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**ABSTRACT
BOOK**



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PRESENCE OF STRESS IN FAMILIES OF PEOPLE WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY

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Families with people with intellectual disabilities often face certain problems and difficulties related to their mental health. They are often exposed to different levels of stress, feelings of isolation, shame, sadness, depression, helplessness and scarce physical, family and social functionality, which usually arise from the need for the care they should provide to the person with an intellectual disability. These families usually have a smaller network of formal, informal and instrumental support and this is the reason for their greater social isolation compared to other families. The purpose of this research is to determine the level of stress among family members who have a person with an intellectual disability. The level of stress will be determined in relation to the gender, age, and ethnicity, level of education and place of residence of the family members. The obtained results of the research will represent a good basis for giving appropriate recommendations to the relevant institutions for developing of appropriate programs for mental health care of families who have a person with an intellectual disability. The research will cover the members of families who have a person with an intellectual disability, who are users of the daycare services for people with an intellectual disability from the Republic Center for support of people with an intellectual disability Poraka - Skopje and the rehabilitation and reintegration service for people with intellectual disability Poraka Nasha- Kumanovo. The research will use a stress index questionnaire, the Parenting Stress Index- Short Form (PSI-SF) which is designed to assess the magnitude of stress in the parent-child system, the fourth edition of the popular PSI is a 120-item inventory that focuses on three main domains of stress: child characteristics, parent characteristics, and situational/demographic life stress.

Keywords: stress, families, intellectual disability, mental health

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WORK VALUES AND SELF-EFFICACY BELIEFS AMONG EMERGING ADULTS

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In this paper the importance of different work characteristics when choosing a job, as well as job related skills, were examined using data of the Growing Up in Ireland dataset (wave 4 conducted in 2018 and 2019) led by the Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI) and Trinity College Dublin (TCD). The analyses in the paper were conducted on a subsample of emerging adults (cohort '98 at the age 20 who live in Dublin, n=1283). Work values, job-related skills and goals were rated on a scale from 0 to 10. The most important factors when choosing a job were found to be interesting job and job security, while being your own boss and flexible working hours were rated as the least important for job choice. Digital skills and skills to work well with others were assessed as highly expressed, and on the other hand, using tools and constructing, assembling and building things were rated as the lowest expressed competencies. Further, results showed that having a good job by age 30 and being financially secure by age 30 were rated as the most important factors for emerging adults when choosing a job. Differences in work values and self-assessed job-related skills with various employment statuses were examined, as well. Findings will be discussed in the light of the importance of work in the period of 4th industrial revolution for emerging adults in the period of transition from adolescence to early adulthood and implications in career planning and career guidance.

Keywords: work values, job-related skills, job choice, emerging adults, growing up in ireland dataset

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DIFFERENTIATED SOCIAL SCIENCE LEARNING IN THE INDEPENDENT CURRICULUM

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Social Science education has a role in realizing the Pancasila Student Profile as ideal for Indonesian students. Social Science helps students to find out about the phenomena around them. In the independent curriculum, the philosophical foundation used is the thought of Ki Hajar Dewantara. Ki Hajar Dewantara's educational philosophy aligns with the concept of differentiated instruction. Differentiated instruction is an attempt to adjust the learning process in the classroom to meet the individual learning needs of each student. The adjustments in question are related to interests, learning profiles, and student readiness to achieve increased learning outcomes. Social Science learning can use a differentiated instruction approach with crucial elements of learner readiness, which refers to how likely a learner is to learn. This research is a literature study that aims to describe differentiated social science learning in the independent curriculum. The study shows that social science learning can use a differentiated instruction approach with crucial elements of learner readiness, which refers to how likely a learner is to learn. A teacher must pay attention to student readiness as an essential component of differentiation learning. The goal is to develop learners' zone of proximal development so that they must actively interact socially with knowledgeable adults or capable peers.

Keywords: social science learning, differentiated instruction, independent curriculum

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THE INFLUENCE OF PARENTING STYLE AND PEER INTERACTION ON THE FORMATION OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' SELF-CONCEPT

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The main problem of this study is that not all children have a positive self-concept. This is thought to be caused by several factors, including parenting style and peer interaction. In general, the purpose of this research is to find out how significant the influence of parenting style and peer interaction variables is on students' self-concept. This research was conducted on students of Elementary School in Kuningan District, Kuningan Regency, Indonesia totaling 68 students in class VI. The final results reveal that there is a significant influence between parenting style variables on children's self-concept as indicated by a correlation coefficient of 0.53 or $r_{x^1y}=0.53$. Also strengthened by the contribution of 28.09%. In addition, there is a significant influence between peer interaction variables on children's self-concept as indicated by a correlation coefficient of 0.421 or $r_{x^2y}=0.421$, and also strengthened by a contribution of 17.72%. Other results show that there is an influence of parenting style and peer interaction on children's self-concept with a correlation coefficient of 0.524 or $R_{x^1x^2y}=0.524$. This shows that there is a significant influence between the three variables, also reinforced by the contribution of the two variables to the child's self-concept of 27.46%. Based on the results of this analysis, it can be concluded that parenting style and peer interaction have a significant influence on the formation of self-concept in children.

Keywords: parenting style, peer interaction, self concept

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INSIGHTS INTO STUDENT PERSPECTIVES: A SURVEY-BASED ANALYSIS OF THE QUALITY OF TEACHING PROCESS AT THE PEDAGOGICAL STUDY PROGRAM

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Evaluating the teaching process is essential for determining its quality. Among various mechanism for evaluation, student feedback holds particular significance. For this purpose, in this paper we present the findings of a survey conducted with students who study pedagogy, focusing on some of the key aspects of the teaching process. An online questionnaire comprising twelve categories was used to conduct the survey. Eleven of these categories were evaluated using scales featuring six levels of evaluation. Additionally, an open-ended question was included to gather students' notes and comments aimed at enhancing the quality of the course. Furthermore, we organized a focus group session with students to gain deeper insights into their opinions regarding the teaching quality. Top of Form The survey was conducted during the registration process for the spring semester in 2024 academic year. A total of 120 students completed the questionnaire anonymously using university software. Those in the final phase of their studies who no longer attend lectures were excluded. Overall, the evaluation of the teaching process by students yielded remarkably high and satisfactory scores. Across eleven quantitative categories, ten received an average rating above nine. The category with the highest score was related to the availability of adequate learning materials and exam preparation, while the lowest-rated category referred to the demands and requirements from students (such as colloquiums, curricula, and exams). Introducing focus groups as a qualitative method provided deeper insights and more objective findings. During the discussions, some students admitted to not being entirely honest in their rankings, fearing repercussions on their relationships with professors. Despite the survey's anonymity, students expressed concerns about potential conflicts with professors regarding lower ratings. These findings underscore the importance of triangulating qualitative and quantitative methods to achieve comprehensive and objective results.

Keywords: higher education, pedagogy, students, evaluation, quality

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TEACHER ACADEMY - IMPROVING VET TEACHERS COMPETENCES FOR TEACHING IN THE CONTEXT OF LIFELONG LEARNING

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European teachers and trainers in vocational education and training face unique and complex challenges (demographic, digital, climate, etc.) in preparing students for future careers and professions that suffer daily changes imposed from the rapid development of technique and technology. The role of vocational education and training educators is complex and multifaceted. They should be experts not only in their specific professional field, but also in professional didactics in order to facilitate the learning process and help their students achieve the skills and competencies needed for various professions. In addition, the multifaceted roles of VET educators involve close collaboration with the world of work that addresses the ever-changing needs and nature of work. Therefore, vocational education and training educators are required to reconsider their pedagogical, that is, andragogical approach and way of working due to the complexity of learning environments and the enormous diversity of students. Vocational education and training educators are faced with bringing social cohesion and a sense of belonging to learning environments as the nature of work and societies in Europe evolves. The general goal of this paper is to establish the so-called Vocational Teacher Academy, i.e. an international platform that will provide comprehensive professional development of teachers/trainers in vocational education and training, improving their skills and expertise to meet the changing demands and roles of teachers and trainers in VET. The changed role of teachers/trainers includes primarily facilitating the learning process and acquiring professional skills in complex, diverse and digital environments. The focus of the paper is also placed on examining the existing expertise of the teaching staff in terms of upgrading with modern pedagogical and andragogical approaches, but also on improving the efficiency and productivity of the teaching process.

Keywords: vet, teachers competencies, lifelong learning

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FIGURE-GROUND DISCRIMINATION SKILL IN INDIVIDUALS WITH DYSLEXIA AND ADHD

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Figure-ground discrimination is a visual perception sub skill that enables individuals to distinguish a subject of interest from its background or surroundings. This skill has an important role in the process of reading and various visual attention activities encountered in daily life. In that context, the research aims to examine potential differences in figure-ground perception among individuals experiencing difficulties in reading (dyslexia), and those struggling with attentional focus (ADHD), compared to individuals without such challenges. A quantitative research was conducted with 70 participants including 21 with dyslexia, 19 with ADHD, and 30 from the regular population. All participants underwent testing using the appropriate items from the 4th version of the Motor-free Visual Perception Test. Group comparisons were conducted using the Kruskal-Wallis non-parametric test. Results indicate significantly lower figure-ground discrimination abilities in participants with dyslexia and ADHD compared to the control group, confirming the general hypothesis. Notably, participants with ADHD exhibited the lowest scores among the three groups, with incorrect responses in 45.6% of the cases. Understanding that the figure-ground perception may be underdeveloped in persons with dyslexia and ADHD, as evidenced by the research findings, can help in optimizing remediation strategies and enhance their overall cognitive, educational, and daily functioning.

Keywords: figure-ground discrimination, dyslexia, adhd

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WHAT DO EXPERT TEACHERS THINK ABOUT GRADING? - A PRELIMINARY REPORT FROM CROATIA

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Assessment of students' progress is an integral part of teachers' considerations and actions. The extent to which students have acquired certain teaching content, achieved the set goals, improved their abilities or formed attitudes is assessed by teachers, parents, and education policy makers. In a large number of countries, students' progress is measured by grades, either as letter or numerical grades. Grading has been a bone of contention in pedagogical circles, as there is no consensus on the basic questions: what should be graded, when the grading process should start, what is the purpose of grading, which elements should be taken into account while grading and whether grades are necessary at all. The aim of this study was to determine the attitudes of primary school teachers to grading. A qualitative study was conducted, using the focus group (n = 8). The members of the focus group were expert teachers promoted to the ranks of teacher advisor or teacher excellent advisor. The interview was conducted as a semi-structured interview. After that, a content analysis was carried out and the results were classified into categories. The obtained results revealed that expert teachers have different experiences and opinions based on which they create various implicit pedagogical approaches to grading students.

Keywords: expert teachers, focus group, grading, students

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THE CONCEPT OF INTER-INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT OF TUTORING IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

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To improve the quality of education for pupils from the Roma population, the paper "The concept of inter-institutional support of tutoring in primary education" focuses on ways to improve cooperation of inter-institutional support in this area. Specifically, it addresses how to improve educational achievement in the classroom and the role of the tutor as a necessary condition for the successful realization of this concept, as well as the tutor's indispensable place in schools and his significance to primary education. The main goal of this research is to ascertain the concept of tutoring with inter-institutional support of Roma pupils in primary school. Both qualitative and quantitative elemental analyses are present in the study, and the following research methods are applied: surveying and interviewing, followed by both qualitative and quantitative analysis of the collected research data. This study has established the concept of cooperation of primary schools with the relevant institutions, and as a result, models for its effective execution have been developed. Creating this kind of extra learning through tutoring it's quite responsible and requires careful preparation, clear communication and requires the involvement of expert teams made up of practitioners and specialists. How work materials are provided, consultation over the implementation of tutoring, sharing of student data, and the necessity of class organization all showed notable differences. It is imperative to make investments in teaching and innovation, but more than anything, this issue needs to be institutionally supported so that people will trust in the progress made.

Keywords: tutoring, inter-institutional support, pupils from the roma population, inclusive education.

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THE ANCIENT CITY OF BYLAZORA – CENTRE OF THE PAEONIAN KINGDOM

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One of the most famous early ancient cities on the territory of Macedonia is the city of Bilazora. We get information about the city from ancient authors, who repeatedly connect the city of Bilazora with specific historical events. The testimonies of the Greek historiographer Polybius, who gives us information about its location and the fact that it is the largest Paionian city, are very important. Professor I. In 1976, Mikulčić killed the early antique city of Bilazora at the archaeological site "Gradište" near the village of Knežje, Sveti Nikole. No concrete inscription with the name Bilazora has been found since its location, but according to the buildings and findings from the archaeological site "Gradište" near the village of Knežje, it can be concluded with a high degree of certainty that it is the remains of the ancient city of Bilazora. From the location of the city of Bilazora, archaeological research, that is, control-drilling excavations, have been carried out on several occasions. In the period from 2008 to 2018, systematic archeological research is continuously carried out on the acropolis part of the city. The city of Bilazora was not only the largest, but also the most developed cultural and economic center of Paionian territory in the period from the 5th to the 3rd century BC. The geographical position of the city enabled connection with the rivers Bregalnica and Vardar in the south, which opened up uninterrupted communication with the Skopje-Kumanov region in the north. In the immediate vicinity of the "Gradiste" locality, other smaller settlements were found, which are assumed to have gravitated around the city of Bilazora and formed a separate system of settlements with Bilazora as the central place. The city is positioned as a central settlement in Ovče Pole.

Keywords: bylazora, ancient city, macedonia, archaeological research.

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LITERATURE REVIEW: HOW DO LEADERSHIP AND THE PRINCIPAL'S LEADERSHIP STYLE AFFECT TEACHER PERFORMANCE?

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There is still debate on the understanding of whether leadership and principals' leadership style on teacher performance. This study is a literature review that tries to reveal the influence of leadership and principal's leadership style on teacher performance. The criteria for articles used in this literature review study are: 1) focus on the influence of principal leadership and principal leadership style on teacher performance; 2) articles can be published in national or international journals; 3) articles are published in the last 10 years; 4) contain keywords principal leadership and teacher performance. The articles used as references for this literature review totalled 11 articles which were taken from national journals. The results show that there is a significant positive influence between principal leadership and teacher performance. Likewise, the principal's leadership style has a significant influence on teacher performance. Therefore, it is important for principals to increase leadership and improve leadership style as an effort to improve teacher performance. Literature review is expected to be a reference for education stakeholders to improve teacher performance.

Keywords: leadership style, leadership, teacher performance

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**STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL
STATE OF EMPLOYEES IN THE SCIMAT COMPANY**

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Work-related psychosocial risks cover occupational hazards that affect both the mental and physical health of workers, and have an impact on the smooth running and performance of companies, as well as on public safety. The COVID-19 pandemic has brought its share of fears, concerns and uncertainties to the public. Several experts spoke of the negative repercussions that the pandemic, and the containment measures put in place, could have on the mental and physical health of the population. They also expressed concern about the risk of symptoms worsening in people already diagnosed with a mental disorder, due to the disruption of access to care during the pandemic (fear of health facilities or inaccessibility of care providers). Thus, in view of the problems posed by the corona pandemic and the changes that the world of work has undergone in companies of all sizes, we decided to study the extent to which workers and company employees have been affected by this pandemic and its impact on their psychophysiological state and behavior; in addition we will provide some solutions and measures through which we can reduce its dangers.

Keywords: psychosociological risks, stress, pandemic, covid-19

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THE EXPLORATION OF DIDACTICAL OBSTACLES IN LEARNING FRACTION: TEACHERS' PERSPECTIVES AND PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' CHALLENGES

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This study aims to explore the didactical obstacles encountered in the learning process of fraction concepts in primary schools from both teachers' and students' perspectives. The research examines the common challenges faced by students in understanding fractions, such as difficulties in grasping part-whole relationships, comparing fractions, and performing operations. Additionally, the study investigates the role of teachers in identifying these obstacles and how their instructional strategies either alleviate or exacerbate these challenges. The research employs a qualitative approach using a case study design. Data collection methods include semi-structured interviews with mathematics teachers, classroom observations to capture real-time teaching and learning dynamics, and focus group discussions with students. Through qualitative methods, including interviews and classroom observations, the findings highlight several critical factors that contribute to didactical obstacles, such as inappropriate teaching methods, misconceptions, and insufficient scaffolding during lessons. The study concludes with recommendations for teachers to adopt more targeted approaches and supportive strategies that can enhance students' comprehension of fractions, ensuring a more effective learning experience.

Keywords: didactical obstacles, learning fraction, mathematics education, student challenges, primary school

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THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA INTEGRATION IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE ASSESSMENT UPON STUDENTS' ANXIETY: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

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The intimate interaction of social media on human daily basis is associated with the pleasure effects of its use (Gracyial & Viswam, 2021). Although numerous studies investigate its effectiveness in enhancing students' skills in language learning, few of them discuss its relevance to anxiety in the assessment. A Systematic Literature Review (SLR) with Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses (PRISMA) model is conducted to answer the inquiry of how social media have been implemented in previous research related to English language assessment and explain their influences on the students' tension during the assessment process. After applying the exclusion criteria, 15 of the 131 articles from 2019 to 2024 accessed from journals indexed in Scopus were deemed relevant to this study variables, focusing on social media implementation in English teaching and learning that involves assessment sessions. The result shows that the commonly used social media in English language assessment are WhatsApp, Facebook, YouTube, TikTok, and Twitter with various skills on each of them. Moreover, the criteria of assessment integrated with social media is typically formative. Meanwhile, students' anxiety is proven to be mitigated by social media use during the assessment process from the aspect of students' engagement enhancement, cross-cultural awareness, and the capability of working without any restrictions. According to the result of the analysis, the use of social media in English language teaching should be considered as a supportive assessment media. More studies need to be conducted to provide significant procedural systems of social media integration.

Keywords: social media, assessment, anxiety, english language teaching, prisma model

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THE UTILIZATION OF INDEPENDENT TEACHING PLATFORM TO IMPROVE TEACHERS' COMPETENCIES

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The Independent Teaching Platform is a digital media that provides various learning resources, training, and connections between teachers. Through this platform, teachers can access the latest learning content, collaborate with fellow teachers, and take professional training without space and time limits. With easy and quick access, teachers have the opportunity to continuously develop their knowledge and skills. This article discusses the concrete benefits of utilizing Independent Teaching Platform, such as improved understanding of the latest teaching methods, implementation of technology in learning, and improved creativity in delivering material. In addition, this platform also created a collaborative space among teachers, enabling the exchange of ideas and experiences that can improve the quality of teaching collectively. The method in writing this article uses a systematic literature review in order to get the sources the researcher wants in detail. The results of the review of this article are that teachers get many benefits that are used to improve competencies in teaching and managing learning in the classroom more actively, innovatively and creatively. However, there are constraints in some remote or outermost areas/regions such as: limited access to qualified teachers, inadequate infrastructure, and geographical isolation.

Keywords: independent curriculum, teaching platform, teachers' competencies, digital media, technology

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**LITERATURE STUDY: CONCEPT DIRECTIONS OF DEVELOPMENT 21ST CENTURY
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN INDONESIA**

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Education is believed to be able to increase the knowledge, skills and good values that humans themselves hope to increase their ability to live their lives. Vocational education is education that is focused on producing young people who are ready to work and able to compete in the global market according to their competencies. Education in Indonesia can now be said to be leading to the development of analytical, creative and innovative thinking. The business world and industrial world currently also have hopes for all elements of education in Indonesia, because the workers and human resources who fill it are graduates who have good competencies who can improve the mission of the world of work itself. The government has also provided policies that have good objectives. It is hoped that policies will not only be programmed, or only applied from the center, and regions will be asked to implement them, but there must be direction and support from facilities that can support regions to implement the programs that have been planned. This research uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach through literature studies which are taken from several national and international journals and also from book literacy to strengthen literacy in terms of the conditions of the vocational education process in Indonesia in the 21st century.

Keywords: vocational education in indonesia, 21st century, business world, industrial world

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MULTICULTURAL EDUCATION: LITERATURE REVIEW OF MULTICULTURAL-BASED TEACHER EDUCATION CURRICULUM REFORM

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In the context of an increasingly culturally diverse society, multicultural education becomes an essential aspect in preparing teachers to create an inclusive and responsive learning environment for the diversity of students. This paper reviews the literature related to multicultural-based teacher education curriculum reform through a systematic literature review. By analyzing various sources, such as peer-reviewed journal articles, books, and research reports, this study explores the concepts, principles, and best practices in integrating multicultural perspectives into teacher education programs. The systematic literature review reveals that multicultural-based teacher education curriculum reform plays a crucial role in equipping prospective teachers with the necessary knowledge, skills, and attitudes to teach effectively in diverse environments. The literature review results indicate that multicultural-based teacher education curriculum reform plays a crucial role in equipping prospective teachers with the necessary knowledge, skills, and attitudes to teach effectively in diverse environments. A well-designed curriculum can promote cross-cultural understanding, and develop pedagogical strategies responsive to student diversity. This paper highlights the importance of incorporating multicultural content, developing cross-cultural competencies, and promoting critical reflection in teacher education curricula. Additionally, this research identifies challenges and strategies for effectively implementing a multicultural approach, such as ongoing professional development, and stakeholder engagement. The findings from this literature review provide valuable insights for policymakers, curriculum developers, and educators in designing more inclusive and culturally responsive teacher education programs. By preparing teachers competent in addressing diversity, the education system can contribute to creating a fair learning environment and provide opportunities for all students to develop optimally.

Keywords: multicultural education, curriculum reform, teacher education, cross-cultural competence, inclusivity

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DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEDAGOGICAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP COMPETENCIES SCALE

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It is aimed to develop a valid and reliable scale for identifying the pedagogical entrepreneurship competencies of preservice teachers in this research. The research is significant in exploring the pedagogical nature of entrepreneurship and determining competency areas and indicators for pedagogical entrepreneurship. This scale development research involved preservice teachers from the Education Faculties of two state universities in the Central Anatolia Region of Turkey, enrolled in different class levels and departments during the academic year 2023-2024. Data from 646 participants, diverse in discipline, class level, entrepreneurship education experience, and gender, were considered. Participants were randomly divided into two subgroups of 331 and 315 individuals. Exploratory factor analysis was performed using data from the first group, while confirmatory factor analysis was conducted with data from the second group. As a result of exploratory factor analysis, it was determined that the 5-point Likert-type scale consisted of 46 items and four factors. The total variance explained by the factors was 62.74%. The structural validity of the final scale form was confirmed through confirmatory factor analysis. In addition, it was observed that the fit indices of the scale model had an excellent fit value. The dimensions of the scale were generally defined as "content knowledge, pedagogical content knowledge, attitude, and skills". The Cronbach Alpha reliability coefficient of the scale was calculated as .968. The reliability coefficients of the sub-factors were found to vary between .916 and .959. The findings demonstrate that the scale is valid and reliable for measuring pedagogical entrepreneurship competencies. For future research, it can be recommended to test the validity and reliability of the scale developed within the scope of this research on teachers.

Note: This research was conducted with the support of TÜBİTAK BİDEB-2218 Domestic Postdoctoral Research Fellowship Program (Application period: 2022/2, Project No: 122C214).

Keywords: entrepreneurship skills, pedagogical entrepreneurship, pedagogical entrepreneurship competencies, scale development, preservice teachers.

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**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAMMING ALGORITHM LEARNING
USING E LEARNING IN ACCORDANCE WITH COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT, ANALYZED
USING PIAGETIAN THEORY : LEARNING ANALYSIS**

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Computational Thinking (CT) is one part of solving a problem. This computational way of thinking is needed for students in this digital or industrial era 4.0. Every country has included it in the school curriculum, including in Indonesia in the basic programming courses taught in high schools, these efforts are made to improve CT skills with the use of the moodle e learning platform. Using moodle can simplify structured and interactive learning activities, according to high school teenagers aged 15 to 18 years. This approach is in harmony with the formal operational stage according to Piaget's theory, which emphasizes the importance of abstract and logical thinking. In this research, we dig deeper into how basic programming learning using moodle can meet the cognitive development needs of adolescents today. The methodology used seeks references from various journals, books, scientific articles, and other supporting literature. The data analysis process involves collecting appropriate research findings, grouping, and recording systematically. The findings of this study show that e learning uses moodle not only to learn programming, but even supports the development of formal operational cognitive skills in line with Piaget's theory. Through interactive and collaborative activities students can apply and sharpen their understanding of concepts such as problem solving, logical thinking, systematic analysis, and abstract thinking skills. But still need to pay attention to the learning approach that suits their stages. Through this research, it is hoped that it can provide input for teachers and decision makers in developing the cognitive development of students in high school.

Keywords: e learning , senior high school , cognitive development, piagetian theory, moodle, programming algorithm

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THE HIDDEN AND VISIBLE IMAGES OF KOREAN WOMEN IN THE SOVIET-KOREAN NEWSPAPERS

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Traditional Korea was a Confucian society, and in such a society, a woman has no right, no freedom, no name. When a girl was born, she was somebody's daughter, with no name. When she married, she was somebody's wife. When she bore a child, she was some child's mother. When she became old, she was the grandchild's grandmother. She was expected to sacrifice herself for her husband, her children, for her home. After immigration of Koreans en masse to the Russian Far East almost nothing was changed in the life styles of the people in the established in the new places Korean villages until the soviet time. The Bolsheviks revolution and soviet regime transformed traditional relations in society and family. The goal of the paper is to reveal the hidden images and to interpret the visual manifestations of Korean women in the soviet-Korean newspapers published first the soviet Maritime region and after the ethnic cleansing campaign called deportation of Koreans in 1937 in the Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. The Korean-language newspaper, «Sonbong» (선봉), which means «Manguard», was established in 1926 in the Soviet Far East. When all Koreans were expelled by the Stalin regime to Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan in 1937, the newspaper was renamed «Lenin kichi» (레닌키치, or «The Way of Lenin») and after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the newspaper was renamed again. It is now called «Koryo ilbo» (고려 일보), which means the «Daily Newspaper of Korea», although the paper is not a daily, but a weekly. Photos of women in the “Sonbong” newspaper were stereotypical images of hungry and very poor people, of a degraded Russia. While this did represent the majority, there were also wealthy people. In Vladivostok central station, for example, one could see very wealthy and well-educated young Korean women. The first Soviet constitution proclaimed the equality of men and women, although this idea was asserted previously in Lenin's public speeches and papers. After Bolshevik revolution, the slogan of “the liberation of women of the Soviet Orient” was put into practice. The “Soviet Orient” referred mainly to Central Asia and Kazakhstan. Another popular slogan of the 1930s was, “hail the equality of Soviet women.” The concept of the working mother was promoted: a woman who is a mother, but she is working (outside the home). The Soviet concept of equality meant that a woman is a mother, but this mother should work. Indeed, when we look at posters about collectivization, there are many of women. This is because the role of the women was crucial in agriculture. Yet, if you look at the photos of the heroes of socialist labor, you see only men, no women. Among the 206 Soviet-Korean heroes of socialist labor, only 40 were women. This reflects the endemic inequality across the Soviet Union and in the Central Asian republics like Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. Such invisibility is not specific for Soviet

Korean women, but general for all women. There are, however, very visible, very famous Korean women. Motherhood and maternity are considered natural duties that were respected, promoted, and awarded in the Soviet Union. The highest, and highly respected, order was that of the Mother Heroine, given to mothers with more than ten children. Many Korean women living in collectives did not know that they should or how to create the necessary documents to apply for such awards, even though the Soviet government supported large families. Who are the visible Soviet-Korean women? It is true with not only Korean or Soviet women, generally, visible women are celebrities – famous actresses or sportswomen. In Korean theater of Kazakhstan – one of the oldest professional national theaters beyond Korea for many years worked Honorable Actresses or People Actress of Soviet Union and these titles were bright mark of their public visibility. “Babushkas” are part of Soviet culture, Soviet life, style of life, and Soviet people’s mentality. They are not just grandmothers; “babushka” is something special to the soviet culture but there is not a single photo a Korean “halmoni” – grandma in the newspaper “Sonbong”. Soviet policies have drastically changed the social status of Korean women compared to what it was in the old Korea, or pre-revolutionary Russia. Gender studies on Korean women in the USSR are still tabula rasa. The history of Korean women and the Soviet Union intersects with many aspects of the general development of women's issues in the USSR, including the status of women in Soviet society, but there are some specific issues related to the visible and invisible layers of Soviet Korean women in the family and society. Ideological and stereotypical portraits of Soviet women, including Korean women, are in many respects far from the truth. Therefore, gender research on Soviet Korean women, not only Soviet, and not only Korean, women, should be based not only on images represented in the newspapers, but also on a broad range of sources, including archives, literature, oral histories, interviews, folklore, and more.

Keywords: keywords: family, women, koreans, uzbeks, socialization, national, ethnic, diaspora, identity

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THE USE OF THE PHENOMENOLOGICAL APPROACH AS A QUALITATIVE DESCRIPTIVE TOOLCASE OF TEACHER-RESEARCHERS AT FSJES-SOUISSI

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In order not to stay on the surface of things and especially not to sink into easy ways, we have decided to respond in an unstoppable and uncompromising way to several suspicions, which gradually take hold as data analysis from the scientific production of teacher-researchers progresses. The objective was clearly to find an econometric method which does not distort or undermine the final results, hence the use of the phenomenological approach which allowed us to analyze from every angle, the impact of individual and professional characteristics of teacher-researchers on the volume of their scientific production. Indeed, since using the phenomenological approach, we have been able to discover that there is a mediating variable among the explanatory variables. This is influenced by certain sociocultural and demographic characteristics of teacher-researchers, while being a determinant of their scientific production. Consequently, the descriptive phenomenological analysis has also shown that it is possible to formulate hypotheses about some determinants of the scientific production of teacher-researchers at FSJES-Souissi. These hypotheses will be the subject of a second article and will be tested by a structural equation model estimated on data collected from 136 teacher-researchers at FSJES-Souissi.

Keywords: phenomenology, mediating variable, scientific production, teacher-researchers, description

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EXPLORING EMIRATI UNDERGRADUATES' PERSPECTIVES ON THE INTEGRATION OF GENERATIVE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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This study explores Emirati undergraduate students' attitudes and perspectives on the integration of generative artificial intelligence (AI) technologies within higher education. A survey was administered to 300 students from diverse disciplines across universities in the United Arab Emirates. The survey aimed to assess their familiarity with, willingness to engage with, perceived benefits and challenges of, and recommendations for the use of generative AI tools, such as ChatGPT, in educational contexts. Preliminary findings indicate that students generally view generative AI favorably, recognizing its potential to enhance personalized learning, aid in writing and brainstorming, and improve research and analytical skills. Nonetheless, students have raised concerns regarding the accuracy of AI outputs, privacy issues, ethical considerations, potential effects on personal development and career prospects, and broader societal impacts. These insights are essential for informing policies and practices that promote the responsible and effective integration of generative AI in higher education. The study advocates for a nuanced implementation strategy that addresses student concerns and mitigates identified risks, aiming to optimize benefits and enhance educational outcomes. Further research is needed to develop evidence-based guidelines and strategies for institutions, educators, and policymakers as generative AI becomes increasingly integrated into academic settings.

Keywords: ai, education

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SOCIAL PSYCHOSIS AS A WEAPON OF MASS DESTRUCTION OF COMMON SENSE

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Social psychosis is a pathological psychotic disorder of mass consciousness caused by factors of internal or external influence, in which its normal perceptual and cognitive functions are disrupted, leading to the formation of inadequate images of reality in its carrier/carriers, fraught with individual and, accordingly, collective behavior, deviant from a norm, up to its socially dangerous, destructive forms. The targeted provocation of social psychosis in order to form predetermined psychological attitudes is an effective historical political tool of manipulation, causing significant negative behavioral consequences, including catastrophic ones. Along with the relatively «harmless» short-term provoked social psychoses, which fade away within a short period, there are those that transform into stable, “socially dangerous” political attitudes. The most dangerous is the phenomenon of the transformation of relatively short/medium-term attitudes, not always innocent, into negatively stable ones, defining the psychopathic patterns of deviant socio-political behavior of large social groups. At present, we have witnessed the artificially reformatted public consciousness of the relevant part of the Ukrainian society, which led to the formation of a powerful, stable anti-Russian attitude, expressed in mass political extremism, which ultimately, led to the civil war. We believe that the initiation and formation of a stable negative mass social psychosis, and its definition as “a weapon of mass destruction” is not a hyperbole in terms of the totality of suffering, victims, and destruction caused, and is subject to universal moral condemnation as a serious crime and its universal legislative prohibition.

Keywords: social psychosis, social hysteria, a weapon of mass destruction, mass consciousness, the tool of manipulation, the war in ukraine.

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IDENTITY AND DAILY LIFE OF TURKISH WOMEN IN TURKESTAN REGION AND SHIMKENT CITY

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The paper focuses on the results of a qualitative study conducted in the southern part of Kazakhstan for 1 year in 2023. The paper analyzes the results of the research project "Women from ethnic communities (Turkestan region and Shymkent city) as a channel for the reproduction and formation of civic and ethnic identity", funded by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The paper focuses on the analysis of the socio-cultural characteristics of Kazakh Turkic women, their role in the family and society. The key theme of the paper is the identification of Turkic women and their role in the formation of different forms of identity in future generations. The study is based on qualitative methods and includes in-depth interviews with representatives of the Turkic diaspora of the Turkestan region and Shymkent city (large regions of Kazakhstan). The results of the study show that Kazakh Turks deported during the Soviet period have preserved a significant part of their ethnic identity, including language, traditions and family values. Women play a key role in the transfer of these values to future generations. Despite the traditional division of gender roles, many Turkish women have university degrees and actively participate in the social life of their communities. The study also reveals that Kazakh Turks have successfully integrated into Kazakh society while preserving their ethnic identity. As a result, the study emphasizes that although they actively participate in the political life of the country and raise their children in a patriotic spirit, they also take into account many issues in daily life, such as the role of women in society, their dreams and disappointments.

Keywords: kadin, kimlik, kazakistanli türk kadınlari, toplum, nesil

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HOW DO KAZAKHSTANI TAJIK WOMEN FORM AND REPRODUCE ETHNIC IDENTITY WHEN RAISING CHILDREN? THE RESULTS OF IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW AND OBSERVATION

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The article presents the results of a field study conducted among women of the Tajik ethnic group of the Turkestan region based on the project "Women of ethnic communities of Kazakhstan as a channel for reproduction and formation of civic and ethnic identity (using the example of the Turkestan region and the city of Shymkent)". The research methodology was based on a qualitative approach. Considering that women of the Tajik ethnic group of Kazakhstan had not previously been studied within the framework of identity, methods of narrative interview and observation were used to analyze their identity and daily life. The article not only presents the identity of Tajik women and the channels of its transmission in their interpretation, but also presents the concepts of "identity", "civic identity", "ethnic identity", the rules of the narrative interview method, its disadvantages. The advantages and difficulties faced by the researchers during the field period of the study were described. In general, the article can be considered a guide for specialists in the field of social sciences on the use of qualitative research methods, including the use of narrative interviews in the study of ethnic groups, especially when studying identity issues in small groups. In addition, the article is important for specialists working in the interethnic field, engaged in research in this field, especially for specialists considering the problem of identity, for young scientists and students studying in the field of social sciences.

Keywords:

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THE IMPACT OF WOMEN'S EDUCATION ON IDENTITY FORMATION (CASE OF KAZAKHSTAN)

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This article examines the impact of women's education on their role in shaping the identity of the new generation. This issue is relevant due to the increasing proportion of children and youth (30%) in the demographic structure and the multiethnic population of Kazakhstan. Narrative interviews and participant observation were used as the main research methods. A group of researchers conducted 32 interviews with women aged 18 to 74 years living in the city (Shymkent and Turkestan) and rural areas (Iskhan village, Turkestan region). The sample included Uzbek and Tajik women with different levels of education. The results of the study showed that the education and opportunities for self-development of women directly affect the formation of civic and ethnic identity in young people. However, ethnic groups often differ in the level of self-realization available to women in these communities. The results of the study showed that there is a need to study the social portrait of women of different ethnic groups, as well as to strengthen their civic identity.

Keywords: identity, ethnic communities, women, kazakhstan

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DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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This article explores the concept of Digital technology and its role in advancing Sustainable development goals (SDGs) within the educational context. It delves into the potential of Digital technology as a means to bridge the gap between traditional pedagogical practices and the dynamic demands of the 21st century. By examining the transformative power of technology in education, this exploration seeks to shed light on how educational institutions can leverage digital advancements to foster sustainable development and achieve the SDGs. Throughout this discourse, we will delve into various aspects of Digital technology, including the significance of SDGs in education, the need for pedagogical transformation and how technology can act as an enabler for educational reform. Furthermore, it underscores the importance of aligning educational practices with the SDGs to foster sustainability and empower students as active contributors to society. The challenges and opportunities associated with integrating technology in education to achieve the SDGs are discussed. By embracing Digital technology, educational institutions can create inclusive, equitable, and sustainable learning environments. This article offers valuable insights for further research and implementation of Digital technology approaches worldwide to support sustainable development initiatives in education.

Keywords: digital technology, sustainable development, economy, governance, innovation, human capital

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LEISURE TIME PREFERENCES OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN SLOVAKIA AND OPTIONS OF INTEREST ACTIVITIES FOCUSING ON STUDENTS WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES

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Leisure time is the subject of interest for workers in several pedagogical and social professions, because it represents, on the one hand, an opportunity for the personal and social development of youth, on the other hand, it hides considerable risk. The current development of youth's leisure activities is not very positive – rather passivity, consumerism and undemanding activities are deepening. The aim of the article is to outline the issue of leisure and lifestyle. The goal of research was to examine the specifics of spending free time among high school students in Slovakia (N-307). The results showed that the most popular activity among Slovak adolescents is Internet and social networks (73.30%) followed by listening to music (67.10%). The time spent with friends is also important for young people (64.50%). Time spent on the Internet and social networks can also be considered to a certain extent as virtual contact with friends. Sports activities were placed at the bottom of the ranking. Our findings can be a starting point for the creation of an offer of leisure time activities for young people, which will respect their preferences but at the same time will fill insufficient opportunities for sports and artistic activities. When creating an offer, it is also necessary to consider the needs of students with learning difficulties. Students with learning difficulties must try harder than their classmates at secondary school, they devoted more time and energy to learning. Nevertheless, they may be more talented in some aspect. That is why they deserve to adjust the condition of education so that they can show their talents and choose leisure time activities in which they can manifest their skills.

Keywords: leisure time, high school students, interest activities, adolescents, learning difficulties

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PHENOMENON - BASED LEARNING FOR THE ENHANCEMENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF LEARNING ENGLISH SKILLS IN LITHUANIAN SCHOOLS

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The current research findings state that the major future competences: Creativity, Critical Thinking, Collaboration, and Communication (4Cs) might be successfully developed in the process of Phenomenon-based learning (further PhenoBL). This research concentrates on the Communication competence development while highlighting the good command of a foreign language. As English is the top foreign language in Lithuanian schools, the researchers have made a choice to investigate the experience of Lithuanian EFL teachers while implementing the PhenoBL in English classes. No wonder that PhenoBL, still being quite a fresh innovation, provokes a lot of of didactic disputes and discussions that are concentrated on the reasoning of the major ideas concerning the implementation of PhenoBL in EFL. As research data show, the experiential attitudes of EFL teachers might be grouped into pros and cons that are centered round the failure or success of the implementation of PhenoBL. This research aims to examine those attitudes while employing the quantitative research approach. The sample of the research is 352 foreign language teachers who were teaching English while implementing PhenoBL. The quantitative survey results have indicated the relevance of having foundational knowledge about the processes of any innovation implementation, revealed the importance of didactic knowledge about the PhenoBL itself, highlighted the role of the teacher as a guide in the process, the content of his/her methodical portfolio, and the complementary nature of teaching languages using PhenoBL without replacing the curriculum. The teachers stressed the idea that the PhenoBL focuses on the process rather than the final product and can be integrated differently depending on the linguistic abilities of the learners.

Keywords: efl, foreign language teaching, innovative methods, phenomenon-based learning

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THE EXPRESSION OF TEACHER PROFESSIONAL BURNOUT IN LITHUANIAN PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

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Burnout by educators of educational institutions is already a vital problem in some national education systems. Lithuania is not an exception. The current research concentrates on the situation of preschool teaching, as there is a lack of research investigating this particular group of teachers. Taking into account the fact that professional burnout syndrome begins imperceptibly, but later causes serious consequences not only for the educator himself/herself but also for the entire educational process, it is appropriate to conduct a research that aims to evaluate the manifestation of the burnout syndrome expressions of Lithuanian preschool teachers. Research methods: analysis of the scientific literature, quantitative research approach, aiming to evaluate the expression of professional burnout of pedagogues of Lithuanian preschool education institutions. Data were collected while using questionnaire survey. The sample consists of respondents who represent the studied population, i.e. educators of preschool education institutions in Lithuanian cities and districts. During the quantitative research survey, 240 preschool teachers were interviewed. The results of the research showed that approximately one out of seven preschool education teachers experience severe burnout. They were revealed the major issues of the nature of professional burnout, highlighting its complexity, involving increasing emotional and physical fatigue, depersonalization, and decreased professional aspirations. Factors such as age, qualification category, and working hours also have influence on the professional burnout level. Management factors such like heavy workloads, poor relationships among the teachers and administration, large group sizes contribute to teacher burnout. These factors have direct impact on the interactions with children, parents, colleagues, and managers. Burnout reduces motivation, organizational ability, and can lead to job dissatisfaction and workplace changes. Additionally, the negative impact on the educational process, such as creating an unfavourable learning environment and increasing the workload for other staff may be cleared out.

Keywords: preschool education, teachers, causes of burnout, professional burnout, effects

**BAYESIAN CORRELATION BETWEEN CGPA AND EMPLOYMENT: NECHE
SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE CASE STUDY FOR AUK'S DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL
ENGINEERING**

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Many believe a high CGPA (Cumulative Grade Point Average) correlates with better employment opportunities. This belief stems from the idea that a high CGPA reflects a student's dedication, intelligence, and ability to perform well under academic pressure, qualities often valued by employers. However, it is also recognized that practical skills, experience, and personal attributes play crucial roles in securing a job. Is a high CGPA enough of a metric to open job opportunities? The study analyzes the relationship between alumni's Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) and employment prospects to address this question. The research was conducted at the American University of Kurdistan (AUK), and the data was obtained from the Admissions and Registration and the Office of Advancement. The goal is to understand whether academic performance, as measured by CGPA, significantly influences the employability of graduates in the architectural engineering field. Thus, the study employs a robust methodology, using Bayesian Correlation to provide substantial evidence per the guidelines requested by the New England Commission of Higher Education (NECHE). The data involves a review of academic records and survey responses to employment data from AUK's architectural engineering alumni. Findings suggest a negative anecdotal correlation between CGPA and employment, indicating that students with higher CGPAs do not necessarily secure employment in their field of study soon after graduation.

Keywords: cgpa, employment data, neche, bayesian correlation, auk

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DEVELOPMENT OF A CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING TEST FOR THE 7TH GRADE CELLS AND DIVISIONS UNIT

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The aim of this study is to develop a valid and reliable conceptual understanding test regarding the "Cells and Divisions" unit in the 7th grade science curriculum. The study was conducted according to the survey model, which is one of the quantitative research methods. The study group consists of a total of 123 students studying in two districts of Giresun province in the 1st Term of the 2021-2022 academic year. The test developed within the scope of the study consists of 27 items covering the cell and divisions unit achievements. The validity study of the items in the two-stage test was carried out by preparing a table of specifications and in the light of the opinions of 2 science education experts and 2 science teachers. The reliability study of the test was conducted with Cronbach alpha reliability coefficient, item analysis and KR-20 calculations. As a result of the reliability analysis, 2 items that reduced reliability were removed from the test and the test was created with a total of 25 items. As a result of the item analysis, the average item difficulty of the test was 0.59; The average item discrimination index is 0.45 and Cronbach's alpha and KR-20 reliability coefficients are 0.729. It was concluded that the test prepared in the study was valid, reliable and applicable. It is recommended that researchers and teachers use it to determine students' conceptual understanding levels regarding the "Cells and Divisions" unit in the science curriculum.

Keywords: Cell and divisions, Conceptual understanding, Test development

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INTEGRATING STEM EDUCATION IN THE SCIENCE/ MATH CLASSROOM THROUGH STEM TEACHERS' PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

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This paper aims to present the results of the impact of implementing a pilot program that empowers science and math teachers in Qatari public schools to integrate technology and engineering into their teaching. The program aims to prepare the teachers' students to achieve the knowledge and skills required by the 21st century that require high-quality STEM educators. In the first phase, 50 preparatory and secondary school science and math teachers (teaching about 3700 students) from eight schools were enrolled in a training course with 28 hours of training over four weeks based on project-based learning (PBL). Initially, teachers were guided to implement PBL projects; some real projects were practiced based on the curriculum standards they teach. Then, teachers selected their projects to implement at schools with students, with follow-up plans from the trainers through school visits and communications by email and telephone calls. Teachers reflected on their projects in the second workshop, took feedback, and more projects were also practiced. A mini survey on barriers and enablers was distributed during the subsequent workshops. Teachers sent their responses, which were analyzed by descriptive statistics. The most crucial enabling factors reported were continuous teacher training (mean value 4.91/5.0, SD 0.29) and the need to equip and furnish school laboratories (4.81, SD 0.40). Other factors include collaboration with higher education institutions, allocating more time for practical activities, and emphasizing assessing the practical part of STEM subjects. The feedback analysis generated a very high level of satisfaction, with 100% strongly agreeing on the success of the whole training. In the ongoing second stage, 79 teachers from 10 schools are being trained. Additionally, in this stage, joint science-mathematics PBL projects were carried out. A complete analysis of teachers' and students' reflections will be analyzed.

Keywords: stem education, curriculum, integration, project based learning

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EXAMINING STEM SELF-EFFICACY AMONG MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS

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This study aims to examine middle school students' self-efficacy in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics) and its impact on their interest and engagement in these fields. With the growing significance of STEM education in today's world, students' confidence and sense of competence in these areas play a critical role in achieving sustained success and developing potential STEM career paths. This research assesses the attitudes of middle school students from diverse socio-economic backgrounds toward STEM subjects, their perceptions of self-efficacy, and how these perceptions relate to demographic factors such as gender and age. In this study, quantitative survey data were collected from middle school students across Turkey, utilizing the STEM self-efficacy scale to measure students' confidence in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, along with their perceptions of problem-solving skills. Findings reveal significant differences in self-efficacy levels based on gender and age, with male students exhibiting higher self-efficacy in engineering and technology compared to female students. This research underscores the need for educational programs aimed at enhancing middle school students' self-efficacy in STEM areas. It is suggested that fostering confidence in STEM from an early age and encouraging interest in these subjects may support long-term success in these fields. The findings are anticipated to contribute to educational policy development and the refinement of curricula that promote STEM competency among students.

Keywords: stem education, stem self-efficacy, middle school students

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MULTIMEDIA ELECTRONIC TEXTBOOK AND PROBLEMS OF ORGANIZING EDUCATION ON ITS BASIS

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This article presents an analysis of research works of foreign and CIS countries and Uzbekistan on the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) in education, as well as the effectiveness of the use of computer modeling technology in the educational process. In this article, the study of the effectiveness of experimental technologies on the formation of students in the continuous education system of teachers is discussed. MET is a universal software, it makes it possible to automate the types of training in certain professional activities, types of information or processing of types of information. The article describes the multimedia environment, its creators and methods of organizing learning based on multimedia. The role of modern information technologies in the learning process is incomparable, in particular, in the system of vocational education, special attention is paid to the issues of learning based on computer software - electronic textbooks, electronic educational and methodological complexes and multimedia tools. In the creation of these software tools, Explorer, the Microsoft Internet browser, the HTML language, the Microsoft Office FrontPage programming language, and the software tools for creating Microsoft Office PowerPoint presentations are widely used. Below we will focus on the organization of learning based on multimedia tools.

Keywords: technology

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MULTI-WORD LEXICAL UNITS FREQUENCY IN TECHNICAL TEXTS - CORPUS-BASED ANALYSIS

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The article investigates the methodologies for teaching English for Specific Purposes (ESP), focusing on the importance of multi-word lexical units (MWLUs) and multi-noun lexical units (MNLUs) in technical English. These structures are significantly more frequent in technical English compared to general English, making their understanding crucial for ESP students. The study provides a semi-automated method for analysing a specialized corpus, specifically English for Traffic and Transport Purposes (ETTP), to identify frequently used nouns and their premodifiers, which is essential for effective ESP vocabulary instruction. Using a specialized corpus, the research combines tools for corpus analysis with manual analysis to ensure accuracy. While software aids in identifying patterns, human intervention remains necessary for tasks like distinguishing between different meanings and functions of words. This mixed-method approach allows for a detailed analysis of MWLUs and MNLUs that students need to master. The study finds that more than a half of the most frequent nouns in the corpus are premodified by other nouns, forming MNLUs, while less than a half are not premodified. The analysis further reveals that the majority of these MNLUs (80.98%) consist of two-noun combinations, followed by 16.03% with three nouns, 2.17% with four nouns, and 0.82% with five-noun structures. Regarding MWLUs, the study notes that most frequent nouns have one-word premodifiers (more than 70%), creating two-word MWLUs, while 22.06% are premodified by two words (three-word MWLUs), and smaller percentages involve three, four, and even five-word premodifiers. The findings suggest that MWLUs and MNLUs are pervasive in technical English, highlighting the need for their targeted instruction. By offering a systematic method for analysing a specialized corpus, the study aims to help ESP teachers make data-driven decisions about vocabulary instruction. This approach can enhance students' comprehension and production of complex noun structures, which are vital for academic and professional communication in specialized technical fields.

Keywords: lexical competencies, corpus, technical english, frequency, multi-word lexical units, teaching

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USE OF MODERN PEDAGOGICAL DESIGN IN THE TRAINING OF FUTURE MATHEMATICS TEACHERS

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Abstract. The process of training future mathematics teachers needs to be constantly updated in accordance with the requirements of modern education. In this direction, the use of modern pedagogical design takes a special place. Pedagogical design is a scientifically based system of planning and organizing the teaching process, which is aimed at increasing the cognitive activity of students and improving learning results. Modern pedagogical design offers a number of advantages in training future teachers. First, this approach allows taking into account the individual characteristics, interests and needs of learners. Such a personalized approach increases the effectiveness of teaching and arouses students' interest in mathematics. Secondly, modern pedagogical design helps to structure and purposefully organize the teaching process, which contributes to the development of professional competences of teachers. The article will be of great help in the fact that the use of modern pedagogical design will contribute to the high-quality training of future teachers and improving the efficiency of the educational process

Keywords: pedagogical design, module, digital education, mathematics teacher, professional training.

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8TH GRADE STUDENTS' OPINIONS ON 3D VIRTUAL LABORATORY APPLICATIONS

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Experimental applications in science education make learning more meaningful, and learning without experimenting cannot be fully absorbed. However, increasing costs, time constraints and risk factors that may occur during the application make hand-made experiment activities difficult. The aim of this study is to examine the effect of the 3D virtual laboratory application prepared for science education on students, unlike traditional plain lecture teaching, and to reveal the opinions of students who are taught with the application. In this context, the research was conducted on 5 8th grade students in Konya province in the 2021-2022 academic year with the 3D virtual laboratory application prepared for the science unit "Matter and Industry". After the research, a semi-structured interview was conducted in which open-ended questions were asked to the students about the applications and the process, and the students' verbal opinions were taken. During the interview, student conversations were recorded on the computer and then transcribed and examined. As a result of the interviews with the students, it was seen that the effects of 3D virtual laboratory applications on students were very positive. In addition, considering cost, time and risk factors, it can be suggested that virtual laboratory applications may be preferred to handmade activities.

Keywords: education, virtual, laboratory

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A COMPARATIVE CASE STUDY: THE INFLUENCE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING

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Today, with the development of technology, the tools used in language learning processes are changing rapidly. It is very difficult for students to gain the ability to use and speak a foreign language in real life. This study aims to examine the effects of digital tools used in language learning processes and artificial intelligence-supported language learning applications on a new language learning process. Within the scope of this study, in order to evaluate its effectiveness, an artificial intelligence similar to Alara X was positioned to communicate interactively with students for at least three months. 10 students from different universities, both private and public, in Turkey participated in the research. The development of the students' language levels was determined by pre- and post-research were evaluated with test and post-test methods. The test results were analyzed to see whether the students had improved their grammar, vocabulary, speaking, listening and writing skills. In addition, this study also addresses psychological and motivational factors related to learning processes other than grammar. In this study, the data collection tool used in the pre-test phase was the Likert-type English Speaking Skills Self-Efficacy Questionnaire and the System Evaluation Questionnaire used in the post-test phase after the application. Two surveys were used in the form of a questionnaire. The research data were analyzed using the SPSS program and the results show that artificial intelligence-supported applications contribute to the language learning process. There was a significant improvement in language skills in students who regularly used artificial intelligence-based applications. As a result, research findings show that AI offers students a more effective learning experience by individualizing language learning processes and providing adaptive learning. It is suggested that AI-supported applications are more effective than traditional methods in language learning and can be applied more widely in language education in the future.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, language learning, english education, adaptive learning, linguistics

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DEVELOPMENT OF BASKETBALL SKILLS IN SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN: PLAY-BASED APPROACHES

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This study aims to examine the effects of play-based learning approaches on the development of basketball skills in school-age children. Basketball is a sport that supports children's physical, cognitive and social development, and the acquisition of basic skills enables children to develop their sport skills more successfully in later ages. As an alternative to traditional educational methods, play-based learning approaches allow children to perform physical activities in a more fun and motivating environment. This research includes research on the acquisition of basic skills such as dribbling, passing, shooting and defense in basketball by children in a more effective way. The study examined publications between 2000 and 2023 obtained from international databases such as PubMed, Google Scholar, Scopus and Web of Science. The included studies addressed how basketball skills are developed in children aged 6-12 years using play-based approaches. These methods were found to help children learn basketball skills faster, while also improving their social skills such as teamwork, cooperation and problem solving. Research shows that play-based learning increases children's self-confidence, ensures the retention of basketball skills and contributes positively to their physical development. As a result, play-based approaches stand out as an effective method for children to learn basketball skills and increase interest in physical activity. This review makes an important contribution to understanding effective strategies for developing basketball skills in children.

Keywords: game-based learning, motor skill development, dribbling, physical development.

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WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE FOR AN EFFECTIVE SCHOOL MANAGEMENT İN LINE WITH THE VIEWS OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS

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It is of great importance to conduct scientific research and create new things in the educational environment. In this sense, schools are one of the most important institutions that determine the future of society. In addition to the qualified education provided in schools, an effective learning environment should also be provided. The aim of this study is to determine what needs to be done for an effective school management in line with the views of school administrators. The research is a qualitative study. The research group consists of 10 school administrators and this study group was determined by maximum diversity sampling method. In the research, face-to-face interview technique was used with school administrators working within İğdır Provincial Directorate of National Education on the basis of volunteerism. Interview method, which is one of the qualitative research methods, was used in the research and the data obtained were analyzed by content analysis method. As a result of the research, school administrators stated that for an effective school administration, they should be competent in their field and love their profession. In addition, the school administrators who participated in the research concluded that for effective school management, school culture should be created, economic conditions should be improved, physical and environmental conditions should be improved a little more, and school-teacher-family cooperation should be ensured.

Keywords: school, administrator, management

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INVESTIGATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' DIGITAL GAME ADDICTION IN TERMS OF GENDER VARIABLES

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In line with the changes brought by the developing, growing and changing technology in all fields, games with physical content are gradually disappearing, and as a result of the accessibility of all digital devices and the intensity of demand, games with digital content have become an important activity that children and adults prefer and spend most of their time playing these games. As a result of the demand for digital games, the desire for games that require physical mobility disappears and is replaced by digital games, which causes many problems in children. This research is a descriptive study conducted to examine the digital game addictions of secondary school students in terms of gender variables. The population of the research consists of secondary school students studying in schools affiliated to Iğdır Provincial Directorate of National Education, and the sampling group consists of 350 (178 female, 172 male) students selected on the basis of volunteerism. "Digital Game Addiction Scale for Children" developed by Hazar and Hazar (2017) was used as a data collection tool in the study. SPSS 22.0 program was used to analyze the data. It was determined that the data in the study showed normal distribution and parametric tests were applied. Descriptive statistical calculations and percentage frequency analyzes were performed. Independent samples t-test and One Way Anova analyses were used to determine the differences between independent variables and the numerical data were interpreted in tables. The significance level was taken as $p < 0.05$. As a result of the research, it was determined that there was a significant difference in terms of gender variable and that boys' addiction to playing digital games was higher than girls. It was also concluded that the research group can be said to be in the risky group in terms of using digital games.

Keywords: secondary education, student, digital game, addiction

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INVESTIGATION OF PRESCHOOL TEACHER CANDIDATES' ATTITUDES TOWARDS PLAYING GAMES INVOLVING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN TERMS OF CLASS VARIABLES

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Today, inadequate knowledge of the society about physical activity, insufficient understanding of the importance of physical activity for health and the adoption of an increasingly sedentary lifestyle have been one of the important reasons that increase the incidence of chronic diseases such as obesity, cardiovascular diseases, hypertension, diabetes, osteoporosis in society. This study is a descriptive study conducted to examine the attitudes of pre-service preschool teachers towards playing games involving physical activity in terms of the class variable. The study population consists of preschool teacher candidates studying at Kilis 7 December University, Faculty of Education, Department of Preschool Teaching. There were 312 pre-service preschool teachers in the sample group. The Playfulness Scale developed by Hazar (2015) was used to obtain the research data. Independent t test, One Way Anova and Person correlation analysis were used to analyze the data. As a result of the research, when we examined the attitudes of pre-service preschool teachers towards playing games involving physical activity in terms of the class variable, it was seen that the passion for play of pre-service preschool teachers studying in the first grade was higher than the pre-service teachers studying at other grade levels. In addition, it was concluded that the social adaptation levels of pre-service preschool teachers studying in the fourth grade were higher than the pre-service teachers studying in the lower grades.

Keywords: preschool, pre-service teacher, physical activity, classroom

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DEVELOPING BASIC GYMNASTICS SKILLS IN CHILDREN: EDUCATIONAL STRATEGIES AND METHODS

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The aim of this study was to examine the effects of basic gymnastics training on the development of motor skills in children through a systematic literature review. Within the scope of the study, studies published since 2000 were evaluated using international databases such as PubMed, Google Scholar, Scopus and Web of Science. In line with the inclusion criteria, studies on basic gymnastics training programs for children aged 4-12 years were selected. The effects of these programs on basic motor skills such as balance, coordination, flexibility and strength were examined. Studies focusing on professional athletes or skills that are not appropriate for age groups were excluded from the scope of the study. The studies in the literature were analyzed in line with various approaches in terms of training methods. In this context, especially progressive teaching and play-based learning models have come to the fore. While the progressive teaching model allows children to progress step by step according to their skill levels, the game-based learning approach supports the acquisition of gymnastics skills by providing a fun and motivating learning environment. In addition, the important role of teacher guidance and feedback in the development of these skills was emphasized. The results of this study reveal that gymnastics training at an early age plays a critical role in the development of motor skills in children. The strategies applied during the training process were found to have significant effects not only on physical development but also on cognitive and social development. In this context, it is concluded that a structured and systematic gymnastics training at an early age provides a foundation that will contribute to the overall development of children.

Keywords: basic gymnastics, motor skills, progressive teaching, game-based learning, balance.

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FROM BABYLONIA TO THE MODERN WORLD: THE ENDURING LEGACY OF THE SEXAGESIMAL SYSTEM

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This paper explores the sexagesimal (base-60) numerical system developed by the Babylonian civilization and its enduring influence on both modern mathematics and mathematics education. Babylonian mathematics, structured to simplify large number calculations, became a vital tool in fields such as astronomy, calendar computations, and daily transactions. The Babylonians used distinct symbols for 1 and 10 and expressed numbers in multiples of 60. Their system, closely linked to astronomical observations, led to the creation of calendars based on the movement of the Sun and Moon, essential for organizing agricultural practices, religious rituals, and social activities. This base-60 system continues to influence modern education, particularly in the teaching of time measurement (60 minutes, 60 seconds) and geometry (360 degrees in a circle), offering students a historical perspective on number systems. In mathematics education, understanding the Babylonian system offers insights into the evolution of numerical reasoning and demonstrates the significance of different base systems, enriching students' conceptual understanding. Furthermore, the paper compares the Babylonian base-60 system with the modern base-10 system, examining the advantages of greater divisibility in the sexagesimal system and the complexities it introduces when working with larger numbers. By connecting ancient mathematical practices to modern education, this study highlights the lasting influence of Babylonian mathematics on numerical thinking and pedagogical approaches in teaching number systems.

Keywords: babylonian mathematics, sexagesimal system, base-60, mathematics education, astronomy, time measurement, geometry

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INVESTIGATION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHER CANDIDATES' ANXIETY TOWARDS TEACHING PROFESSION IN TERMS OF GRADE LEVEL VARIABLE

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It is very important to train teachers in a full way for the development of our country. The aim of this study is a descriptive study to examine the anxiety of prospective physical education teachers towards the teaching profession in terms of the grade level variable. The population of the study consists of 3rd and 4th grade prospective teachers studying in the faculties of sport sciences of universities in the 2023-2024 academic year, and the sample group consists of prospective teachers selected on the basis of volunteerism. As a data collection tool in the study; "Professional Anxiety Scale for Prospective Teachers" developed by Cabi and Yalçınalp (2013) was used. SPSS 22.0 program was used for data analysis. Non-parametric normality tests were performed to determine whether the research data were normally distributed. Kurtosis-Skewness values were examined for data sets that did not show normal distribution and since the values were between +2/-2, it was determined that the data showed normal distribution and parametric tests were applied. In determining the differences between independent variables, independent sample t-test and OneWayAnova analyzes were used and the numerical data were interpreted in tables. Since the data did not show normal distribution, the tests were analyzed at 0.05 significance level. As a result, it was seen that there was a significant difference between the assignment-centered anxiety and adaptation-centered anxiety variables of the scale in terms of the grade level of the research group. At the same time, it was concluded that the occupational anxiety of pre-service teachers studying in the 3rd grade was higher than pre-service teachers studying in the 4th grade.

Keywords: physical education, teacher, teacher candidate, anxiety

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THE ROLE OF STEM TECHNOLOGIES IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN MATHEMATICS

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This article reveals the problem of the formation of modern thinking skills, logical culture among students studying in the STEM education system. The modern education system is aimed at stimulating and evaluating the student's qualifications from outside or from society. In the age of rapidly developing information technologies, it became possible to demonstrate in practice the «practically built experience», using the knowledge gained in the lesson. In particular, we analyzed the effectiveness of using the STEM case in mathematics lessons. We reviewed the advantages of STEM technology. A study of two identical lessons was conducted, which proves that the new approach increases the interest and cognitive abilities of students. The use of STEM technologies in mathematics lessons shows an improvement in the quality of education, as well as the involvement of students in the world of science. In this article, STEM is considered as one of the effective technologies for high-quality training of schoolchildren and students for professional activity in an economic environment. The features and results of geometry lessons that high school students took on STEAM technology are being studied.

Keywords: formation, thinking, stem, education system, creativity

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NATIONAL LANGUAGES IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION

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The article examines the influence of globalization on linguistic and cultural diversity. In today's world, where dominant languages like English are becoming increasingly prevalent, many national and regional languages are at risk of disappearing. The author investigates how this phenomenon impacts cultural identity, traditions, and social cohesion, which may adversely affect intercultural communication. It discusses both the positive and negative implications of globalization for languages. On one hand, it breaks down language barriers, facilitating easier international communication and cultural exchange. On the other hand, it leads to a reduction in lexical and grammatical diversity, threatening the uniqueness of minority languages. The article also emphasizes important initiatives aimed at safeguarding and promoting these languages, highlighting educational programs and the integration of digital technologies. The final part of the article discusses strategies aimed at protecting national languages. The need for political support and active public participation in this important area is emphasized. The article calls for the realization of the importance of linguistic diversity in the global context, which contributes to the preservation of the cultural heritage of humanity. It is important for society to recognize the value of each language as a unique expression of human experience, which can greatly enrich our common cultural heritage.

Keywords: globalization, linguistic and cultural diversity, phenomenon, language barriers, cultural heritage.

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A STUDY ON THE REAPPRAISAL OF FORM-ORIENTED INDUSTRIAL DESIGN IDEOLOGIES AND SLOGANS IN THE LIGHT OF CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS

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In the discipline of industrial design, the issue of how to design the outer shells and forms of mass-produced products and what the form should follow has been discussed many times since the industrial revolution. There are aspects of aesthetics, semantics, ergonomics, usability and user satisfaction in how the exterior appearance of product designs should be designed and seen. Although the claims and discussions about what form should follow are deeply influenced by the political and economic conjunctures, fashions and trends of the periods in which they were put forward, it is observed that the effects of these trends continue today. On the other hand, there have been significant leaps in science and technology in terms of material science, production methods and new engineering approaches. In addition, developments in computer-aided design programs, three-dimensional printers and artificial intelligence applications have created new application and research opportunities in all design disciplines, especially industrial design. For this reason, it is considered that there is a need to re-analyze the proposals for creating form that have been put forward from the past to the present according to today's conditions. In this study, all these proposals and claims from the past to the present are considered as design ideologies for form and the summaries of these claims as design slogans and analyzed in the light of all scientific, technological developments and new trends related to aesthetics that have emerged today as of 2024. It is expected that this study, which is handled from the aspects of design history, design philosophy, aesthetic philosophy and semantics, will shed light on the emergence of new understandings of form in product design and academic studies to be carried out on this subject.

Keywords: form in industrial design, design trends, design philosophy, design history

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