5. International Congress on Social Sciences, Innovation and Educational Technologies 27-28 December 2024

ABSTRACT BOOK

27-28 DECEMBER 2024
BANGALORE/INDIA

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ICSSIET CONGRESS

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

ABSTRACT BOOK

Editor

Assist. Prof. MAGDALINE ENOW MBI TARKANG MARY

5. International Congress on Social Sciences, Innovation and Educational Technologies 27-28 December 2024

CONGRESS PROGRAM

27-28 DECEMBER 2024
BANGALORE/INDIA

5 st International Congress on Social Sciences, Innovation and Educational Technologies
27-28 December 2024 (Bangalore/India)
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CONGRESS PROGRAM
With **47 papers-79 academics/researchers from 10** countries:

1.TÜRKİYE	6.MALAYSIA
2. INDIA	7.VIETNAM
3.BRAZIL	8.BELARUS
4.PAKISTAN	9. NIGERIA
5.AZERBAIJAN	10. INDONESIA

Abstract Papers: India:16, **Malaysia:** 1, **Türkiye:** 9, **Brazil:** 3**, Pakistan:** 2, **Vietnam**: 2, **Belarus:**1, Nigeria: 1, **Azerbaijan**:9, **Indonesia:** 3

Total Abstract Papers: 47

Researchers: Malaysia: 3, **Türkiye:** 8, **Brazil:** 5, **Indonesia:** 4, **Pakistan:** 4, **India: 3**4, **Nigeria:**5, **Azerbaijan:**13, **Vietnam:** 2, **Belarus:**1

Total Researchers: 79

Full Text Papers: Malaysia: 1, **Türkiye:** 7, **Brazil:** 3**, Pakistan:** 2, **Vietnam**: 2, **Belarus:**1, **Nigeria**: 1, **Azerbaijan**: 5, **Indonesia:** 3, **India: 16**

Total Full Text Papers: 41

Presentations will be in Turkish, English, Arabic, Italian, French, Russian.
There are 2 virtual conference rooms.
The congress was organized according to Turkey time. To calculate the time for your country:
The World Clock — Worldwide
Note: (ICSSIET/ 5. ICSSIET 2024) congress sessions are to be recorded in accordance to the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and Kişisel Verilerin Korunması Kanunu (KVKK). By joining the congress sessions, you automatically consent to such recordings. If you do not consent to being recorded, discuss your concerns with the ICSSIET Congress host.

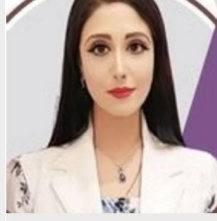|	
27 December 2024 **Friday** **09:50-10:00**	**5 st International Congress on Social Sciences, Innovation and Educational Technologies** **27-28 December 2024 (Bangalore/India)** **27 December 2024** **10:00 a.m. Istanbul** **Zoom Meeting** **Topic**: 5. ICSSIET 2024 27.12.2024 <mark>**Join Zoom Meeting**</mark> **https://us04web.zoom.us/j/76253561545?pwd=PPZ7N54kTlrtYUEMMJd94muGNX91cX.1** **Meeting ID**: 762 5356 1545 **Passcode**: 570895
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27 December 2024 **Friday** **10:00-12:00**	**Keynote Speakers** ***Prof. Dr. Maria Emilia Camargo-**Dean of International Relations at Veni Creator University, Brasil ***Prof. Dr. Sandeep Kumar Gupta-**CMR University, India ***Assoc.Prof. Elshan Ahmadov-**The Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Azerbaijan ***Assoc. Prof. Hemant Kumar Gianey-**NMIMS University, India ***Dr. Mönica Mastrantonio,** PhD in Social Psychology, visiting professor at the University of York (UK) * **Chikezie Kennedy Kalu, PhD,** School of Management; Jiangsu University, China * **Assist. Prof. Dr. Sc. Enkeleda Lulaj,** Ph.D. in Finance and Accounting Faculty of Business, University "Haxhi Zeka" Republic of Kosovo * **Ts. Dr. Megat Al Imran Yasin,** Visiting Scholar University of Central Lancashire Preston United Kingdom * **Assoc. Prof. Shajara Ul-Durar,** University of Sunderland-UK
	Guest of Honour **Dr. Aijaz A. Shaikh,** Senior Research Fellow, The Institute of Information and Computational Technologies, Almaty, Kazakhstan
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	Moderator **Assoc. Prof. Aytekin Zeynalova,** Baku State University, Faculty of Communication, Head of the Scientific Research Laboratory "Communication", Azerbaijan
12:00-13:00	Coffee Break- Lunch
13:00-17:30	Online Sessions
28 December 2024 **Saturday** **09:30-12:00**	Online Sessions **5 st International Congress on Social Sciences, Innovation and Educational Technologies** **27-28 December 2024 (Bangalore/India)** **Time: December 28, 2024 09:30 AM Istanbul** **Topic**: 5. ICSSIET 2024 28.12.2024 <mark>**Join Zoom Meeting**</mark> **https://us04web.zoom.us/j/77902432034?pwd=lbBtNE9NmRGWAsQyXL3fYvpEHTgcq2.1** Meeting ID: 779 0243 2034 Passcode: 779 0243 2034
12:00-13:00	Coffee Break- Lunch
28 December 2024 **Saturday** **13:00-17:00**	Online Sessions
17:00-17:30	**Closing Session**

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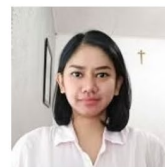CMR University,
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Room-I	27 December 2024 Friday	Moderator
	13:00-17:30	Assoc. Prof. Aytekin Zeynalova
Room-II	28 December 2024 Saturday	Moderator
	09:30-17:30	Assoc. Prof. Aytekin Zeynalova

Friday, 27 December 2024 Room I

Room-I	Friday, 27 December 13:00-17:30	Moderator	Assoc. Prof. Aytekin Zeynalova

1. **Assist. Prof. Lt Nudrat Bano, Dr. Ijaz Yusuf, Assoc. Prof. Mr. Shahzad Ahmed**-Consumer Perspective in Mass Transit Project: A Case Study of OLMT (Pakistan)
2. **Dr. Ijaz Yusuf, Ms Ammber Nosheen**- Innovative Educational Technologies and Impact on Student Learning (Pakistan)
3. **Christian Osita GODSON DBA, Benneth Uchenna EZE PhD, Festus EKECHI PhD, Iyabode Abisola ADELUGBA, Oluyemisi AGBOOLA**-Optimizing Technopreneurship for Entrepreneurship Development in Nigeria (Nigeria)
4. **Emil Raul oğlu Ağayev**-Organizing Methodology of the Classroom Question-Answer Process in Fine Arts Teaching (Azerbaijan)
5. **Prof. Dr. Hikmat G. Hasanov, Ismayil M. Zeynalov, Ph.D**.- Manifestation of Nuclear Fallout Considering Climatic Characteristics and Implications for Business in the Territory of Azerbaijan (Azerbaijan)
6. **Assoc. Prof., Ulker Kh. Mahmudova-** Assessment of Hydrochemical Composition of the Kura River for Sustainable Business Practices (Azerbaijan)
7. **Assoc. Prof., Habil T. Hakverdiyev, Mahbuba S. Fatullayeva**- The Role of Climatic and Geographical Factors in Assessing the Development of Tourism and Business Opportunities in Karabakh (Azerbaijan)
8. **Gülsüm AKBAŞ & Assoc. Prof. Dr. Derya GİRGİN**-Applicability of Technology Integration in Flipped Learning Model: Teacher Opinions (Türkiye)
9. **Hasan Enes GÜMÜŞ & Assoc. Prof. Dr. Derya GİRGİN**- Differentiated Teaching Practices: Analysis of Lesson Plan Designs for Educational Levels (Türkiye)
10. **Helin AKÇAY & Assoc. Prof. Dr. Derya GİRGİN**—Examination of Mathematics Teachers' Opinions on Skill-Based (Next Generation) Mathematics Questions (Türkiye)
11. **Assist. Prof. Dr. Alime Aslı İLLEEZ**-Gold Mine in Textile and Leather Industrial Waste (Türkiye)
12. **Assist. Prof. Dr. Alime Aslı İLLEEZ**-Smart Production Technologies Used in the Clothing Industry (Türkiye)
13. **Ezgi AKKUŞ & Nilüfer OKUR AKÇAY**- The Effect of STEM-Based Practices on the Scientific Process Skills of Primary Teacher Candidates (Türkiye)
14. **Ezgi AKKUŞ & Nilüfer OKUR AKÇAY-** The Views of Primary Teacher Candidates on the STEM Education Approach (Türkiye)
15. **Dr. Serkan ÇİFTCİ**- Examination of Teachers' Opinions on the Use of Educational Technologies In Special Education (Türkiye)
16. **Dr. Serkan ÇİFTCİ-** An Investigation of Teachers' Opinions on the Use of Educational Technologies In Preschool Teacher Training (Türkiye)
17. **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aytekin ZEYNALOVA**-Munich Security Conference—a platform according to diplomatic initiatives for Azerbaijan (Azerbaijan)
18. **Dr.Beatriz Lucia Salvador Bizotto, Dr. Maria Emilia Camargo, Dr. Mariane Camargo Priesnitz, Mr. Santosh Kumar Singh, Me. Vilma da Luz Barbosa-** Educating for Sustainability: A Map of the Interconnections Between Education, Health, Legislation and Sustainable Entrepreneurship (Brasil)
19. **Dr.Beatriz Lucia Salvador Bizotto, Dr. Maria Emilia Camargo, Mr. Santosh Kumar Singh, Me. Vilma da Luz Barbosa**- Financial Education In Brazil: Advances, Gaps And Prospects For A More Conscious Society (Brasil)
20. **Dr.Beatriz Lucia Salvador Bizotto, Dr. Maria Emilia Camargo, Mr. Santosh Kumar Singh, Me. Vilma da Luz Barbosa**-The Role of Female Entrepreneurship as a Tool for Transformative Change: An Examination of the Challenges and Impacts on Economic Empowerment (Brasil)
21. **Assoc. Prof. Aynur Nasirova**- Characteristics of Live Broadcast on Sports Channels (Azerbaijan)

22. **Assoc. Prof. Xatirə Hüseynova**- Perspectives on Common Media Platforms in the Turkish World (Azerbaijan)
23. **Izzatli Sabina Vagif**-The Future of News: Exploring New Media Formats in Journalism (Azerbaijan)
24. **Assoc. Prof. Konul Q. Niftaliyeva**—The Development Dynamics of the Typological System of Mass Media (Azerbaijan)
25. **Imron Wakhid Harits & Alifia Dinda S.D-** African-American in Black Art Movement Perspectives in The Poem "Let America Be America Again" By Langston Hughes (Indonesia)
26. **Olga Ipatova**- The potential of the intellectual property system to overcome gender inequality in innovation and business (Belarus)

Saturday, 28 December 2024
Room-II

Room-II	28 December 2024	Moderator
	09:30-17:30	Assoc. Prof. Aytekin Zeynalova

Saturday, 28 December 2024 Room-II

Room-II	Saturday, 28 December 2024 09:30-17:30	**Moderator**	Assoc. Prof. Aytekin Zeynalova

1. **Dang-Thanh Nguyen**-A New-Age Movement's Solution to The Precarious Works in Vietnam (Vietnam)
2. **Van-Ha Luong Thi**- Exploring Ethnic Discourses on Social Media in Vietnam Over the Past Decade: The Influence of Western Decolonial Theories (Vietnam)
3. **Rizki Amalia Yanuartha & Putri Hergianasari**- The Fighting of Religious Identity Symbols as A Political Communication Tool in the Digital Era (Indonesia)
4. **Putri Hergianasari & Rizki Amalia Yanuartha**-Gender-Based Anti-Corruption Model: A Sociological Perspective with an Emphasis on Education (Indonesia)
5. **Ritu & Saranya T.S**.- Neuromarketing and Consumer Manipulation: The ethical implications of using brain data to influence Purchase Behavior (India)
6. **Rakshitha A, Shedge Anuja, Nandana V Menon, Saranya T.S. Gayathri Raj**- PTSD and the Subconscious: How AI-Powered Dream Hacking Aid in Psychological Recovery (India)
7. **Katepalli Gayathri Padmini, Yamini. A, Sumana. J , Musthab Shira S.**-Rorschach Inkblot Test Readings of People with Antisocial Personality Disorder (India)
8. **Bilha Binoy, Saranya T.S**- Psychological Safety and its Impact on Workplace Innovation (India)
9. **Preetha D V, Patra Raja Sulochana, Suhasini D. R., Swathi K M, Saranya T.S**. - The Role of Loneliness and Personality Traits in Shaping Parasocial Relationships: A Correlational and Regression Analysis (India)
10. **Mahek Doshi, Saranya T.S** - Social Media as a Stress Coping Mechanism: The Hidden Cost of Digital Escapism and Growing Obsession (India)
11. **Anushiya Mary M, Aswath Rubena R, Dharani Reddy R., Saranya T.S. & Musthab Shira S- Saranya T.S,** AI's Accuracy In Detecting Emotions For Risk Assessments (India)
12. **Malavika, Saranya T.S**- Dark Side of Employee Engagement: Challenges And Consequences For Workplace Well-Being (India)
13. **Anutrisha Sanyal, Gitanjali Nagee, Sudarshana Bhattacharjee, Sandeep Kumar Gupta**-Saranya T.S-Digital Overload: Employee Stress in the Era of Constant Connectivity (India)
14. **Aiswarya Dinesh, Saranya T.S.**- From Burnout to Breakthrough: Addressing Decision Fatigue in High-Pressure Work Environments (India)
15. **Aiswarya Maya, Sandeep Kumar Gupta, Saranya T.S**.—Evolving Talent Management: HR and Psychological Approach from Millennials to Gen Z (India)
16. **Sambhav Kumar, Navisha Bajaj & Saheen Nasreen** - Impact of Digital detox on sleep Quality in remote workers (India)
17. **P.Shwetha & Gattupalli Suchitra**- Impact of AI on Creativity Assessments (India)
18. **Rithanya Dharshina S, Saranya T.S**.- Leveraging Artificial Intelligence to Transform Human Resource Management: Challenges and Opportunities: An analysis of the integration and impact of AI in HR Practices (India)
19. **Anjali J Nair, Ekta Nahata, Lahari Chithalapudi, Saranya T.S**- Effectiveness of AI platforms on increasing employee engagement (India)
20. **Neha Gupta**- Changing dynamic in the workplace in the era of AI (India)
21. **Md Dr. Harun Rashid & Wang Hui**- The Effect of Vocabulary Mind Mapping through Learning of Undergraduates with High and Low Motivation (Malaysia)

CONTENTS

5 st International Congress of Social Science, Innovation & Educational Technologies

Consumer Perspective in Mass Transit Project: A Case Study of OLMT

Lt Nudrat Bano
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Abstract

Pakistan's strategic mobility in the current and ever-changing socio-economic scenario has pivoted greatly on prioritizing socio economic projects. This approach is critical to the Pakistan's meta-objective of rapid economic growth and diplomatic interaction on BRI. If sustainability is the central proposition for value then the need is of outcome based evaluation of such projects considering their absorption, reach and effectivity according to a consumers' perspective. For a result-based policy structure for management of integrated economic endeavors and their sociological structuring, the growing emphasis is on human conduct and dynamics. These are the critical factors in determining the projects' success, since the projects are managed as cognitive systems (CS). In the mass transit system on launch Orange Line Metro Train (OLMT) - Orange Metro Light Train (OMLT), is a pilot project and its Sociological Reach (SR) is fundamental to the successful implementation of its reference projects. The study builds research design to evaluate the systems and operations of OMLT as are used and understood by its consumer. It set forth denoted area of strategic concerns and required revisits to policy design. It also ratifies and refreshes the sociological need of the project. Thus, consumers' amenities valuation (CAV), as an identified area of research, is much in need of exploration in academic investigation where evaluation of the human factor is ripe to germinate new dimensions to emerging social structure with revised valuation of amenities.

Keywords: CS, CAV, OLMT, OMLT, SR.

5 st International Congress of Social Science, Innovation & Educational Technologies

Innovative Educational Technologies and Impact on Student Learning

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Lahore, Pakistan

Ms Ammber Nosheen
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College of Arts and Sciences
Universiti Utrara Malaysia Kedah, Malaysia

Abstract

Innovative educational technologies have transformed the education landscape, driving student engagement, improving learning outcomes, and fostering skill acquisition for 21st-century demands. This paper examines the role of technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI), Augmented Reality (AR), Virtual Reality (VR), gamification, and Learning Management Systems (LMS) in enhancing education. It evaluates their impact on cognitive skills, inclusivity, and motivation while addressing challenges such as the digital divide and ethical concerns. Through case studies and future projections, the paper highlights the potential of these technologies in shaping the next generation of education. Supported by the latest peer-reviewed research, it explores the impacts, benefits, challenges, and future directions for these technologies. Recommendations emphasize inclusive, ethical, and sustainable implementation to ensure equitable access and effective learning outcomes. A concise overview summarizing the role of innovative educational technologies in enhancing student learning is explained.

Keywords: Innovative Educational Technologies, Student Learning and Systems Thinking

Optimizing Technopreneurship for Entrepreneurship Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

Technopreneurship is currently regarded as one of the most widely used neologisms in the field of entrepreneurship in Nigeria. It is aligned with the ongoing Fourth Industrial Revolution. Technopreneurship pertains to the entrepreneurial and intrapreneurial activities carried out by both existing and new firms operating within sectors driven by technology. The primary aims of this study are twofold: firstly, to emphasize the potential of technopreneurship in fostering the development of entrepreneurship in Nigeria. Secondly, that various other entrepreneurship neologisms can equally be leveraged for entrepreneurship development in Nigeria. Therefore, this

conceptual paper has brought attention to additional neologisms in the field of entrepreneurship, in addition to technopreneurship. At a higher level of analysis, we employed the analytical methodology and Joseph Alois Schumpeter's innovation theory to examine significant concepts such as technopreneurship processes, the evolution of technopreneurship, the Internet of Things (IoT), the Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT), and the Four Industrial Revolutions, among others. Based on this premise, we have successfully outlined a set of proposals that highlight the potential for the Nigerian economy to utilize technopreneurship as a means to foster the growth and development of entrepreneurship.

Keywords: Technopreneurship, Entrepreneurship, Technology

ORGANIZING METHODOLOGY OF THE CLASSROOM QUESTION-ANSWER PROCESS IN FINE ARTS TEACHING

TƏSVİRİ SƏNƏT FƏNNİNİN TƏDRİSİNDƏ SİNİFDƏ SUAL-CAVAB PROSESİNİN TƏŞKİLİ METODİKASI

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Xülasə

Orta məktəblərdə şagirdlərin təqdim edilən mövzuları dərindən mənimsəyib öyrənməsi üçün sinifdə sual-cavab prosesi təşkil edilməlidir. Təsviri sənət fənninin tədrisində müəllim şagirdlərə çəkdiyi rəsmlər barəsində sual verib kompozisiya barəsində fikirlərini ümumiləşdirməyi tapşırmalıdır. Həmçinin rəssamların yaradıcılığını təqdim edərkən müəllim açıq, məntiqi və yaradıcı suallar hazırlamalı, müqayisə bacarığını inkişaf etdirməlidir. Bu məqalədə təsviri sənət fənninin tədrisində sinifdə sual-cavab prosesinin təşkili metodikası təhlil edilmişdir.

Açar sözlər: Təsviri sənət, sual-cavab, metodika, rəng, obraz

Abstract

In secondary schools, a question-and-answer process should be organized in the classroom in order for students to learn and master the presented topics in depth. In the teaching of fine arts, the teacher should ask the students questions about the paintings and ask them to summarize their thoughts about the composition. Also, when presenting artists' works, the teacher should prepare open, logical and creative questions, develop the ability to compare. In this article, the method of organizing the question-answer process in the classroom in the teaching of fine arts was analyzed.

Keywords: Fine art, question-answer, methodology, color, image.

5 st International Congress of Social Science, Innovation & Educational Technologies

Manifestation of Nuclear Fallout Considering Climatic Characteristics and Implications for Business in the Territory of Azerbaijan

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Abstract

Nuclear fallout, resulting from both natural processes and anthropogenic activities, poses significant risks to the environment and public health. In Azerbaijan, a country marked by varied climatic conditions—from arid regions to humid subtropical zones—the impact of such fallout can differ remarkably. Precipitation patterns, temperature fluctuations, and wind dynamics influence the distribution and deposition of radioactive particles, making local geological and meteorological studies crucial for understanding the full extent of fallout consequences.

Natural processes like volcanic eruptions and cosmic events can release radioactive materials into the atmosphere, while human activities such as nuclear testing and accidents further exacerbate the issue. In Azerbaijan, the history of industrialization and its geographic proximity to regions with a history of nuclear testing underscore the importance of monitoring and assessing potential fallout. The Caspian Sea, with its unique climatic influences, can also alter how fallout material disperses, affecting land and water resources critical to both ecological health and human populations.

Mitigating the risks associated with nuclear fallout necessitates a comprehensive approach involving environmental monitoring, public health assessments, and strategic policy implementation. By integrating climatic data into fallout studies, Azerbaijan can develop effective response strategies that protect both its natural integrity and the well-being of its citizens from potential radiation exposure.

Keywords: Climate, Nuclear fallout, Temperature, Wind, Seasons, Modeling, Caspian Sea, Remote Sensing, Monitoring

5 st International Congress of Social Science, Innovation & Educational Technologies

Assessment of Hydrochemical Composition of the Kura River for Sustainable Business Practices

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Abstract

Based on the results obtained on the basis of the analysis of the existing materials, it becomes clear that all rivers on earth contain chemical elements. It is impossible to meet clean water anywhere. All river waters contain chemically dissolved compounds, and both waters are distinguished by a number of properties. According to the erosion basis, due to the constant change in the water level in the river, its effect on soil and low evaporation, the existence of a relationship between the chemical composition and the water content of the river, the interaction of river water with atmospheric air, intensive exposure of the sun's rays to water. All these properties distinguish river waters from other natural ones. As we know, dissolved substances in the composition of river waters are divided into five groups: basic ions, biogenic substances, dissolved gases, microelements and organic substances. When the content of ions in river water is more than 70%, the flow of dissolved substances is called the flow of ions. As we know, river waters are also polluted in physical, chemical and biological ways. In recent years, pollution in Kura water with radioniclides, chlorine, sulfate, hydrocarbonate, carbonate, oil products has exceeded the limit norm of "Allowable limit". Introduction of biogenic elements a high concentration of nitrogen - ammonium has been established. All waters contain 98 of 45 chemical elements.

Keywords: dissolved gases, chemical elements, polluting ingredients, ionic compounds, petroleum products.

5 st International Congress of Social Science, Innovation & Educational Technologies

The Role of Climatic and Geographical Factors in Assessing the Development of Tourism in Karabakh

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Abstract

To harness the full potential of Karabakh as a premier tourist destination, leveraging satellite technology becomes paramount. These satellites can continually monitor weather patterns and climate variables, enabling local authorities and businesses to make informed decisions. For instance, understanding seasonal variations in rainfall, temperature, and natural hazards can assist in scheduling events, optimizing tourist influx, and ensuring guest safety. By employing sophisticated data analytics on the received satellite information, stakeholders can pinpoint the best times of the year for various recreational activities, from hiking in the stunning landscapes to hosting international sports competitions.

Moreover, satellite imagery can be instrumental in assessing the region's topographical features, identifying hidden gems that could be developed into tourist hotspots. By mapping the natural beauty of Karabakh, including pristine lakes and majestic mountains, planners can create immersive experiences that attract visitors seeking adventure and serenity. In addition to this, data on soil conditions can support sustainable tourism practices, ensuring that natural habitats are preserved while fostering economic growth.

As Karabakh continues to develop its tourism sector, integrating artificial Earth satellite capabilities will not only improve disaster preparedness but also enhance the overall tourist experience, establishing the region as a safe, attractive, and vibrant destination on the global map.

Keywords: climate, risks, natural disasters, tourism, recreation areas, weather forecasting, artificial earth satellites.

5 ˢᵗ International Congress of Social Science, Innovation & Educational Technologies

Ters Yüz Öğrenme Modelinde Teknoloji Entegrasyonunun Uygulanabilirliği: Öğretmen Görüşleri[1]*

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Özet

Değişen ve gelişen küresel dünyada teknolojinin eğitimde yaygınlaşması, öğretmenlerin teknoloji kullanımına ve öğrenme sürecine teknoloji entegrasyonuna ilişkin görüşlerinin incelenmesini önemli kılmaktadır. Eğitim ortamlarında teknolojinin etkili entegrasyonu, bireylerin yeni nesil mesleklere hazırlanmasını desteklemektedir. 21. yüzyılın teknoloji okuryazarlığına ve modern öğrenme yaklaşımlarına duyduğu ihtiyaç, bu araştırmanın önemini vurgulamaktadır. Araştırmanın amacı, farklı branşlardaki öğretmenlerin ters yüz öğrenme modelini teknoloji bağlamında değerlendirmelerine ilişkin görüşlerini incelemektir. Problem durumu ise öğretmenlerin mesleki deneyimlerinde teknoloji temelli ters yüz öğrenme modeli hakkındaki düşüncelerini anlamaktır. Çalışmada nitel araştırma metodolojisinden durum çalışması modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubu, kolay ulaşılabilir örnekleme yöntemiyle seçilen, Türkiye'nin çeşitli bölgelerindeki Millî Eğitim Bakanlığı'na bağlı ortaöğretim kurumlarında görev yapan 46 öğretmenden oluşmaktadır. Veriler, yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formlarıyla toplanmıştır. Bu form,

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öğretmenlerin ters yüz öğrenme modeli hakkındaki bilgi düzeylerini, teknolojik materyal geliştirme yeterliliklerini ve modelin uygulanabilirliğine ilişkin görüşlerini belirlemek için tasarlanmıştır. Form, uzman görüşleri doğrultusunda ve beş öğretmenle yapılan pilot çalışmayla düzenlenerek netleştirilmiştir. Araştırmacılar, kodlama sürecinde görüş birliği ve ayrılığını değerlendirmiş, uyum yüzdesini hesaplamıştır. Veri geçerliği doğrudan alıntılarla desteklenmiştir. Veriler tematik analiz yöntemiyle incelenmiş, öğretmenlerin teknoloji kullanımı ve ters yüz öğrenme modeli konusundaki deneyimleri kapsamlı şekilde analiz edilmiştir. Analiz sonucunda öğretmenlerin teknoloji kullanım yeterlilikleri, ters yüz öğrenme modeline yönelik farkındalıkları, modelin uygulanabilirliği hakkındaki görüşleri ve Türkiye'deki eğitim ortamlarının teknoloji entegrasyonundaki zorluklar ve fırsatlar ortaya konmuştur. Araştırma, öğretmenlerin yenilikçi öğretim yaklaşımlarına ilişkin görüşlerini belirleyerek uygulama ve politika geliştirme sürecine öneriler sunmuştur. Bu öneriler arasında eğitimde teknoloji kullanımının artırılması, öğretmenlere düzenli hizmet içi eğitimler verilmesi ve ters yüz öğrenme modelinin uygulanabilirliğini destekleyen kurumsal düzenlemeler yer almaktadır. Böylece eğitim sisteminin modern öğrenme yaklaşımlarını daha etkili biçimde benimsemesi ve uygulaması amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ters yüz öğrenme modeli, Teknoloji destekli öğrenme, Teknolojik yeterlilik, Eğitimde teknoloji entegrasyonu, Öğretmen görüşleri

5 [st] International Congress of Social Science, Innovation & Educational Technologies

Applicability of Technology Integration in Flipped Learning Model: Teacher Opinions [2]*

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Abstract

In today's rapidly evolving global landscape, technology has become ubiquitous in education. This makes it crucial to examine teachers' perspectives on educational technology use and models that integrate technology into learning. Effective technology integration in educational settings helps prepare students for next-generation careers. This research's significance stems from the 21st century's demands for technological literacy and modern learning approaches. This study aims to investigate teachers' views on the flipped learning model within a technological context. Specifically, it explores how teachers perceive and implement the flipped learning model in their professional practice. Using a qualitative case study methodology, the research examined 46 teachers from various secondary education institutions under Turkey's Ministry of National Education, selected through convenience sampling. Data collection utilized semi-structured interview forms designed to assess teachers' knowledge of the flipped learning model, their ability to create technological materials, and their views on the model's practicality. The interview form was refined through expert feedback and pilot testing with five teachers to ensure clarity and

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comprehension. Researchers employed a coding process to evaluate agreement levels, with data validity strengthened through direct quotations. The study applied thematic analysis to examine teachers' experiences and thoughts regarding technology use and the flipped learning model. The analysis revealed insights into teachers' technological competencies, their understanding of the flipped learning model, views on its applicability, and the opportunities and challenges in integrating technology into Turkish educational settings. The findings highlighted teachers' perspectives on innovative teaching approaches and generated practical recommendations for implementation and policy development. These include enhancing educational technology use, offering regular in-service training to boost teachers' technological skills, and establishing institutional frameworks that support the flipped learning model's implementation. These measures aim to facilitate more effective adoption of modern learning approaches in the education system.

Keywords: Flipped learning model, Technology supported learning, Technological competence, Technology integration in education, Teacher opinions

5 ˢᵗ International Congress of Social Science, Innovation & Educational Technologies

Farklılaştırılmış Öğretim Uygulamaları: Öğretim Kademelerine Yönelik Ders Planı Tasarılarının Analizi[1]*

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Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı, farklılaştırılmış öğretim yaklaşımına dayalı olarak farklı öğretim kademelerinde hazırlanan ders planlarını doküman analizi yöntemiyle incelemektir. Çalışma, ders planlarındaki farklılaştırma unsurlarının kapsamını, öğretim hedefleriyle uyumunu değerlendirmeyi ve uygulama önerileri geliştirmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Farklılaştırılmış öğretim, öğrencilerin bireysel farklılıklarını dikkate alarak öğrenme sürecini en verimli hale getirmeyi hedefleyen bir yaklaşımdır. Bu araştırma, lisansüstü eğitim alan öğretmenlerin farklı kademelerdeki ders planları üzerinden bu yaklaşımı uygulama yeterliliklerini ve karşılaştıkları zorlukları ortaya koymayı hedeflemektedir. Çalışma, öğretim programlarının daha etkili farklılaştırılmasına yönelik öneriler sunması açısından önem taşımaktadır. Araştırma, nitel bir desen olan doküman analizi yöntemiyle yürütülmüştür. Veri kaynağı olarak, Eğitim Programları ve Öğretim bölümünde 2022-2023 ve 2023-2024 akademik yıllarında yüksek lisans eğitimi gören farklı branşlardaki öğretmenlerin Farklılaştırılmış Öğretim dersi kapsamında hazırladıkları ders planları kullanılmıştır. Farklı öğretim kademelerine ait toplam 72 ders planı, içerik analizi

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tekniğiyle incelenmiştir. Planlar, farklılaştırılmış öğretimin temel unsurları olan içerik, süreç, ürün ve öğrenme ortamı boyutları açısından değerlendirilmiştir. Analiz için tematik bir kodlama şeması ve farklılaştırılmış öğretim uygulamalarını değerlendiren bir kontrol listesi geliştirilmiş, bu araçlar alan uzmanlarının görüşleri doğrultusunda düzenlenmiştir. Kodlama sürecine birden fazla araştırmacı katılmış ve kodlayıcılar arası uyum incelenmiştir. Ders planları, farklılaştırma stratejilerinin kullanımı, hedef-öğrenci uyumu ve değerlendirme yöntemleri bakımından analiz edilmiş, veriler temalar halinde düzenlenmiştir. Bulgular, farklı öğretim kademelerinde farklılaştırma stratejilerinin kullanımında belirgin farklılıklar olduğunu göstermiştir. Araştırma sonuçları doğrultusunda, öğrencilerin öğrenme profillerinin daha iyi anlaşılması için öğretim materyal ve araçlarının çeşitlendirilmesi ve eğitim fakültelerinde farklılaştırılmış öğretime yönelik uygulamalı derslerin artırılması önerilmektedir. Bu çalışma, farklılaştırılmış öğretim uygulamalarının etkili planlanması ve uygulanması konusunda eğitim alanına önemli katkı sağlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Farklılaştırılmış öğretim, Ders planı tasarımı, Doküman analizi, Öğretim kademeleri

Differentiated Teaching Practices: Analysis of Lesson Plan Designs for Educational Levels [2]*

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine lesson plans prepared at different educational levels based on the differentiated instruction approach using document analysis method. The study aims to evaluate the scope of differentiation elements in lesson plans, their alignment with instructional objectives, and to develop implementation recommendations. Differentiated instruction is an approach that aims to optimize the learning process by taking into account students' individual differences. This research aims to reveal the implementation competencies and challenges faced by graduate-level teachers through their lesson plans at different levels. The study is significant in terms of providing recommendations for more effective differentiation of instructional programs. The research was conducted using document analysis, a qualitative design method. The data source consisted of lesson plans prepared within the scope of the Differentiated Instruction course by teachers from various branches pursuing master's degrees in the Curriculum and Instruction department during the 2022-2023 and 2023-2024 academic years. A total of 72 lesson plans from

different educational levels were examined using content analysis technique. The plans were evaluated in terms of the fundamental elements of differentiated instruction: content, process, product, and learning environment. A thematic coding scheme and a checklist for evaluating differentiated instruction practices were developed and these tools were arranged according to field experts' opinions. Multiple researchers participated in the coding process, and inter-coder reliability was examined. Lesson plans were analyzed in terms of the use of differentiation strategies, target-student alignment, and assessment methods, with data organized into themes. Based on the research results, it is recommended to diversify instructional materials and tools for better understanding of students' learning profiles and to increase practical courses on differentiated instruction in education faculties. This study makes a significant contribution to the field of education regarding the effective planning and implementation of differentiated instruction practices.

Keywords: Differentiated instruction, Lesson plan design, Document analysis, Educational levels

5 st International Congress of Social Science, Innovation ve Educational Technologies

Matematik Öğretmenlerinin Beceri Temelli (Yeni Nesil) Matematik Sorularına İlişkin Görüşlerinin İncelenmesi[1]*

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Özet

Bu araştırmanın amacı, beceri temelli (yeni nesil) matematik sorularına ilişkin öğretmen görüşlerini incelemektir. Çalışma, nitel bir araştırma olup olgubilim (fenomenoloji) deseni kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmanın katılımcıları, amaçsal örnekleme yöntemiyle seçilen 32 matematik öğretmeninden oluşmaktadır. Veriler, araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen, yarı yapılandırılmış 9 sorudan oluşan bir görüşme formu aracılığıyla toplanmıştır. Görüşme formunun geçerlik ve güvenirliği uzman görüşleri alınarak sağlanmıştır. Toplanan veriler içerik analizi yöntemiyle çözümlenmiştir. Bulgular, öğretmenlerin beceri temelli sorulara ilişkin farkındalık düzeylerini ortaya koymuştur. Öğretmenler, beceri temelli matematik sorularını okuduğunu anlama, analiz ve muhakeme etme gibi üst düzey bilişsel becerileri geliştiren, rutin problemlerin ötesine geçerek gerçek yaşam bağlamlarıyla ilişkilendirilen matematik problemleri olarak tanımlamıştır. Genel olarak öğretmenlerin görüşleri olumlu olmakla birlikte, bazı eksikliklere de dikkat çekilmiştir. Katılımcılar, Millî Eğitim Bakanlığı ders ve kaynak kitaplarının beceri temelli sorular açısından yetersiz olduğunu belirtmiş; bu tür soruların sayısının artırılması ve kullanılan dilin daha anlaşılır hale getirilmesi gerektiğini vurgulamıştır. Araştırmanın sonuçları doğrultusunda, eğitim-öğretim müfredatının, beceri temelli soruların çözümünde gerekli üst bilişsel becerileri geliştirecek öğretim hedefleri doğrultusunda düzenlenmesi ve geliştirilmesi önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Beceri temelli soru, Yeni nesil soru, Matematik öğretmenleri, Matematik problemleri, Öğretmen görüşleri

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5 st International Congress of Social Science, Innovation ve Educational Technologies

Examination of Mathematics Teachers' Opinions on Skill-Based (Next Generation) Mathematics Questions [2]*

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Abstract

This study examines teachers' views on skill-based (new generation) mathematics questions. Using a phenomenological design, this qualitative research gathered data from 32 mathematics teachers selected through purposive sampling. The researchers developed a nine-question semi-structured interview form, which underwent validity and reliability testing through expert review. Data analysis was conducted using content analysis methods. The findings illuminated teachers' awareness of skill-based questions. Teachers characterized these questions as mathematical problems that develop advanced cognitive skills; including reading comprehension, analysis, and reasoning while connecting to real-life contexts and moving beyond routine exercises. While teachers' overall responses were positive, they identified several areas for improvement. They noted that Ministry of National Education textbooks and resource materials lack sufficient skill-based questions and recommended increasing their number while making the language more accessible. Based on these findings, the study suggests reorganizing the education curriculum to develop the metacognitive skills needed for solving skill-based questions.

Keywords: Skill-based question, Next generation question, Mathematics teachers, Mathematics problems, Teacher opinions

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[2] * This study was produced within the scope of the thesis study conducted at Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Institute of Postgraduate Education, Department of Educational Sciences, Department of Curriculum and Instruction, Master's Program with Thesis.

Gold Mine in Textile and Leather Industrial Waste

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Abstract

In today's world, "Waste Management" has an important place both environmentally and economically. Although the ready-made clothing industry is generally knowledgeable about waste disposal methods, it is quite inadequate in terms of waste recycling. Especially with the concepts of circular economy and product life cycle, which have been on the agenda in recent years, it is aimed to create zero waste when producing a product, but it has not yet been fully implemented. To achieve this, either zero waste should be calculated when designing, or all waste generated during production should be downcycled or upcycled, or used as a raw material for the production of a completely different product.

After global warming and the search for a livable environment for the future came to the fore, scientific findings, data and new concepts began to gain importance. Green textiles, organic textiles, ecological textiles, ecological design, design for the environment, sustainability, carbon footprint, Life Cycle Assessment (LCA), Design for Sustainability (D4S) are among these new concepts.

In this study, in order to accurately evaluate the environmental impacts in textile and leather production, all processes that may generate waste will be reviewed and new symbiosis study examples that will be structured according to the waste produced will be presented.

Keywords: Waste Management, Clothing Industry, Symbiosis Production, Upcycle

Smart Production Technologies Used in the Clothing Industry

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Abstract

Smart manufacturing systems have begun to take place in many industries with numerous technological advances affecting different components of a product's value chain. These new technologies can enable temporal improvements and eliminate human errors, especially in decision-making processes.

The clothing industry has seen significant advancements with the integration of smart production technologies. The positive effects provided by smart production systems especially in decision-making processes will play a key role in overcoming the challenges faced by the competitive textile and clothing industry.

These innovations aim to enhance functionality, sustainability, and efficiency in clothing manufacturing. This overview highlights key smart production technologies and their applications in the clothing industry.

This research paper includes examples of new technologies that have been used in clothing industry.

Keywords: Smart Technology, Clothing Industry, 3D Printing, 3D Garment Design, Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning

STEM Eğitimi Yaklaşımına Dayalı Hazırlanan Uygulamaların Sınıf Öğretmeni Adaylarının Bilimsel Süreç Becerilerine Etkisi[1]

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Özet

Bu araştırmanın amacı, Fen ve Teknoloji Laboratuvar Uygulamaları-II dersinde, STEM eğitimi yaklaşımına uygun olarak hazırlanan uygulamaların, sınıf öğretmeni adaylarının bilimsel süreç becerilerine etkisini belirlemektir. Araştırmanın örneklemini, Doğu Anadolu'da bir üniversitede Sınıf Eğitimi Bölümü ikinci sınıfın birinci ve ikinci şubelerinde öğrenim gören toplam 63 öğretmen adayı oluşturmaktadır. Bir grupta STEM eğitimi yaklaşımına uygun ders işlenirken (n=30), diğer grupta tümdengelim laboratuvar yaklaşımına (n=33) göre ders işlenmiştir. Bu araştırma, nicel araştırma yaklaşımlarından olan ön test-son test deney gruplu yarı deneysel desen modelindedir. Araştırmada, Savaş (2011) tarafından Türkçeye uyarlanmış olan Bilimsel Süreç Beceri Testi kullanılmıştır. Toplam 30 sorudan oluşan testte yer alan sorular; degişkenleri belirleme, hipotez kurma, işlevsel tanımlama, tablo ve grafikleri okuma-yorumlama ve deney tasarlama becerilerinden oluşmaktadır. Araştırma sonucuna göre STEM eğitimi yaklaşımının tümdengelim laboratuvar yaklaşımına göre bilimsel süreç becerileri artırdığı görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: STEM, Öğretmen adayı, Bilimsel süreç becerisi.

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[1] Bu araştırma ilk yazarın yüksek lisans tezinden üretilmiştir.

The Effect of STEM-Based Practices on the Scientific Process Skills of Primary Teacher Candidates[2]

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of activities prepared in accordance with the STEM education approach in the Science and Technology Laboratory Applications-II course on the scientific process skills of prospective primary school teachers. The sample of the study consists of a total of 63 teacher candidates enrolled in the first and second sections of the second year in the Classroom Education Department at Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen University Faculty of Education. While one group received lessons designed according to the STEM education approach (n=30), the other group received lessons based on the deductive laboratory approach (n=33), assigned randomly. This study employs a quasi-experimental design with pre-test and post-test experimental groups, which is one of the quantitative research approaches. The Scientific Process Skills Test, adapted into Turkish by Savaş (2011), was used as a data collection tool. The test consists of 30 questions measuring skills such as identifying variables, formulating hypotheses, functional definitions, reading and interpreting tables and graphs, and designing experiments. Data were analyzed using the SPSS software package. According to the research findings, the STEM education approach was found to improve scientific process skills more effectively than the deductive laboratory approach.

Keywords: STEM, Primary teacher candidate, Scientific process skills.

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[2] This research was produced from the first author's master's thesis.

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STEM Eğitimi Yaklaşımına Yönelik Sınıf Öğretmeni Adaylarının Görüşleri[1]

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Özet

Bu araştırmanın amacı, STEM eğitimi yaklaşımına yönelik sınıf öğretmeni adaylarının görüşlerini belirlemektir. Bu amaçla sınıf öğretmeni adaylarına yönelik hazırlanan toplam beş STEM modülü beş hafta süresince öğretmen adaylarına uygulanmıştır. Bu araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemi kullanılmış ve bu doğrultuda görüşme tekniğinden yararlanılmıştır. Uygulamadan önce ve uygulamadan sonra gönüllü 17 sınıf öğretmeni adayı ile yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme yapılmıştır. Görüşmeler ses kayıt cihazı ile öğretmen adaylarının izinleri dahilinde alınmıştır. Uygulama öncesinde öğretmen adaylarına STEM hakkında bilgi sahibi olup olmadıkları ve STEM ile ilgili görüşleri sorulmuştur. Her bir öğretmen adayının görüşleri ortalama 10 saniye ile 2 dakika arasında sürmüştür. Uygulamadan sonra ise görüşme ortalama 20 ile 30 dakika arasında sürmüştür. Araştırma sonucunda elde edilen veriler betimsel analiz yöntemi kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Araştırmanın sonucunda sınıf öğretmeni adaylarının STEM eğitimi yaklaşımı ile ilgili olumlu görüş bildirdikleri sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: STEM, Modül, Görüş.

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[1] Bu çalışma ilk yazarın yüksek lisans tezinden üretilmiştir.

The Views of Primary Teacher Candidates on the
STEM Education Approach[2]

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine the views of prospective classroom teachers on the STEM education approach. For this purpose, a total of five STEM modules were implemented with prospective teachers over the course of five weeks. A qualitative research method was used in this study, and in this context, an interview technique was utilized. Before and after the implementation, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 17 volunteer prospective classroom teachers. The interviews were recorded with a voice recorder, with the consent of the teacher candidates. Before the implementation, the teacher candidates were asked whether they had knowledge of STEM and what their views on STEM were. The duration of each teacher candidate's responses ranged from 10 seconds to 2 minutes. After the implementation, the interview lasted between 20 and 30 minutes on average. The data obtained from the research were analyzed using descriptive analysis. As a result of the study, it was found that the prospective classroom teachers expressed positive views about the STEM education approach.

Keywords: STEM, Module, View.

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[2] This research was produced from the first author's master's thesis.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS' OPINIONS ON THE USE OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES IN SPECIAL EDUCATION

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Abstract

The aim of this research is a phenomenological study to examine teachers' perceptions about the use of educational technologies in the educational process in special education institutions affiliated to the Ministry of National Education. Case study design, one of the qualitative research designs, was used in the study. Case study is a research method that studies a current phenomenon within its real life framework, where the boundaries between the phenomenon and the context in which it is located are not clearly defined, and where multiple sources of evidence or data are available. The study group of the research consists of 25 special education teachers working in special education schools and science and art centres affiliated to the Ministry of National Education in Van province, determined by criterion sampling method, which is one of the purposeful sampling methods. The data were collected using a semi-structured interview form, which was prepared by taking expert opinions and pre-applied. The interview form consists of open-ended questions as well as questions about the demographic information of the participants. The data obtained were analysed through descriptive analysis. At the end of the study, based on the opinions of special education teachers, it was concluded that educational technologies should definitely be used in special education, teachers should be equipped with technology literacy, instructional technology training of special education teachers should have different contents, and the aims, content and learning outcomes of the courses related to educational technologies in the special education teaching undergraduate programme for prospective teachers should be different. In addition, the participant teachers stated that the learning-teaching process and measurement and evaluation of the courses to be developed for instructional technologies should be handled differently in order to teach all aspects of special education in accordance with the needs of individuals in the special education teaching undergraduate programme. The special education teachers participating in the study stated that the courses to be developed for instructional technologies for prospective teachers in the special education teaching undergraduate programme should be activity-oriented and should include activities suitable for age groups that will involve learners in physical activity. It was concluded

that having courses and activities for teaching instructional technologies in the undergraduate programme of special education teaching is very important both for teachers to become better equipped and for individuals in the scope of special education (individuals in need of special education or gifted ones) to experience a more effective education and training process in digital education, which has become a compulsory necessity of the age.

Keywords: Special education, teacher training, educational technologies, teacher opinions

AN INVESTIGATION OF TEACHERS' OPINIONS ON THE USE OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES IN PRESCHOOL TEACHER TRAINING

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Abstract

The aim of this research is a phenomenological study to examine teachers' perceptions about the use of educational technologies in preschool education institutions affiliated to the Ministry of National Education. Case study design, one of the qualitative research designs, was used in the study. Case study is a research method that studies a current phenomenon within its real life framework, where the boundaries between the phenomenon and the context in which it exists are not clearly defined, and where multiple sources of evidence or data are available. The study group of the research consists of 30 preschool teachers working in preschool institutions affiliated to the Ministry of National Education in Van province, determined by criterion sampling method, which is one of the purposeful sampling methods. The data were collected using a semi-structured interview form, which was prepared by taking expert opinions and pre-applied. The interview form consists of open-ended questions as well as questions about the demographic information of the participants. The data obtained were analysed through descriptive analysis. At the end of the study, based on the opinions of preschool teachers, it was concluded that educational technologies should definitely be used in preschool education, teachers should be equipped with technology literacy, preschool teachers' instructional technology trainings should have different contents, and the aims, contents and learning outcomes of the courses related to educational technologies in the undergraduate programme for preschool teachers should be different. In addition, the participant teachers stated that the learning-teaching process and measurement and evaluation of the courses to be developed for instructional technologies in the preschool teaching undergraduate programme should be handled differently. The preschool teachers participating in the study stated that the courses to be developed for pre-service teachers in the preschool teaching undergraduate programme for instructional technologies should be activity-oriented and should include activities suitable for age groups that will involve learners in physical activity. It was concluded that it is very

important to have courses and activities for teaching instructional technologies in the preschool teaching undergraduate programme both to make teachers better equipped and to use the early childhood period efficiently in the digital issue, which has become a compulsory necessity of the age.

Keywords: Preschool education, teacher education, educational technologies, teacher opinions

Munich Security Conference - A Platform According To Diplomatic İnitiatives For Azerbaijan

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Abstract

On February 17, 2023, the 59th Munich Security Conference, to which more than 800 representatives of the world's political and economic elite were invited, was successful for Azerbaijan. President Ilham Aliyev, who attended the conference, held meetings with the president of the European Council, the OSCE Secretary General, the president of the European Investment Bank, the Minister of Defense Of The State of Israel and other officials, as well as a round table on "Pipe Dreams: energy security in line with the future" and "overcoming Mountains? His speeches at the plenary session on" building security in the South Caucasus " once again confirmed the world's interest in our country and the high authority of President Ilham Aliyev in world politics. In general, analyzing the agenda and the course of the conference, we are once again convinced that the Munich Security Conference was another political victory for Azerbaijani diplomacy. The Munich Security Congress was important in terms of bringing the situation and new realities in the region to the world community after the 44-day Patriotic War, emphasizing that the activities of the powers that do not want to face these realities create a great obstacle to peace in the region.

It was the first participation of the president of the Republic of Azerbaijan Mr. Ilham Aliyev in the Munich Security Conference after the second Karabakh War.

President Ilham Aliyev said at the General Assembly on the sidelines of the 59th Munich Security Conference, "overcoming Mountains? In his speech on" establishment of security in the South Caucasus " he touched on a number of important points.

As in 2020, President Ilham Aliyev made successful diplomatic moves and, with his resolute political will, outlined the position of Azerbaijan, stressed that this position is based on international law and principles, and said that everyone should accept them.

- The 59th Munich conference, which took place on 17th February 2023, within the framework of the conference, the foreign diplomacy of Azerbaijan, the political diplomatic

speeches of our president and the positive results of the agreements and agreements reached for Azerbaijan, in general for the entire Caucasus region.

-The achievements of the president of Azerbaijan in the political arena, the political approach based on the principles of neighborhood and companionship, the efforts made for the development of our state and the region are to show the achievements achieved within the conference.

Azerbaijan regularly receives an invitation to the Munich Security Conference in the person of President Ilham Aliyev. The head of state takes an active part in the discussions and shares his valuable views on global and regional security issues. And these are formulas that contribute to global and regional security.

The meetings held by the president within the framework of the Munich Security Conference show the world a regional power called Azerbaijan. In this sense, the boundless interest of the leading poles of the international community in our country demonstrates the importance of the growing scale of mutual benefit. The main thing is that the world community has accepted the political phenomenon of Ilham Aliyev without a doubt. This is an exceptional political and diplomatic dividend of our country.

Regional issues were discussed at the Munich Security Conference. In this regard, the head of state said that Azerbaijan supported the peace agenda, the normalization of relations between Armenia and Azerbaijan, and the signing of a peace treaty.

On February 18, 2024, the 60th Munich conference, within the framework of which the foreign diplomacy of Azerbaijan, the political diplomatic speeches of our president and the agreements and agreements reached had positive results for Azerbaijan, in general for the entire Caucasus region

It is to show the achievements of the president of Azerbaijan in the political arena, the political approach based on the principles of neighborhood and companionship, the efforts made for the development of our state and the region.

Keywords: Munich conference, Azerbaijan, Peace treaty, Karabakh War

Educating for Sustainability: A Map of the Interconnections Between Education, Health, Legislation and Sustainable Entrepreneurship

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to analyze the interconnections between education, health, legislation and entrepreneurship in the context of sustainability, identifying the main categories and the relationships between them in order to understand how education can act as a catalyst in promoting sustainable practices in different sectors. This article carries out a qualitative analysis of the themes addressed at the II International Conference on Education and Sustainability - 2024, exploring how education, health, legislation and entrepreneurship interconnect to promote sustainable practices.

Based on the content analysis of the articles presented, five main categories were identified: environmental education and sustainability, health and sustainability, sustainable entrepreneurship, sustainable legislation and community development. Based on the triangulation between the empirical results, the literature and the keywords, the study reveals how environmental education is positioned as a central core, directly influencing the other areas. The findings highlight that integrated educational policies can boost responsible practices in health and entrepreneurship and that appropriate legislation reinforces the application of sustainable principles. It is concluded that education has a strategic role to play as a catalyst for sustainable change, and future studies suggest the implementation of integrated curricula that articulate these themes in a practical and interdisciplinary way.

Keywords: Environmental Education, Sustainable Entrepreneurship, Sustainable Legislation, Health, Community Development.

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FINANCIAL EDUCATION IN BRAZIL: ADVANCES, GAPS AND PROSPECTS FOR A MORE CONSCIOUS SOCIETY

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Abstract

This study analyzes the scenario of Financial Education in Brazil, addressing its inclusion in the school curriculum and its relevance to the critical education of students. Based on a qualitative methodology, it analyzed official documents, textbooks and tests from the National High School Exam (ENEM). The results show that although the National Strategy for Financial Education (ENEF), formalized in 2010, has made significant progress, such as increasing the approach to the subject in ENEM, there are still structural gaps, such as insufficient teaching materials and a lack of uniformity in the application of the content in the classroom. The study highlights the importance of more inclusive teaching strategies and suggests expanding research into the socio-economic impact of Financial Education on future generations, as well as developing teaching materials that engage with students' realities.

Keywords: Financial Education; National Financial Education Strategy; National Common Core Curriculum; School Curriculum; Financial Awareness

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The Role of Female Entrepreneurship as a Tool for Transformative Change: An Examination of the Challenges and Impacts on Economic Empowerment

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Abstract

This article examines the impact of female entrepreneurship as a tool for economic and social empowerment, emphasizing the benefits of financial autonomy, increased income, access to health, leisure, and self-realization. Qualitative research conducted in Sergipe with six female entrepreneurs revealed that, despite challenges such as a lack of funding and cultural prejudices, entrepreneurship has brought about significant transformations in their lives. The triangulated analysis with contemporary literature, including studies by Kabeer (2005) and Hunt and Samman (2016), corroborates the conclusion that female entrepreneurship is essential for reducing inequalities and promoting gender equity. It is therefore recommended that public policies and support actions be implemented to increase access to resources and promote the sustainability of businesses led by women.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship; Female Entrepreneurship; Economic Empowerment; Gender Equality; Sustainable Development

CHARACTERISTICS OF LIVE BROADCAST ON SPORTS CHANNELS

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Abstract

Live broadcasts**,** with both visual and audio information, make events more engaging and credible. Using social media and other platforms enhances the appeal of live broadcasts by increasing viewer interest and providing interactivity. The technical side of live broadcasting is crucial; high-definition (HD) and 4K broadcasts offer quality visuals and audio, enabling viewers to experience the game moments more vividly and accurately. According to research on digital platforms, augmented and virtual reality technologies in broadcasting offer viewers a more realistic, immersive experience, bringing them closer to the action (Mishra & Gilmore, 2021). The first live broadcast took place on BBC on September 30, 1929. In the U.S., the first local live news broadcast was President Harry Truman's speech in 1951, followed by the first live shows starting with *The Today Show* in 1952. Before this, various sports events had been broadcast live.

Sports channels distinguish live broadcasts with unique features. Direct broadcasting of sports events immerses the viewer in the action, unlike other television programs. This requires not only professionalism but also technical skills, such as setting up camera angles, graphical interfaces, and other technical elements. Scientific studies indicate that internet and mobile device broadcasts are more accessible to audiences (Hutchins & Rowe, 2012).

Due to the fast-paced nature of sports events, high preparation and adaptability are essential for the creative team. Commentators, directors, and camera operators need to make quick decisions and react immediately to any changes. This is especially important during intense moments, like goals, referee decisions, or significant injuries. To draw the viewer's attention to the event, cameras should capture ample, high-quality shots, the scale of the crowd, and create a participatory effect. Natural sounds, rebounds, and crowd noises should be clearly audible. Different sports require unique camera angles. For instance, football often uses wide-angle shots, while basketball and boxing favor close-

ups and detailed shots. Close-ups and replays in critical situations increase engagement and influence ratings. Graphic interfaces and information panels during live sports broadcasts provide updates on the game, scores, team names, time, and other statistics, making events more informative and visually appealing. Commentators and experts also play an irreplaceable role in capturing the audience's interest. They analyze the process, highlight key points, and provide additional insights. Emotional commentary and professional analysis further enhance viewer engagement. Sponsorship and advertising are crucial during sports broadcasts. Sponsor messages and ads should be strategically placed, carefully planned to avoid disrupting the flow of the broadcast. Each sport has specific guidelines on ad breaks to ensure the viewing experience remains uninterrupted. This is particularly common during breaks or before the start of a game and forms part of the financial support for live broadcasts.

Interactive channels are often used by sports channels to increase audience interest in live broadcasts. Viewers can share their thoughts about the game on social media platforms, write comments, or ask questions. Some channels even display these comments live, strengthening the connection with viewers and making the broadcast more dynamic. Social platforms like Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube are most commonly used for sports content. The research has shown that interacting with viewers on social media can increase broadcast ratings (Billings & Hardin, 2014).

Security and privacy are also essential in live broadcasts. Special guidelines ensure that broadcasts focus on the game without intruding on viewers' private lives, thus preserving viewer rights and broadcast quality.

Keywords: live broadcast, sports channel, sports events, viewer engagement, social platforms

PERSPECTIVES ON SHARED MEDIA PLATFORMS
IN THE TURKIC WORLD

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Abstract

Shared media can also serve as a mediator in interstate dialogues, supporting the dissemination of accurate information and helping to reduce levels of mistrust between nations—an essential function in the context of information warfare and manipulation in the media space. Every culture and civilization prevalent today develop upon the cultural values and codes of civil society that preceded it. In this regard, ensuring cultural continuity by preserving values is a critical condition for the development and close integration of the Turkic World's culture. Thus, assessing the prospects of shared media platforms in preserving and transmitting these values is essential.

Preservation of shared culture – Shared media platforms will engage younger generations more deeply in their native language and culture through modern technologies.

Content sharing – Countries with a common language and culture will be able to establish effective content exchanges, facilitating broader dissemination and improved accessibility of information via shared media platforms.

Standardization of terminology – In efforts to strengthen ties among Turkic-speaking countries, collaborative initiatives could focus on standardizing language norms and terminology in the media. (The adoption of a unified alphabet could be regarded as a foundational step in this process.)

Training and development – Joint seminars, master classes, and training sessions can be organized for young journalists and media professionals from various Turkic-speaking countries to facilitate experience exchange and enhance content quality.

Collaboration with the academic community – Strengthening interactions among universities and researchers in Turkic-speaking countries is essential for conducting research and analysis on

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media content and its impact on audiences.

Joint efforts in the research, restoration, preservation and promotion of Turkic historical and cultural heritage, as well as the sharing of positive experiences through shared media platforms, are valuable steps that will benefit collective objectives.

In conclusion, it has to be emphasized that shared media platforms for Turkic-speaking countries will contribute to cultural, economic and social integration, as well as strengthen friendly relations among these nations.

Keywords: shared media platform, content sharing, experience sharing, media integration

The Future of News: Exploring New Media Formats in Journalism

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Abstract

This article examines the diverse storytelling formats emerging in digital journalism, exploring how new media types such as live blogging, interactive stories, data journalism, video and multimedia stories, social media, and immersive augmented and virtual reality (AR/VR) narratives are reshaping the news landscape. Each format provides unique ways to engage audiences, enhancing immediacy, interactivity, and depth of understanding. Live blogging delivers real-time information, especially valuable during fast-developing events. Interactive stories and data journalism leverage data visualization to simplify complex issues, while video and multimedia stories enable visual storytelling that evokes emotional responses. Social media platforms, meanwhile, serve as participatory spaces where audiences can verify, share, and comment on news, creating a dynamic, co-constructed narrative. AR and VR are at the frontier of immersive journalism, allowing audiences to experience news within a virtual environment.

However, these formats introduce ethical challenges, particularly regarding misinformation, verification, and transparency. Through a review of recent studies and ethical implications, this article highlights how these new media types both expand journalism's reach and demand renewed commitments to accuracy and trust in the digital age.

Keywords: new media, journalism, live blogging, data journalism, social media, multimedia, augmented reality, virtual reality

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The Development Dynamics of the Typological System of Mass Media

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Abstract

Typologization in journalism emerged during the development process of the periodic press. The growth of capitalism, economic, social, political, and commercial relations conditioned the formation of journalism in various fields. This typological quality, developed over centuries, has now transformed mass media into an independent industry and system. The press—written journalism (or print journalism in modern terms)—conveys information through words; radio through spoken words and sound effects; television through words, images, and visuals; and the internet combines all these. Together, they create an integrated mass media system. Newspapers, magazines, radio, television, and online-internet journalism each have their typological systems.

Efforts are being made to determine not only the technological characteristics of mass media but also the humanitarian specifics of their attributes and functions. Such determination involves classifying the primary types of information, which are repeated and fixed in the content, genres, and forms of information, as well as in dissemination methods, zones, timing, and the nature and degree of influence on the audience. The principles of typology depend on the different theoretical perspectives of classifiers and their objectives.

When applied to the press, typology considers its typological palette, the level of polyphonic development, and the outcomes of this development. New types of press outlets have emerged.

In the modern era, two significant factors shape the emergence and development of the typological palette of mass media: fundamental qualitative changes in the social structure of society and the introduction of new technological elements.

Typology helps to understand and determine the place of a publication within the mass media system, explore the mutual relationships and healthy competition among mass media, and examine the geographical, informational, economic, and social space of mass media. Typology also enables identifying the interaction between mass media and political

structures, economic institutions, and information consumers such as readers, listeners, and viewers. Furthermore, it helps establish more effective directions for the media's activities and fosters productive relationships with the audience.

Typology also regulates relationships with advertisers and defines the advertising policies of mass media. The relationship between the audience and mass media depends on the type of press.

The typological concept of mass media is a formula or rule that determines the work principles of a journalistic team and press leadership. Without understanding the type of mass media, it is impossible to identify its target audience.

Keywords: Mass Media System, typology, newspaper, TV, radio, target audience

AFRICAN-AMERICAN in BLACK ART MOVEMENT PERSPECTIVES in THE POEM "LET AMERICA BE AMERICA AGAIN" BY LANGSTON HUGHES

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Abstract

The perspectives of the poem by Langston Hughes mainly deal with the phenomena of Africa – American life in the poem entitled *Let American Be America Again*. African Americans are immigrants from the continent of Africa who expect a new hope in their new life and dream in US, but in reality, they are often treated unfairly, oppressed, and racist. This study focuses on the African-American perspectives, which everyone knows that the poem is about the voice of the oppressed in America. The analysis uses the theory of W.E.B. Du Bois which in that theory figures out racial behavior namely the veil and double consciousness. Apart from that, the issues that are the focused of the Black Arts Movement from this poem. This study aims to find the types of racial behavior and the focus of the Black Arts Movement in a poem and identify the meaning of the words that relate to racial behavior and the focus of the Black Arts Movement in a poem. In conducting the study, the researcher used qualitative methods which finally produced the results in the form of five data from racial behavior the veil, six data from double consciousness, and 5 data about the focus of Black Arts Movement.

Keywords: African-American, poem, racial behavior, the veil, double consciousness, black arts movement

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The Potential of the Intellectual Property System to Overcome Gender Inequality in Innovation and Business

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Abstract

Innovation is a key driver of economic development and is promoted and commercialized by the intellectual property (IP) system, which provides protection for ideas through invention patents and registration systems for copyrights, trademarks and industrial designs. Gender diversity is critical to driving innovation, as women are not represented equally to men in innovation and business. As of 2024, women made up 17.7% of inventors named in international patent applications. At the current rate, parity among PCT registered inventors will not be achieved until 2077.

According to WIPO, there are more female inventors in science than in business. At the same time, in Belarus women make up a significant share of researchers – 39.2%. There is a lower representation of women in the engineering sector.

Women usually work in mixed teams with a predominance of men (less than 5% of such mixed teams) or alone. These data are also valid for Belarus. However, even within the creative professions, there are gender disparities in the use of the copyright system.

In Belarus, women earn less in the labor market (by 26.1%), despite a higher level of education (40.6% of women have higher education, among men - 29%). Therefore, the alternative of entrepreneurship is attractive for women. The GEM Women's Entrepreneurship Report 2022/2023 said that the highest levels of female start-up entrepreneurial intentions were observed in low-income countries. However, today in Belarus and in the world only every third entrepreneur is a woman. Among startup founders, there are 0.80 women per man. One in ten women entrepreneurs in the world are in the very early stages of starting a business.

Women in the field of innovation and business need not only legislative enshrinement of equal opportunities with men, but also mechanisms of communication and cooperation. Achieving gender equality in the field of IP in the age of post-industrial economy, the determining factor in the development of which is IP, contributes to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) like nothing else. In particular, to an increase in global GDP by more than 20%.

Keywords: gender equality, women's entrepreneurship, innovation, intellectual property, sustainable development goals.

A New-Age Movement's Solution to The Precarious Works in Vietnam

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Abstract

In recent years, Vietnam has been one of the fastest-growing economies in Southeast Asia. However, economic growth accompanies many problems related to workers' quality of life. In early 2024, 65% of the working-age population in Vietnam was in precarious work. Government policies can only cover a small part of the number of workers. Therefore, these laborers need short-term solutions, most notably seeking religious advice to face uncertain working conditions and economic insecurity. Religious practices are, indeed, essential in Vietnamese traditional society. Workers born until the late 1970s often found guidance for their employment via native popular religions. However, laborers born since the 1980s, who form the majority of the total number of workers in Vietnam today and belong to the generation of the Internet, have received global influences and, thus, to some extent, have felt strange in their traditional spiritual customs. They believe in New-Age Movement practices, such as astrology, numerology, and tarot. Among them, tarot card readings have become a trend on all social media platforms. Tarot readers use these 78 cards to predict customers' present and future status. Young workers often ask tarot readers for suggestions in the current uncertain labor market. Tarot readers also might function as psychological counselors and spiritual healers to conform to their customers, who suffer the mental and economic pressure of the labour power market. Hence, this conference paper interprets the belief in tarot readings of several number of Vietnamese laborers today as a utilitarian and, to some degree, a spiritual solution to deal with the precarious works on the individual scale.

Keywords: Anthropology of Religion, Precarious Work, Social Media, New-Age Movement, Well-Being.

Exploring Ethnic Discourses on Social Media in Vietnam Over the Past Decade: The Influence of Western Decolonial Theories

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Abstract

The identification of ethnic groups in Vietnam began in 1959 and concluded in 1979 with Decision 121-TCTK/PPCĐ issued on March 2, 1979, by the General Statistics Office. This decision officially recognized 54 ethnic groups in Vietnam, comprising 53 minority groups and one majority group. Between 1979 and the 2010s, the lack of widespread social media limited public discussions regarding the relationships between ethnic minorities and the majority group in Vietnam. From 2011, a local nonprofit organization, the Institute for Social, Economic, and Environmental Research (iSEE), collaborated with anthropologists trained in Western countries to publish a series of studies examining the dynamics between majority and minority ethnic groups. These studies critiqued the implicit "evolutionism" perspective embedded in textbooks, media publications, and policies. These publications spurred social movements advocating for ethnic minorities' rights to cultural and linguistic respect. This momentum catalyzed the emergence of advocacy groups for ethnic minority rights and fostered open discussions about discrimination and cultural appropriation between majority and minority groups on social media platforms. Therefore, this study examines the ethnic discourses circulating on Vietnamese social media using document analysis from NGO archives, community organizations, and social media activities of ethnic community leaders. The findings indicate that ethnic social movements on social media in Vietnam are partly influenced by Western decolonial theories. However, these movements face challenges, including the risk of fostering identity politics, which could lead to conflicts between ethnic groups in Vietnam. This study aims to contribute to the broader understanding of ethnic social movements in Southeast Asia.

Keywords: ethnic social movements, ethnicity in Vietnam

THE FIGHTING OF RELIGIOUS IDENTITY SYMBOLS AS A POLITICAL COMMUNICATION TOOL IN THE DIGITAL ERA

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Abstract

The era of digital society is a sign of the industrial revolution 4.0. In Indonesia, political contestation utilizes digital media. Candidates use New Media such us What's App, Twitter, Facebook and Instagram to gain sympathy and votes from the public. The year 2014 until now was the peak of the use of social media for political communication. This study aims to analyze the practice of symbolizing religious identity in political communication on New Media using a qualitative descriptive approach. There are 3 research objects from the implementation of political contestation in Indonesia, such us General Election 2014 in Indonesia, DKI Jakarta Regional Head Election 2017 and General Election 2019 in Indonesia. Data obtained through study literature and media documentation. Using Pierre Bourdieu's theory, mapped capital in four forms, namely economic, cultural, social, and symbolic.

In Bourdieu's framework, cultural or religious capital is a strong enough condition to accumulate other capital. Because cultural or religious capital is the result of a long process of accumulation and has historical consequences that are difficult to avoid. Socio-Cultural Capital Religion is often the initial capital for candidates to advance in the election arena. The results showed that the intensity of the practice of using symbols of religious identity in the media was quite high. The religious symbols used are published in caption format, photos on social media, this practice is the development of power relations formulated with the presence of biopolitics. Biopolitics is an intrinsic element in the analysis of sovereignty and its role in regulating what constitutes a state of exclusion. Analysis of political communication based on "Symbolic Capital Connectivity" by touching the socio-religious and emotional space of voters, through political language such as politics #jokowicina, #jokowikristen, #prabowochina, #AhokKafir, #PenjarakanPenghinaAlQuran, which are found in new media. Identity Negotiation Construction to deal with stigma, labeling, and stereotypes as people outside the group who try to reject them from the arena of political competition. Discourse dissemination to the public is carried out

strategically through new media. Generation Z and millennials who are digitally literate must understand fake news, hoaxes, and lies. Thus, the negative narrative about identity politics must be abandoned.

Keywords: Identity Politics, Symbols, Political Communication, New Media

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Gender-Based Anti-Corruption Model: A Sociological Perspective with an Emphasis on Education

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Abstract

The active participation of women in combating corruption may not yield significant efficacy in Indonesia due to entrenched issues within its political landscape. The nexus between female politicians and corruption is deeply embedded within an oligarchic framework characterized by patronage and clientelism. Women ascending to political positions are typically closely associated with established political dynasties. This study endeavors to construct a Gender-Based Anti-Corruption Model through a Sociological and Educational Lens. Employing a descriptive-analytical research approach, our findings underscore the potential of synergies among actors (comprising human, spiritual, and social capital), systems, and structures in fostering anti-corruption behaviors among individuals. Moreover, the educational aspect is essential in raising awareness and shaping values that promote integrity and transparency. Consequently, the gender dimension emerges merely as a societal stereotype contributing to the perpetuation of corrupt practices, with education playing a pivotal role in dismantling these stereotypes and reinforcing anti-corruption efforts.

Keywords: Educational Aspect, Gender, Anti-Corruption Model, Sociological Perspective

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Neuromarketing And Consumer Manipulation: The Ethical Implications of Using Brain Data to Influence Purchasing Behavior

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Abstract

Neuromarketing, an emerging interdisciplinary field, leverages neuroscience techniques to analyze and influence consumer behavior. By employing tools such as functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) and electroencephalography (EEG), neuromarketing aims to decode subconscious decision-making processes, providing companies with unprecedented insights into consumer preferences. However, this technological advancement raises significant ethical concerns regarding consumer manipulation. This paper explores the ethical implications of using brain data in marketing, particularly the potential exploitation of consumer vulnerabilities. It highlights issues such as the infringement of privacy, informed consent, and the risk of exacerbating social inequities by targeting vulnerable populations. The commodification of neural information further poses questions about autonomy, as consumers may unknowingly be swayed into purchases through tailored strategies that exploit unconscious biases. While neuromarketing has the potential to enhance consumer experience by delivering personalized products, its misuse could erode trust and create an environment where manipulation overshadows ethical practices. This paper advocates for the establishment of strict ethical guidelines and regulatory frameworks to ensure that neuromarketing serves consumers' interests without compromising their autonomy or privacy. Through a comprehensive review of current practices, case studies, and expert opinions, this research underscores the urgent need for a balance between technological innovation and ethical responsibility in the marketing industry.

Keywords: Neuromarketing, Consumer manipulation, Brain data, Ethical implications, Informed consent, Privacy, Autonomy, Vulnerability, Marketing ethics, Regulatory frameworks.

PTSD and the Subconscious: How AI-Powered Dream Hacking Aid in Psychological Recovery

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Abstract

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) still haunts millions of individuals who find themselves in a rendering of nightmares, emotional numbness, and hyperarousal. Traditional therapeutic approaches have worked for a large number of them but have been somewhat unsuccessful in addressing the deeper-seated trauma embedded within the subconscious mind. That is where AI dream hacking comes in, A comprehensive approach which combines, psychology, neuroscience and technology. This study explores an innovative application of AI-informed dream hacking to unlock and reshape the subconscious through controlled dream manipulation for the relief of PTSD patients. The proposed solution provides a safe and immersive setting in which to face, comprehend, and reframe traumatic memories by leveraging AI's extremely powerful analysis of the neural patterns driving experiences throughout REM sleep. This research considers that AI dream hacking might allow PTSD sufferers to control or rewrite their personal stories retained in their subconscious, benefiting them by relieving their symptoms, improving their emotional regulation, and thereby interrupting the trauma cycle. In the meanwhile, this raises very important ethical considerations about how technology gets applied to mental health. This study hopes to undertake an investigation into how combining AI with dream hacking could forever redefine the treatment of PTSD into something more personal and innovative while setting its course toward a hopeful horizon. This exploratory study could make AI dream hacking the new big tool for healing—Path of Healing towards hope for the afflicted living with PTSD.

Keywords: Dream hacking, PTSD, AI tools, REM sleep, Traumatic memories

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Rorschach Inkblot Test and Antisocial Personality Disorder:
A Review paper

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Abstract

The Rorschach Inkblot Test is extensively researched in the assessment of personality traits in antisocial individuals, with a focus on narcissism, impulsivity, and aggression, especially in forensic applications. Studies have found variations in Rorschach responses between primary and secondary psychopaths, where self-inflating and omnipotent images are associated with deep narcissism. Impressionistic responses indicate dissociation and hysteria, pointing to a histrionic dimension of psychopathy. While evidence supports its psychodynamic insights, the utility of the test in distinguishing psychopathic profiles is limited. Cognitive-perceptual, self-control, and relational skills deficits have been found to characterize aggressive children. The present volume summarizes findings (1994–2021) on antisocial personality disorder, offering guidelines for future research.

Keywords: Rorschach Inkblot Test, Antisocial personality disorder, Psychopathy, Narcissism, Aggression, Cognitive deficits.

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Psychological Safety and its Impact on Workplace Innovation

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Abstract

Psychological safety is a cornerstone of innovation in the workplace, cultivating an environment where employees feel empowered to share their ideas, acknowledge mistakes, and take risks without the fear of judgment or reprisal. This article examines the impact of psychological safety on key components of innovation, including creativity, risk-taking, collaboration, and learning from failure. When employees perceive that they are in a safe space, they are more likely to contribute novel ideas, challenge the status quo, and experiment with new solutions—critical behaviors that drive innovation. The study also explores the role of Human Resource (HR) practices in cultivating psychological safety, focusing on leadership development, inclusive recruitment, and creating feedback channels. These HR initiatives help to create a culture of trust, respect, and open communication, which is essential for encouraging innovation. Despite its importance, creating an environment that supports psychological safety poses challenges such as organizational resistance and cultural barriers. The findings highlight that psychological safety not only improves employee engagement and well-being but also significantly contributes to an organization's ability to innovate and remain competitive. This ongoing innovation is essential for long-term success in today's fast-paced business environment.

Keywords: psychological safety, workplace innovation, creativity, risk-taking, collaboration, HR practices, employee well-being.

The Role of Loneliness and Personality Traits in Shaping Parasocial Relationships: A Correlational and Regression Analysis

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Abstract

Parasocial relationships are one-way emotional bonds an individual develops with media celebs-a function of psychological factors like loneliness and personality characteristics influence the individual's development of PSRs. These kinds of connections are becoming all the more common in the digital culture where media exposure and a flow of virtual information can create deep psychological connections with virtual media celebrities. The research focuses on loneliness in the association of personality traits with parasocial relationship intensity in the youth, using standardized assessments including PRISM scale, measuring parasocial relationships; UCLA Scale to measure loneliness, and Big Five Inventory to evaluate the personality traits. This study builds on prior findings that highlight the role of social isolation and personality in forming parasocial bonds, offering new insights into how individual differences shape the development of these PSRs. It is important to characterize how psychological traits interact with PSRs to gain insight into the intricate dynamics that digital media creates. Consequences of the findings of our study underline the importance in developing interventions that can reduce the detrimental impact of PSRs on mental health. Digital literacy campaigns can also empower individuals to identify and manage their media usage, thus enabling more benign behavior in relation to virtual people. Therapeutic interventions, especially for those with high neuroticism, should be oriented toward adaptive insight for emotion regulation—that is, that replace overdependence on PSRs as a defence against stress.

Keywords: Parasocial relationships, loneliness, personality, media impact, mental health, young adults

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"Social Media as a Stress Coping Mechanism: The Hidden Cost of Digital Escapism and Growing Obsession"

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Abstract

This era of social media has already infiltrated daily life, making many people seek these means of dealing with stress, where it's believed to provide relaxation and emotional support. However, the more time spent on social media may not achieve the expected reduction in stress, but rather increase it. This study delves into the paradox of using social media as a stress management tool and explores the psychological impact of prolonged engagement, social comparison, and pressure to maintain online personas. The research highlights how platforms designed to connect instead foster anxiety, loneliness, and addictive behavior. This meta-analysis aims to explore the developing fixation with social media and its link to increased stress, reduced actual life social interactions, and mental wellness. The ethical considerations pertaining to data privacy and emotional manipulation are also included in this meta-analysis. The study concluded that although social media seems to provide short-term relief and distraction, it increasingly generates stress and mental illness conditions, which call for critical thinking to reassess its importance in modern stress management. This study provides insights into the complex relationship between digital escapism and emotional well-being in the digital age.

Keywords: Social media use, perceived stress management, unhealthy coping mechanism, perceived emotional support

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AI's Accuracy in Detecting Emotions for Risk Assessments

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Abstract

AI-based Emotion Detection Systems as Fundamental Tools in Risk Assessment Finding Application in Mental Health Monitoring and Security Operations, Work-safe the systems use the highest methodologies, including natural language processing and computer vision, and machine learning in the identification of cues from text, speech, and facial expressions. And its strengths in this domain are velocity, scalability, and the ability to understand multimodal data sources and detect consistent and accurate patterns of emotion. Its very ability to recognize the emotional distress patterns of increasing anger or sadness is quite predictive and can be applied in most fields, from workplace stress detection to early signs of mental health crises or potential aggression in enforcement scenarios. The technology is not without its limitations. Cultural and contextual biases, the intrinsic complexity of human emotions, and concerns about privacy present significant challenges. A reliance on observable emotional expressions could lead to an underestimation of them or, more probably, a misreading of others who are unusually inexpressive or are repressing emotions. Misinterpretation could lead to false positives or negatives, and so the reliability of the system in high-stakes situations would be undermined. The current limitations of AI include the continuous development of deep learning, contextual awareness, and effective implementation of ethical AI practices. Hybrid approaches that combine both AI and human expertise provide a more balanced and effective frame for high-

stakes applications. AI promises substantial improvement in emotion-based risk assessment, but its prospects will depend on robust training, ethical implementation, and how synergistic it is towards human oversight.

Keywords: AI-based Emotion Detection, Risk Assessment, Mental Health Monitoring, Security Operations, Natural Language Processing (NLP), Computer Vision, Machine Learning, Multimodal Data Sources, Emotional Cues Identification.

Dark Side of Employee Engagement: Challenges and Consequences for Workplace Well-Being

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Abstract

Employee engagement is a crucial factor in fostering a productive and positive work environment. However, the dark side of employee engagement presents potential challenges that can undermine the intended benefits of engagement initiatives. Overemphasis on engagement activities can lead to burnout, as employees may feel pressured to participate in constant, often superficial, initiatives that demand excessive time and energy. This can create unrealistic expectations around happiness and work performance, resulting in stress and disengagement. Additionally, engagement programs can sometimes be superficial, lacking authenticity, and are used by organizations as a tool for manipulation rather than fostering genuine employee well-being. The push for continuous engagement may detract from addressing underlying organizational issues such as poor management, inadequate compensation, or toxic workplace culture. Furthermore, employees might feel alienated if engagement activities are misaligned with the company's values or culture. As a result, the focus on engagement can inadvertently shift attention away from systemic problems, causing long-term disengagement despite short-term morale boosts. Organizations must

strike a balance between fostering engagement and addressing core issues in the workplace. Employee engagement strategies should prioritize authenticity, employee well-being, and meaningful involvement to ensure their effectiveness and prevent potential negative outcomes.

Keywords: Employee Engagement, Burnout, Workplace Stress, Employee Engagement, Workplace Stress, Engagement Fatigue

Digital Overload: Employee Stress in the Era of Constant Connectivity

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Abstract

In today's hyper-connected world, the workplace has become a space where digital tools dominate, often blurring the line between work and personal life. This constant connectivity, while convenient, has led to a growing issue known as digital overload. Employees frequently find themselves overwhelmed by the endless stream of emails, messages, notifications, and informal digital grapevine communication—unofficial and often excessive exchanges through digital platforms—resulting in mental fatigue, emotional exhaustion, and heightened stress levels. This study takes a closer look at digital overload by analyzing existing research to understand its impact on employees' well-being, productivity, and ability to maintain a healthy work-life balance. The findings highlight how the "always-on" culture, the constant demands of digital communication, and the proliferation of grapevine communication contribute to burnout, disengagement, and workplace misunderstandings. At the same time, the absence of clear boundaries and guidelines around digital tools exacerbates the problem. The research emphasizes the urgent need for organizations to address these challenges by creating healthier digital habits. Strategies such as setting clear boundaries for after-hours communication, managing informal digital interactions, encouraging periodic breaks from technology, and fostering a culture that values employees' mental health can help reduce the strain. By prioritizing digital well-being and addressing the complexities of digital grapevine communication, organizations can create more supportive and sustainable work environments that allow employees to thrive in an increasingly digital age.

Keywords: Digital Overload, Employee Stress, Employee Well-being, Burnout, Social Media, Workplace Communication, Work Life Balance.

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"From Burnout to Breakthrough: Addressing Decision Fatigue in High-Pressure Work Environments"

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Abstract

Decision fatigue, a psychological phenomenon caused by the cumulative depletion of cognitive resources during prolonged decision-making, has become a critical issue in high-pressure work environments. This paper delves into its significant impacts on productivity, mental well-being, and decision accuracy, focusing on roles that are particularly susceptible: customer service agents, creative professionals, and healthcare workers. These job roles require constant, rapid, or high-stakes decision-making, which not only compromises the quality of outcomes but also leads to increased burnout, disengagement, and lower job satisfaction.

By analyzing existing literature and workplace case studies, the paper outlines how decision fatigue manifests across these sectors and highlights its broader organizational implications, such as reduced efficiency, increased errors, and higher turnover rates. Additionally, the study examines strategies to mitigate decision fatigue, including the adoption of decision-support tools like artificial intelligence, structured workflows to reduce cognitive load, and mindfulness practices for mental resilience.

The research emphasizes the importance of recognizing decision fatigue as a significant barrier to sustainable growth in high-pressure industries. It calls for a shift in organizational approaches to

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prioritize employee well-being and optimize decision-making processes. By adopting these solutions, companies can enhance performance, improve job satisfaction, and foster long-term productivity in challenging work environments.

Keywords: decision fatigue, high-pressure work environments, employee well-being, productivity, burnout mitigation.

Evolving Talent Management: HR and Psychological Approach from Millennials to Gen Z

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Abstract

As workplaces become increasingly multigenerational, addressing the psychological needs of Millennials and Gen Z is essential for effective talent management. This study examines how human resource strategies can integrate psychological insights to meet the distinct expectations of these cohorts. Millennials often seek purpose, flexibility, and work-life balance, whereas Gen Z prioritizes mental health, career stability, and growth opportunities. By utilizing psychological frameworks such as Maslow's hierarchy of needs and self-determination theory, the study explores how personalized learning paths, flexible work models, and inclusive leadership practices can bridge these generational differences. Case studies of successful organizations highlight how aligning HR strategies with the psychological drivers of these groups improves employee engagement, retention, and overall organizational culture. The findings emphasize the importance of fostering a supportive and adaptive work environment to meet the evolving expectations of younger generations. This research demonstrates the synergy between HR and psychology in creating workplaces that promote both employee well-being and business success.

Keywords: Millennials, Gen Z, talent management, human resources, psychology, workplace engagement, psychological frameworks, employee well-being.

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Impact of Digital Detox on Sleep Quality in Remote Workers

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Abstract

The overwhelming dependence on electronic devices in our daily lives has raised concerns about their impact on sleep quality, given the blue light exposure leading to mental overstimulation, and disrupted sleep patterns. This study focuses on the influence of digital detox—deliberate breaks from electronic device usage—on sleep quality. Research has shown that increasing use of screen time reduces melatonin secretion, disrupts sleep onsets and disrupts sleep cycles. While on the other hand, practicing digital detox one to two hours before sleep has shown positive results in overall sleep quality.Taking a break from our screens is what we often call a digital detox which can do wonders for our well-being. It helps our natural body clocks, or circadian rhythms, get back on track, eases the stress and anxiety tied to constant online interactions, and prevents our sleep from being disrupted by endless notifications. This idea highlights how stepping away from devices can improve sleep and overall mental health, urging us to explore more ways to measure its long-term benefits for people from all walks of life.

Keywords: Sleep, Sleep Quality, Digital Detox, remote workers.

THE IMPACT OF AI ON CREATIVITY ASSESSMENTS

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Abstract

Artificial intelligence (AI) impact on creativity assessments is a subject of rapidly growing interest, with tremendous potential in evaluating divergent and convergent thinking skills. This paper examines how AI-driven tools are reshaping creativity assessments, including standard tests like the Passi Test of Creativity. AI technologies provide significant advantages such as enhanced objectivity, validity, and reliability in scoring creativity metrics while introducing challenges related to ethical considerations and cultural biases. Utilizing AI-powered Natural Language Processing (NLP) and generative models enables dynamic, real-time evaluations of creative responses, transcending traditional techniques. Through case studies and research papers, we illustrate applications of AI in creativity assessments and analyze its effects on global educational and organizational contexts. Despite these benefits, unresolved concerns remain, such as overreliance on algorithmic interpretations and the inability to capture the subjective

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essence of creativity. Future work involves using AI to create adaptive assessments tailored to individuals' cognitive profiles and promoting inclusive frameworks for diverse cultural contexts. This review highlights the promise of AI in shaping creativity and calls for interdisciplinary collaboration to ensure inclusive advances in AI-driven creativity assessments.

Keywords: Passi Test of Creativity, Psychometrics, Creativity Assessments, Artificial Intelligence, Divergent Thinking, Convergent Thinking

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Leveraging Artificial Intelligence to Transform Human Resource Management: Challenges and Opportunities

An analysis of the integration and impact of AI in HR Practices

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Abstract

The incorporation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into Human Resource Management (HRM) is transforming conventional HR practices, allowing for more effective, data-informed decision-making. This paper examines the transformative impact of AI in different HR areas, such as talent acquisition, employee engagement, performance management, and training. By automating tedious tasks and examining intricate datasets, AI enables HR professionals to concentrate on strategic initiatives that promote organizational growth. Nevertheless, the implementation of AI poses obstacles like algorithmic biases, ethical issues, and the necessity for a balance between automation and human involvement in decision-making. This document also explores approaches to address these challenges while utilizing AI for the best results. The conversation highlights the significance of synchronizing AI abilities with company values and nurturing employee trust to guarantee effective implementation. In the end, the research emphasizes that AI can be a significant asset to improve HRM, as long as its incorporation is handled with careful planning and accountability.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, Human Resource, Automation, Organizational Growth.

Effectiveness of AI Platforms on Increasing Employee Engagement

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Abstract

The study on AI Platform effectiveness in fostering employee engagement globally as well as within India reveals tremendous potential for enhancing employee satisfaction and productivity. Such artificial intelligence tools like automated feedback systems, chatbots, and predictive analytics have contributed to real-time support and personalized intervention along with continuous feedback leading to greater engagement and motivation among the employees. These technologies streamline HR processes, improve communication, and offer timely recognition, fostering a positive work environment. Studies in India show that AI improves employee engagement by providing personalized and timely interventions. However, challenges remain with transparency, data security, and ethics in artificial intelligence applications. Employees who might be concerned about the impact of AI on their role may also be opposed to AI. Despite all these challenges, the overall benefits of AI in enhancing employee engagement through efficient, personalized, and real-time solutions make it a valuable asset for modern organizations globally and in India.

Keywords: Employee engagement, AI platforms, organization.

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Changing Dynamic in the Workplace in the Era of AI

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Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is radically changing workplaces and how businesses handle employee welfare and human resource management (HRM). AI encourages creativity, innovation, and the growth of emotional intelligence in data-driven organisations by automating repetitive tasks and improving strategic decision-making. A more flexible and emotionally aware workforce is supported by emerging technologies like augmented intelligence and emotion artificial intelligence (AI), which provide tools for interpreting emotions and addressing mental health issues.

Even though research indicates that emotional intelligence is better indicator of organisational success that IQ, many businesses continue to disregard the importance of emotional well-being. By facilitating focused interventions, enhancing mental health, and increasing overall productivity, AI's capacity to recognise and manage human emotions at work is changing workplace dynamics.

With an emphasis on how AI can improve organisational effectiveness, employee happiness, and emotional resilience, this study examines how AI is changing conventional workplaces practices. Businesses can establish a cooperative workplace where technological advancements and human abilities coexist harmoniously by incorporating AI into workplace strategies.

Keywords- Artificial Intelligence, Role of AI, Human resource management, Workplace dynamics, Workplace and AI.