailed search section of the National Thesis Center database, the theses were examined by selecting the subject "Education and Training" and searching for the word "cultural heritage" in the thesis name. In addition, "culture" and "heritage" were written in the words to be searched in the advanced search section, and the search type part was selected by selecting "include". As a result of the screening, the studies on "Education and Training" were examined, and the postgraduate studies that were not included in the first screening were also included in the scope of the studies to be evaluated. As a result of the scanning, the studies reached as of January 2023 were evaluated. Descriptive analysis technique was used in the evaluation of the obtained data. As a result of the research, it was seen that the studies on cultural heritage education in the field of education mostly belong to 2019. In addition, it was concluded that the majority of the evaluated studies were at the master's level and were related to the social studies education discipline.

Keywords: Cultural Heritage, Education, Postgraduate, Thesis

Online Shopping Behavior of Gen Z Consumers During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Aybegüm Güngördü Belbağ

Associate Professor, Bartın University
Bartın, Türkiye

Abstract

This study aims to examine online shopping behavior during the pandemic in the emerging market, Turkey. The current study benefits from thematic analysis and the stimulus-organism-response model. In-depth interviews with Gen Z consumers were carried out to collect qualitative data. Findings show that shopping from online stores during the pandemic (response) is affected by stimulus (retailers' precautions, crowding, product category) and the organism (pandemic experience, perceived benefits of online shopping, perceived risks of online shopping, past experiences of online shopping, the perceived threat of COVID-19).

Keywords: pandemic, online sales, e-commerce, qualitative study, stimulus-organism-response model.

Opinions of Mathematics Teacher Candidates on Subject Area Courses**Fatma Cumhur**Associate Professor, Faculty of Education, Mus Alparslan University
Mus, Türkiye**Abstract**

In order to teach mathematics effectively, both the knowledge of the subject and the knowledge of the field education are needed. The need for both pieces of information in this regard reveals that one of these pieces of information is not superior to the other and that both are needed. This study, it is aimed to examine the opinions of pre-service mathematics teachers about field-based courses. In this sense, it is aimed to reveal the personal views of the candidates in terms of the content and necessity of the courses they have taken until their last year. The study was carried out with 26 senior mathematics teacher candidates. The research was carried out within the scope of the phenomenology design, which is one of the qualitative research designs. In the study, a questionnaire consisting of 2 open-ended questions was presented to the candidates. The content analysis method was used in the analysis of the data. As a result of the analysis, it was found that some courses were beneficial for reasons such as dominating the field, learning the history of mathematics, and facilitating transfer to students; it has been determined that some courses are useless due to excessive information stack, the way they are taught, being difficult and worrying that they will not work in professional life. As a result of the study, various suggestions were made on how these courses could be more beneficial.

Keywords: Teacher Candidate, Opinion, Field Lessons

Developing the Inventory Policies with the application of ABC Categorization: The case of Footware Industry

Muhammad Touseef¹, Abdullah Shahzad² and Ijaz Yusuf³

¹ Muhammad Youseef MS Industrial Engineering, IQTM, Punjab University, Lahore

² Abdullah Shahzad MS Industrial Engineering, IQTM, Punjab University, Lahore

³ Assistant Professor, Chairman of the Department Operations and Supply Chain Department, Dr. Hasan Murad School of Management, University of Management and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan

Abstract

This research article leads to developing the strategy for creating inventory policies that is based on the ABC categorization of inventories. A popular technique for classifying inventory items according to their value is the ABC categorization. Organizations can prioritise the resources they devote to managing each sort of inventory by dividing it into categories A, B, and C. With the application of ABC technique, the amount tied up with the inventory holding cost can be significantly reduced while keeping high-value items accessible. With the aim of reducing holding costs while ensuring the availability of high-value items chosen on the basis of ABC categorization, this strategy is frequently used to prioritise the resources that an organisation spends managing its inventory. Researchers in the past suggest that using the ABC categorization can be an effective way to find out which products are high-demanding. The problem under study is the shoe company in Pakistan. Application of ABC analysis with inventory policies according to the A categorization inventory (Min/Max) policy. B-categorization inventory with Q and R policies and C-categorization inventory with periodic review policies. Implementing inventory policies led to a considerable decrease in holding costs, stock-out costs, and overall expenses based on the ABC categorization of inventories. Particularly, costs associated with keeping inventory were reduced by 30%, costs associated with running out of stock were reduced by 45%, and overall expenditures were reduced by 31%. These improvements show how applying the ABC categorization system and the implementation of realistic inventory policies can minimise costs and maintain availability.

Keywords: Holding cost, stockout, ABC Analysis, Inventory policies

Big Data Analytics in Forecasting Voters' Sentiment Vis-À-Vis Decision Making in Future General Elections and By-Elections in Malaysia Post-2021

Megat Al Imran Yasin, MA Zukri Valentino

Communication Department

Faculty of Modern Languages & Communication

University Putra Malaysia/ Malaysia

Abstract

Barack Obama had practically won the 2012 US Presidential Elections on Big Data Analytics. While he was busy addressing a big rally in downtown Chicago or elsewhere, his teams were engaged in data mining on millions of American voters whom they believed to have the tendency to support their Democrat candidate against Republican Mitt Romney. If in the 2008 elections Obama was nicknamed *The Social Media President*, the Washington Post had in the 2012 US presidential re-elections dubbed him *The Big Data President*. Obama's campaign has often been said to have revolutionised the American democracy, thus giving credence to his digital election campaign strategies, which were not only innovative but also effective. Such was innovation in today's politics and elections, which is the subject of this paper. Big Data Analytics is all but new in Malaysian politics, rearing its infinitesimal presence only in the 2013 General Elections and then poised to become a *game changer* in the succeeding 14th General in Elections in 2018. However, the potential of big data analytics was not fully realised in local Malaysian politics as yet, and as much as it was in the Malaysian business sector which has been leveraging on data mining to push their products especially in the fast moving consumer goods (FMCG) segment. This paper shall discuss the prospective maximisation of big data analytics in the next general elections, possibly the GE-15 and how it will tremendously effect the level playing field of political parties which were still wrapped in the age-old traditional-conventional method of predicting voters' tendency and their voting pattern. As proven to be an effective political campaign tool for Obama and his presidential victory in 2012, Big Data Analytics should now be seen and anticipated as the inevitable for political parties in Malaysia to intelligently win the next general elections and by-elections.

Keywords: Big Data Analytics, Politics, GE-15, Decision-Making, Voters' Tendency, Sentiment.

Unveiling the structures of HIV and Recommended Policy Levers

Dr. Ijaz Yusuf^{1*} and Maroa Alkamel²

¹ Department of Operations and Supply Chain, Dr. Hasan Murad School of Management, University of Management and Technology, Lahore/Pakistan (Corresponding Author)

² MBA Student from UMT

Abstract

HIV is the deadly virus that attacks the immune system of human beings. The source of the disease is highly negated and rejected by the society's norms. So the infected people try to hide the disease and do not find the appropriate policy levers to overcome this challenge. Fear of death and humility in society as a sexually engaged human being is highly rejected and insulted by all concerned. This paper aims to unveil the underlying barriers and to trace the effectiveness strategy at the community level using the mental model. The ultimate goal of this research is to have the system dynamics model to recommend policies based on parametric changes and structural changes. Development of the feedback loops to give insight into the problem under study and give a clear picture while mentioning the dynamic variables which are interlinked, interdependent, and interrelated.

The proposed model is the blend of authors' own experience working within the hospitals at the national level in Yeman Pakistan along with the in-depth study of literature. The mental model based on systems thinking provides a foundation to formulate the System Dynamics Model and design rational policies to create awareness and fear to avoid sexual contact which is one of the powerful instruments for HIV spread. The well-conceived mental model has the potential to propose the appropriate measures to reduce its spread. The policies proposed are on the basis of literature insight and experiential wisdom of the dynamic variables so far.

Keywords: HIV; Mental Model; Systems Thinking; Policy Design; Yeman.

The Implementation of Medical Assistance Fund System in Ministry of Health Malaysia

Megat Al Imran Yasin, Mathew James Lidi

Communication Department

Faculty Of Modern Languages And Communication

University Putra Malaysia/ Malaysia

Abstract

The rapid technological development and the growing use of information communication technology (ICT) in business organizations have become the centre of attention in past few years. This ICT has facilitated the decision-making process of an organization. The use of the latest applications will speed up the process of implementation and monitoring of organizational activities and programs. In this regard, the Medical Assistance Fund (TBP) has been established by the Government to help patients especially B40 groups who cannot afford to seek treatment in Government Hospitals, clinics and Public University Medical Centers. Through the use of the Medical Assistance Fund System (STBP) (Phase 1) on May 2021 in all hospitals throughout Malaysia will speed up the application process and approval to eligible patients. This paper to discuss the policy decision-making process of redeveloping STBP and subsequently the implementation of STBP.

Keywords: Medical Assistance Fund System, Strategic Decision Making, Information Technology Communication (ICT).

Communication and Organizational Change

(A study on Christopher university, Mowe)

EZE BENNETH UCHENNA PhD

Department of Business Administration, Christopher University, Mowe, Ogun State/Nigeria

JEFFERY DON-CHIMA

Department of Business Administration, Christopher University, Mowe, Ogun State/Nigeria

FESTUS EKECHI

Department of Business Administration,
Nile University/Nigeria

MIKE DIKE PhD

Department of Education Management,
University of Lagos, Akoka/Nigeria

Abstract

The link between communication and organizational change has triggered a lot of research interest. However, extant literature seems not to have established the element of communication that has the greatest effect on organizational change. This study examines the effect of communication on organizational change, with reference to Christopher University, Mowe, Ogun State. The study employed four elements of communication: upward communication, communication technique (bottom top), communication gap, and feedback, through the administration of structured questionnaire on 200 staff and students of Christopher University. Notwithstanding, only 22 responses were used for the study. Five hypothesis were formulated and ordinary least square estimation technique was employed in estimating the regression model with the aid of SPSS version 21.0.

The findings revealed that neither of the four elements which are upward communication and communication technique (bottom top), organizational change, communication gap as well as feedback has a significant effect on organization change. Furthermore, the F-Statistic 1.570 (P-value 0.270) showed that communication elements do not have combined significant effect on

organizational change. The adjusted R^2 of 0.275 indicated that communication elements accounts for 27% variation in organizational change.

The study therefore concluded that communication does not significantly enhances organizational change in Christopher University, Mowe, Ogun state. Therefore, upward communication, feedback, communication gap and communication technique (bottom top) are not major drivers of organizational change.

Keywords: communication, upward communication, communication technique, communication gap, feedback & organization change.

Employment Policies toward Disabled Persons and its Potential Impacts on the Social Perception of Disability in Türkiye

Selahattin Aydin, Ph.D.

Istanbul Kent University
Istanbul/Türkiye

Abstract

Being involved in labour market is one of the key factors for disabled persons to eliminate the negative social perception they face in society. In recent 20 years, disability policies has been enhanced significantly in Türkiye, and the employment rate of disabled persons has been increasing by years. This upward trend is the result of some measures put into force by the government. For example, the quota rate was increased from 3% to 4% for public sector; the centralized employment examination used by state for recruitment was customized for disabled persons; the public workplaces were urged to fill their quota by employing additional number of disabled persons.

A great deal of research has appeared in the literature illustrating the positive effects of employment of disabled persons on elimination of negative perception and social construction of disability. This paper however argues that increasing the employment rate of disabled persons may not be sufficient measure to generate such positive impact; development of vocational competence and functionality of disabled staff at workplaces also must be considered.

Based on the theoretical foundations of social constructivist approaches, this paper aims to uncover the relation between employment policies and the social perception of disability in Turkish society. The content analysis and literature review methodology was used.

The findings suggest that lack of well-planned recruitment and adjustments to improve the efficiency of staff with disabilities have potentiality of solidifying the negative social perception of disability.

The paper concludes that making reasonable adjustments to improve the efficiency of staff with disabilities at workplaces must be part of the employment policies.

The findings are expected to provide insights for policy development.

Keywords: Disability Employment, Disability Policies, Social Perception of Disability.

Environmental Problems of Improving the Water Supply of the Population in Azerbaijan

Ulkar Kh. Mahmudova

Ministry of Science and Education
Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences
Institute of Geography
after name academician G.A. Aliyev/ Azerbaijan

Abstract

As we know, the river systems of Azerbaijan belong to the Caspian Sea basin. There are 8359 rivers in the republic, of which 8188 rivers are up to 25 km long, 107 rivers are 51-100 km long, and 22 rivers are more than 101-500 km long. 5141 of the rivers 1177 belong to the Kura basin, including the Araz basin. There are 3218 rivers and their tributaries that flow directly into the Caspian Sea.

Among the rivers directly flowing into the Caspian Sea, there is 1 river with a length of more than 200 km, and 6 rivers with a length of 200-100 km.

The hydrographic network of Azerbaijan corresponds to the stretching directions of the Greater and Lesser Caucasus and Talish mountain systems.

The uneven distribution of rainfall throughout the year in the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan, which is located in the arid climate zone, has created a problem of water shortage in individual regions due to climatic conditions.

The water resources of Azerbaijani rivers are about 30.9 km³. 20.6 km³ of it enters our republic from neighboring territories. The flow formed in Azerbaijan itself is 10.3 km³ (S.H. Rustamov, R.M. Qashgai, 1989), of which 3.13 km³ is due to the annual flow of rivers directly flowing into the Caspian Sea. The rivers of the southern and southeastern slopes of the Greater Caucasus also play a big role in improving the water supply in Azerbaijan and meeting the water needs of the republic's population. The Talysh mountains in the south of our republic also have a sufficient supply of drinking water. its waters have also started to be used.

Keywords: Caspian Sea, river length, arid climate, Kura, Araz, slope, etc.

Orta Doğu'da Başlıca Bölgesel Güvenlik Sorunları

Khalida Malikova

Azərbaycan Respublikasının Prezidenti

yanında Dövlət İdarəçilik Akademiyasının

Doktorantı Məlikova Xəlidə Vaqif qızı/Azərbaycan

Özet

Orta Doğu, çok sayıda silahlı çatışma, terörizm ve dini aşırıcılıkla ilişkilendirilen, dünyanın en 'patlamaya hazır' bölgelerinden biri olarak kabul edilmektedir. Son yıllar Orta Doğu bölgesi, bölgenin tüm bölgesel güvenlik sistemini tehdit eden çeşitli uluslararası sorunların merkezinde yer almaktadır. Bu açıdan bakıldığında, ele alınan konunun yüksek önemine dikkat çekmek gerekir. Makalenin amacı, Orta Doğu bölgesindeki bölgesel güvenlik sistemini etkileyen temel sorunları analiz etmektir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Ortadoğu, terörizm, bölgesel güvenlik, bölgesel liderlik, Sünni-şii çatışması, bölgesel örgütler.

Main regional security problems in the Middle East

Abstract

The Middle East is considered one of the most 'explosive' regions in the world, with numerous armed conflicts, terrorism and religious extremism. In recent years, the Middle East region has been at the center of several international problems that threaten the entire regional security system of the region. From this point of view, it is necessary to draw attention to the high importance of the topic under consideration. The purpose of the article is to analyze the main problems affecting the regional security system in the Middle East region.

Keywords: Middle East, terrorism, regional security, regional leadership, Sunni-Shia conflict, regional organizations.

PLAYFULNESS IN EDUCATION

MSc REJANE DUTRA BERGAMASCHI

UNIFACVEST

CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO FACVEST/BRAZIL

Abstract

Playing is something natural in children, it happens spontaneously, we play since we were babies. The baby starts by exploring his body, moving his arms, hands, legs, then he is interested in toys, playful objects. From this moment on, we have playfulness. The ludic aspect provides personal development, such as self-discovery, self-confidence, team life. Playful activities in the school environment are very interesting tools that allow teachers to achieve their learning objectives.

Keywords: play, baby, school, playful activities

Professional Training School for the 20th Century: Skills And Competencies Required With Technology

Dr. Arceloni Neusa Volpato

PPGLPT / UNIFACVEST/BRAZIL

Dr. Ines Staub Araldi

PPGLPT / UNIFACVEST/BRAZIL

Abstract

Technology has accelerated the training requirements of contemporary professionals, who need to develop different skills for their insertion in the job market that presents new demands. Learning theories account for a reality, however, many new cognitive aspects have been investigated and published in recent times, showing the variety of ways of teaching and learning. In teaching we have the emergence of active methodologies, in teaching a range of varieties that exhibit a new dimension of human beings and their potential. Organizations are also changing and demand professionals with these new skills for the development of their tasks that must ensure, among many aspects, the appropriation of these new skills, to even generate disruptions and innovation. Technology has implemented profound changes in the learning trails, in the new work ecosystems and in the emerging physical and virtual scenarios where and how we perform.

Keywords: Technology, work ecosystems, new skills.

Towards the Development of the Food Tourism Program of CaMaNaVa**Sheila L. Gabriel DBA, LPT****Jose R. Trencio CPA, LPT, DBA,****Kevin B. Arbolado LPT, MBA, MAEd, PBDIT****Alex Cortez, BSE****Arellano University- Jose Rizal Campus**

Malabon City, Metro Manila, Philippines

Abstract

Food tourism is vital to the economy and benefits all stakeholders. Along with the government, Department of Tourism, Department of Trade and Industry, and local government units, we foster socioeconomic growth, cultural affirmation, local employment, and income opportunities for small and medium-sized companies. The epidemic threatens the food tourism program's sustainability. Stakeholders, notably private firms, faced this issue in 2019 and beyond. The researchers propose a tour circuit approach inside the CAMANAVA cluster to be sponsored by travel companies, local governments, and other stakeholders to deliver information and solutions in her field. With the collaboration of public and private partners, the Food Tourism Program may be restored and maintained by assisting food tourism firms and other businesses to reopen and promote our cities' legacy and culture.

Keywords: Food Tourism, Tourism Circuit, Development Plan, Strategic Management, CAMANAVA.

Mentoring in Developing Questioning Behaviors

Fatma Cumhur

Associate Professor, Faculty of Education, Mus Alparslan University
Mus/Türkiye

Abstract

Asking questions is one of the important pedagogical strategies that a teacher should have. This study, it was tried to develop the questioning behavior of a pre-service teacher with the support of an expert in the field. In this context, the research was carried out with studies aimed at improving the questioning behaviors of a teacher candidate who received formation training in the branch of Mathematics Teaching at a state university. During the studies, brief information was given to the pre-service teacher about the questioning behaviors by the expert researcher, and the questions that could be used for the gains of the lesson were discussed with the teacher candidate. The data of the study were obtained from the records obtained as a result of the 4-hour teaching of the pre-service teacher, the researcher's field notes, and the self-evaluation form. As a result of the analysis of the data and the evaluations, it was revealed that the pre-service teacher could better decide the questions that he could use in the lessons with the support of experts and thus manage the questions more easily. As a result, expert support played an important role in preparing an effective plan and deciding on the questions to be used by the pre-service teacher during their teaching practices.

Keywords: Asking Questions, Prospective Teacher, Development, Mentoring

Nevādīrū'l-Emsāl'de Özel Adlara Atfedilen Özellikler

Prof Dr. Ayşe Melek Özyetgin¹

¹Prof. Dr., Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi
ORCID ID: 0000- 0002 - 0547- 1069

İstanbul/ Türkiye

Lale Yeşilova²

²Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi Doktora Öğrencisi
ORCID ID: 0000-0003-3268-1026

İstanbul/ Türkiye

Özet

Nevādīrū'l-Emsāl; Farsça Atasözleri, deyimler ve diğer kalıplaşmış sözlerin Türkçe açıklandığı bir sözlüktür. 17. yy başlarında yazılmış bir yazma eserdir ve oldukça zengin bir içeriğe sahiptir. Bu eserde Farsça Türkçe dil ilişkileri başta olmak üzere bu iki dilin konuşurlarının kültürleri, değerleriyle ilgili önemli bilgilere ulaşmak mümkündür. Eserde geçen tarihî kişi, yer, mezhep adları ve bunlara atfedilen özellikler ilgi çekicidir.

Bu çalışmada Nevādīrū'l-Emsāl'deki özel adlar; kişi, yer, inanç adları başlığıyla sınıflandırılmıştır. Bu adlara ya da bu adların türetilmiş şekillerine atfedilen özellikler tanıtılmıştır. Örneğin bu yazma esere göre Semerkantlılar tekliflerinde samimi olmamakla; Tuslular boynuz kelimesine aşırı tepki göstermekle, Burlular kafir olmalarıyla anılmaktadırlar. Zafername'nin ünlü yazarı Şerifüddin Ali Yezdi obur olmasıyla, Poten kadısı adaletsizliği; Hintliler terslikleriyle, Yahudiler ani öfkeleriyle bilinmektedirler.

Nevādīrū'l-Emsāl'deki bu içeriğin ele alınmasıyla kültür tarihine katkı sağlanması amaçlanmıştır.

Keywords: Nevādīrū'l-Emsāl, Deyim, Atasözleri, Özel Adlar, Kültür tarihi

Features Attributed to Proper Nouns in Nevādirü'l-Emsāl

Abstract

Nevādirü'l-Emsāl; is a historical dictionary in which idioms, proverbs and other stereotyped words are explained in Turkish. It is a manuscript written at the beginning of the 17th century and has a very rich content. Gives information about the cultures and values of the speakers of these two languages, especially the Persian Turkish language relations. The names of historical persons, places, sects and the features attributed to them in the work are interesting.

In this study, the proper names in Nevādirü'l-Emsāl; classified under the title of person, place, belief, language, work names. The features attributed to these names are introduced. For example, according to this manuscript, Samarkand people are not sincere in their offers; The Tusians are known for overreacting to the word horn, and the Burians for being infidels. The famous author of Zafername Şerifüddin Ali Yezdi is a glutton, the judge of Poten is self-interested; Jews are known for their sudden anger.

It is aimed to contribute to the history of culture by studying this content in Nevādirü'l-Emsāl.

Keywords: Nevādirü'l-Emsāl, Idiom, Proverbs, Proper Names, Cultural History.

Doç. Dr. Ahmed ALDYAB

Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi

Ankara/TÜRKİYE

ORCID ID 0000-000-9497-9197

البلاغة الصوتية في القرآن

الملخص:

يتميز القرآن ببلاغته المتعددة، فالقرآن يشمل بلاغة من ناحية الكلمة المفردة، ويشمل بلاغة من ناحية الجملة، ويحتوي بلاغة على مستوى الآية. وتبدأ بلاغة القرآن من المستوى الصوتي للحرف والكلمة والجملة وتنتهي بالمستوى الصوتي للآيات والجمل وحتى نستطيع أن نقول أن سور القرآن يوجد تناسب فيما بينها من ناحية البلاغة الصوتية، فالآية تتناسب مع الآية التي قبلها والتي بعدها على المستوى الصوتي، والكلمة أيضاً تتناسب مع الكلمة التي قبلها والتي بعدها في هذه البلاغة. ويأتي هذا البحث ليظهر جزءاً من هذه البلاغة على مستوى الحرف والكلمة والجملة والآية والسورة.
الكلمات المفتاحية: القرآن، البلاغة الصوتية، الآية، اللغة العربية، التفسير

Phonetic Rhetoric in the Qur'an

Abstract

The Qur'an is characterized by its multiple rhetoric. The Qur'an includes rhetoric in terms of the single word, and it includes rhetoric in terms of the sentence, and it contains rhetoric at the level of the verse. The eloquence of the Qur'an begins with the phonetic level of the letter, the word, and the sentence and ends with the phonetic level of the verses and sentences, so that We can say that the surahs of the Qur'an are proportional to each other in terms of phonetic rhetoric. The verse is proportional to the verse before it and the one after it on the phonetic level, and the word is also proportional to the word before it and the one after it in this rhetoric. This research comes to show a part of this rhetoric at the level of letter, word, sentence, verse and surah.

Keywords: Phonetic rhetoric, Quran, Verse, interpretation.

Doç. Dr. Ahmed ALDYAB

Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi

Ankara/TÜRKİYE

ORCID ID 0000-000-9497-9197

مقاربات المنهج التحليلي الوصفي في علم اللغة

الملخص:

لقد كُثرت المناهج التي حاولت تقريب فهم اللغة عند الإنسان وكيفية اكتسابها وتطورها، وكانت هذه المناهج تنظر إلى اللغة من زوايا متعددة، بعضها نظر إلى اللغة من حيث التحليل وبعضها نظر من حيث الوصف وبعضها نظر إلى اللغة من حيث علاقتها بالإنسان، وجاءت نتائج هذه المقاربات منفصلة عن بعضها أحياناً ومتحدة ببعض النقاط أحياناً. فمثلاً كان هناك مدرسة البنوية التي نظرت إلى اللغة من حيث اللغة ولم تنظر إلى علاقة اللغة بالمجتمع أو بالإنسان، بل نظرت إلى اللغة من حيث بنيتها مستقلة عن علاقة اللغة بالعالم الخارجي، وكان هناك مدرسة التاريخ التي نظرت إلى اللغة عبر تطورها التاريخي، وجاءت بعض المدارس التي حاولت إيجاد علاقة بين اللغة والمجتمع. ويأتي هذا البحث ليضع يده على واحد من هذه المناهج وهو المنهج التحليلي الوصفي مبيناً أهم مقارباته ومدارسه وأفكاره.

Approaches to the descriptive analytical method in linguistics

Abstract

There have been many methods that tried to approximate the understanding of language in man and how it was acquired and developed, and these methods looked at the language from multiple angles, some looked at the language in terms of analysis, some looked in terms of description, and some looked at the language in terms of its relationship to man, and the results of these approaches were separate. Sometimes separated from each other and sometimes united by some points. For example, there was the school of structuralism that looked at language in terms of language and did not look at the relationship of language to society or man, but rather looked at language in terms of its structure independent of the relationship of language to the outside world, and there was the school of history that looked at language through its historical development, and some schools came that tried to find a relationship between language and society. This research comes to put his hand on one of these approaches, which is the descriptive analytical approach, indicating its most important approaches and schools.

Keywords: Approaches, analytical method, linguistics, language.

Attitude Towards Web Based Learning and the Usage of Technology among the Higher Secondary School

Dr. Velankanni Alex

Stamford University Bangkok/ Thailand

Abstract

This study helps to find the attitude towards web learning and the usage of technology among the higher secondary school students in the district of Cuddalore. One of the significant developments is the growth of the “Internet”. In fact, the Computer Technology has developed because of the development of Internet and its variety of applications in almost all the fields. Internet services include direct communication (e-mail, chat), online conferencing resources (World Wide Web, Gopher), remote login and file transfer (telnet, ftp) and many other valuable tools and resources. Internet is nothing but the network of networks. The Internet is a worldwide collection of Computer networks connecting academic, Governmental, commercial, and organizational sites. It provides access to communication services and information resources to millions of users around the globe. Quantitative method was used in this study. The objectives are four. The first objective is to study the level of attitude of higher secondary school students to web learning. The second objective is to study the level of usage of computer technology among the higher secondary school students. Third objective is to find out the significant difference in attitude towards web learning among higher secondary school students with respect to gender. Fourth objective is to find out the significant difference in attitude towards web learning among higher secondary school students with respect to type of school. The benefactors are students, teachers, administrators and the school principals.

Keywords: Attitude, Web learning, Technology and Higher Secondary.

The Effectiveness of Adapted Instructional Material for the Higher Secondary School Children with Visual Impairment of Teaching Science in the Inclusive Education Program

Dr. Gurugubelli Jaganmohana Rao

Moder Institute of Teacher Education, Kohima, Nagaland – 797001/INDIA

Abstract

Education is a process of development which consists of the passage of a human being from infancy to maturity and, the process whereby he/she adapts himself/herself gradually in various ways to his physical, social and spiritual environment. Education is a comprehensive term. Its implication is rich and varied it is, therefore very difficult to give a single meaning to our definition of education. Education was viewed by various persons in various ways and each definition stresses a particular aspect of educative process. Education means both the acquisition of knowledge and experience as well as the development of skills, habits and attitudes which help a person to lead a full and worthwhile life in this world. The objectives of the study were as follows to investigate the effectiveness of adapted instructional material for the children with visual impairment of school children in teaching science in the inclusive education program. The second objective was to study the preparation of adapted instructional materials to teach science for children with visual impairment studying in school children. The researcher found that all the school children's were adopted all the instructional materials in different level and got the input very effectively. The benefactors are higher secondary school children with visual impairment, teachers and the parents.

Keywords: Effectiveness, instructional, visual impairment and teaching science.

Imaginable Futures: A Psychosocial Study on Future Expectations and Anthropocene

Dr. Monica Mastrantonio

Visiting Professor at the University of York – UK, guest researcher at JLU University in
Giessen/Germany

Abstract

Now the future has become the central time of Anthropocene due to multiple factors: climate change, war, COVID, and other threats. As a social construction, time brings a diversity of meanings, measures, and concepts permeating all human relations. In humanities, future time has become a priority, because of the actual anxiety associated with it, the speed of changes in our society, or a feeling of exhaustion. As a social boulder, the concept of time is developed based on Social Psychology and Discursive practices. To understand Imaginable Futures as narratives and imagination, this research objective is to present and discuss how individuals are imagining, anticipating, and expecting the future. According to neuroscience (Kable, 2021), imagining future events activate two sub-networks of the brain. One focuses on creating the new event within the imaginative scope, whereas the other evaluates whether the event is positive or negative. Aiming to understand how future imagination is established and whether individuals are expecting a more positive or negative future, a survey with forty questions was designed. This survey contained multiple-alternatives and open questions inquiring about how much future anxiety people related to, how often the responders thought about the future, how future expectations were related to overall and mental health, and what the future would bring to humanity, among others. The survey gathered responders to participate across social media. All data was anonymous, and anonymously treated. The research had 307 responders worldwide. Graphics for each answer were generated. The analysis involved both quantitative and qualitative data. The conclusion shows a rupture between individual e global future. It also demonstrated that the future is an important asset of the now and its relationship with health. It was possible to understand the complexities involved in future thinking, which connect to the individual, mind, and cultural aspects of future time, including how hopeful individuals are in the future, and their suggestions for a better future.

Keywords: Imaginable Futures, Future Anthropocene, Future Expectation, Cultural Studies, Temporalities.