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ABSTRACT BOOK

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Taxation limits by the property protection in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union: the Portuguese study case.

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Abstract

The political and social States action with the gradual inclusion in their function of answer to the citizens needs by the improvement of their living conditions through the social state, especially with the universal and free health protection; education including the university free, or almost free of charge; the unemployment protection; the diseases and the retirement; lay down the States the growing need to earn the financial resources to execute these multiple functions (political and social).The impact of each citizen supported growing tax burden as counterpart of their benefits gain by their Social State, results in the right to the public entity to tax that would conflict with the private property protection right of each citizen when he assists to be delivered, in higher or less quantity, to the public purse to satisfy those collective needs. That potential violation of the individual property right, although the multiple types of assets that would be included, although being in benefit the general public interest, is connected in multiple Human Rights concerns, as the protection of the property right.The present research and this communication are based on the analysis through the Human Rights, by the dialectic tension between the duty to contribute to the expenses of the community and the individual property right. This means, that is important to study which would be the maximum limit that can be collected by the State to each citizen, as taxes, in order to avoid the public entity an authentic confiscation. This dialectic will have, between others, underlying the protection given to the property of the 1st article of the Convention to the “Protection of the Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms”, as the “Protocol 11”, and the art. 17th of the European Union Chart of the Fundamental Rights.Portugal is a paradigmatic study case as this dialectic tension is a social and political reality that need to be understood, diagnosed and worked by the political structured in order to generate effective benefits by the Social State, including the fundamental protection of the private property right.

Keywords: Fundamental Rights, Social State, Taxes; Property Protection

Human and fundamental rights, diversity and integration within education system in EU: Paradigma(s)

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Abstract

The education in nowadays European legal structure and strategic political context/action(s), as well as, within the UN System advocates the unquestionable respect for differences, quality education and equal opportunities for “all”. The social, economic, ethnic, cultural or religion characteristics of the educational structures, for students and teacher/professors, should be considered as a “natural wealth”. It’s important to state that education system should recognize the differences and develop a team work to promote the diversity in the pursuit of the guaranty of the equality in access, in the study stay as in the results, ensuring the teaching, the learning and the human strategies and resources conducting to the future society based on the promotion and defense of Human Rights in general, and in the European Fundamental Rights, in particularly. Although all legal and political strategies, this is a complex context, as there are serious problems the European Union is facing concerning the education system, as there is a serious conflictual conjuncture due the most different reasons: the pedagogical strategies, the non-updated programs, the absence or fragile education for the diversity. There is legal (juridical and judicial) consequences but the individual and group effects are serious and should be object of an urgent intervention. There are instruments to implement the diversity education and specially the effective integration, however this is more “virtual” than real. Considering the actual social complexity but the important education instruments and strategies, mostly patented in the policies, this paper aims expose the existing contexts opposed to the laws, policies and education for the diversity and to the real inclusion. More than a single study, this research aims to develop a map of the reality and the guidelines to implement the action. This paper presents a set of theoretical reflections in the disciplinary interface between legal and education sciences, school administration and management, with the aim of understand the real inclusion characteristics in a balance with the inclusion policies and the need(s) of an education for Human Rights, especially for diversity. The transdisciplinary is a pedagogic and social education perfect approach using the Human Rights binomial – teaching and learning – supported by the inclusion laws according to the realistic needs for an effective successful society construction.

Keywords: Rights, transdisciplinary, integration policies, education for diversity.

Self-regulated Lifelong Learning in Law Using LinkedIn

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Abstract

Legal Skills is one of the core modules in the LLB programme of the Law School at Taylor's University. The aim of this module is to inculcate the students' autonomy of independent self-regulated learning with the exposure to the necessary skills required for the effective acquiring of legal knowledge for continuous learning and practice of law. The assessment is designed to enable students to acquire the lifelong skills in their legal career, to build effective partnership and relationship with industry and to embed employability. Students are required to create their own LinkedIn from Semester 1 and is part of their assessed coursework in this module beginning from March 2017. Prior to implementation of reflections via LinkedIn in March 2017, WIX was used as the platform. Some problems encountered were lack of standardization structure, lack of connectivity with past and present peers, lack of collaboration for future or prospective peers, lack of visibility for prospective employer or legal firm, lack of built-in Search Engine Optimization (SEO). It is the first time LinkedIn becomes part of the summative assessment and the implementation has been successful and effective. Being Gen-Y cohort, students are versatile with the functionalities of social media. Although 90% of them have never used LinkedIn, they were able to set up the account and use the functions required to enhance their profile. They are able to know what are the key skills required in a legal industry, both nationally and internationally. Self-regulated learning is encouraged through a cyclical process, wherein the student plans for a task, monitors their performance, and then reflects on the outcome. The cycle then repeats as the student uses the reflection to adjust and prepare for the next task. Through constant adjustments and expansion of networking, the students were also able to connect themselves to their own peers inside and outside the law school and industry legal partners. The feedbacks from students using reflection via LinkedIn were collected using Google Form Questionnaire. Positive responses were received from a total of more than 100 respondent students. Through LinkedIn undergraduate e-profile, the students are trained to be self-regulated learners through exposure to the real world of legal profession. The effectiveness of LinkedIn in achieving the aim of continuous autonomous learning will be evaluated and demonstrated in this paper. Eventually their profile with the necessary skills serve as the foundation for them to venture into the real legal world.

Keywords: Lifelong Learning, Legal Profession, Social Media, Digital Portfolio, Legal Skills

Informal Learning in the Educational Process of IT Professionals

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Abstract

One of the necessary professional competencies of IT professionals is the ability to permanent professional development that fits into the concept of lifelong learning. Informal learning becomes an important element of training in the traditional educational process of IT professionals. According to a students' poll, the most preferred forms of informal learning are: performance of specific activities and educational interaction in small groups. In the frameworks of the traditional educational process the students' educational activities have elements of personalization. Educational activities are personalized in sources of educational information, in forms and methods of training and self-directed learning outside a classroom, in the use of professional knowledge, including available via Internet. Activities of teachers change due to: continuous development of the subject areas and new forms of educational activities of students, emergence of new sources of educational information, formation of electronic information-educational environment (EIEE) of educational institutions and personal EIEE of students.

Keywords: Lifelong learning, formal learning, informal learning, IT-professionals

Faculty of Education Teachers' Views on Effectiveness, Managerial Effectiveness and Mobbing

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Abstract

Today, the tasks of the modern university are stated in the literature as “education, basic scientific research and service to the society”. And at this point, especially education faculties have a big duty. The most important element of the key point that will train the teachers of the future and change the society is the primary education of the faculties of education and teaching staff. When it comes to faculties of education, the best way to proceed is undoubtedly by achieving the best managerial effectiveness. It is not always easy to achieve managerial effectiveness in the triangle of management, faculty, and faculty students. The fact that the raw material is human can cause some managerial problems. Mobbing is one of these problems. Therefore, the aim of this study is to reveal the opinions of the 3rd and 4th grade teacher candidates studying at the faculties of education on managerial effectiveness and mobbing. In the study, it was also tried to reveal whether the students were exposed to mobbing by the instructors during their undergraduate education. Qualitative method was used in the research. The study group of the study consists of 50 students (37 females and 13 males) studying in the 3rd and 4th grade at Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University Faculty of Education in 2018-2019 academic year. In the study, semi-structured interview form was used as data collection tool. The content analysis technique was used in the analysis of the interview questions. In the research, the findings are presented together with frequency and percentages by creating codes and tabulating them under common themes. When the results of the research are examined, the concept of effectiveness of teacher trainees is defined as being active and different, maintaining permanence, using communication ways successfully and ensuring validity; and managerial effectiveness is defined as being successful in management, holding power, and exhibiting well-equipped and consistent behaviors. According to the results of the study, prospective teachers defined mobbing as intimidation, bullying, discomfort and emotional and psychological pressure; They stated that they were exposed to different mobbing types by their instructors during their undergraduate education. Mobbing types used by the lecturers were listed as emotional and psychological violence, leaving them in the classroom due to grades and absenteeism, threatening from the class and putting pressure under political thought

Keywords: personality types, classroom management, undesirable behaviors

The Roles of Interest and Pressure Groups on Developing Educational Policies in Turkey

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Abstract

The main purpose of this study was to explore the roles of interest and pressure groups on the development of educational policies in Turkey. To that end, the research was carried out with a qualitative research design. The data were gathered by using a semi-structured interview technique, and analyzed with content analysis technique. For this purpose, 20 participants were interviewed. Out of these participants, 5 of them were teachers, 5 of them were school principals, 5 of them were educational supervisors, and 5 of them were officials from the Ministry of National Education (MoNE). They were determined with a maximum variation/heterogeneous purposive sampling technique. This technique one of the techniques which is selected to provide a diverse range of cases relevant to a particular phenomenon or event. The purpose of this kind of sample design is also to provide as much insight as possible into the event or phenomenon under examination. Results of this research reveal that in general interest and pressure groups can be classified into two categories as self-interest groups and public interest groups. When the development of educational policy in Turkey is concerned, it can be indicated that especially self-interest groups have some political agendas, and they provide support and work with the government closely in order to realize their political agendas and their own members' interests. As far as educational policy development is concerned, these groups are very strong and effective. On the other hand, public interest groups have more humanitarian and environmental purposes, and they aim to draw attention from the society to the solution to these problems for the sake of the society. It can also be noted that public interest groups are not politically strong enough to have an influence on the development of educational policies. As a result of these findings, it can be recommended that although interest and pressure groups are essential in a societal environment, the effects of these groups should be limited to the sake of education and scientific principles.

Keywords: Educational policies, interest groups, teachers

Examining School Administrators' Instructional Feedback Provided to Teachers

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Abstract

With the legal regulation held in 2014, school administrators have to carry out supervisory services in Turkish educational system. In this regard, they are supposed to have supervisory competence in order to fulfil this role. During their classroom observation, they are expected to provide feedback to teachers, which is essential to improve teachers regarding their content area and develop professionally. However, it is a matter of question whether school administrators can conduct these roles effectively. For this purpose, the main purpose of this study was to discover whether instructional feedback they provide to teachers during their supervision tasks to help them develop professionally and improve their content area. To that end, the research was carried on with a qualitative research design, and a semi-structured interview technique was administered to collect the data. In this regard, 20 participants were interviewed. Out of these participants, 10 teachers were from private and 10 teachers were public schools in Turkey in 2018-2019 school year. The participant teachers were determined with a maximum variation/heterogeneous purposive sampling technique. This technique is one of the techniques selected to provide a diverse range of cases relevant to a particular phenomenon or event. The purpose of this kind of sample design is also to provide as much insight as possible into the event or phenomenon under examination. The data were analyzed with content analysis technique. As a result of this analysis, three themes were emerged. First, the feedback administrators provided to teachers focused on pedagogy instead of their content understanding. Second, administrators provided feedback based on their past teaching experience as teachers, which is claimed not instructional. Third, also the feedback they provided does not help teachers develop them professionally. As a result, it can be concluded that as school administrators' feedback appears to base on their past experience, it is difficult to say that this supervision method may not support teachers professionally, and their content area understanding. It is recommended that the current school supervision system should be handled with both professional supervisors and administrators who have supervisory competence. In this content, school administrators should be prepared for this role with some in-service training facilities to make supervision system work more efficiently.

Keywords: Classroom observation, instructional feedback, school administrators, supervision, teacher evaluation

The Effect of Green Value Chain Applications on the Performance of Companies in Ensuring Sustainability of Enterprises: An Application in Turkey

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Abstract

Environmental disasters and the problems experienced by individuals and societies have raised environmental awareness among them. Businesses are largely responsible for environmental pollution and they have been forced to act in a conscious fashion towards the environment with the implementation of legal regulations. Environmental awareness and environmental management activities along with this awareness include highly beneficial, but difficult to achieve, activities. These practices are also expressed as environmental management implementations and are implemented through a wide range of activities from raw material supply to the disposal of products (purchase, production, marketing, waste management ...). Herein, businesses use techniques that can guide them in environmental protection issues like the green value chain. Green value chain implementations express the value added created to form a competitive advantage through various stages from the design of the products to after-sale services. Together with the strategic importance of value creation, entire activities herein focus on environmental impacts, prevention or minimization of environmental pollution, environmental protection and even proactive regulations. It was reported in the literature that environmentally conscious activities had significant impacts on the performance of businesses (Tan (2005), Gonzalez-Benito, Gonzeles-Benito (2005), Cater vd. (2009), Yuliharsi vd. (2010), Aykan (2013)). Increased performances were observed with increasing environmental awareness levels. Performance can be evaluated under different headings such as economic, financial, ecologic, socio-ecologic, operational and social. Increases in quality, efficiency, productivity, sales and profit margins, cost savings, new market opportunities or increases in market shares are all considered under either economic or financial performance. A decrease in environmental complaints about products, decreases in waste and emissions, an increase in recycling activities, improved business image and social attachment are considered under socio- ecologic performance. In this context, a positive relationship may be assumed between green value chain implementations and the economic, socio-ecologic performance of businesses. Moving from this point forward, the objectives of the present study is to investigate the effects of businesses on the performance of green value chain applications. Businesses operating in the Kayseri Organized Industrial Region constituted the universe of the study. Among the 940 businesses on the list of the Regional Directorate of Kayseri Organized Industry, 390 large and medium size ones (with more than 50 employees) constituted the universe. Research data were gathered through surveys conducted with the managers of quality departments or the managers responsible for the environmental practices of the businesses. Among the businesses, 182 responded to surveys and the respond rate was calculated as 41.02%. The survey forms used to gather data were composed of three sections. There were 10 questions in the first section about the manager and the business to which the survey was applied, there were 23 statements in the second section about the factors forcing businesses to apply value chain implementation, and there were 17 statements in the last section about the performance of business. The scales used in the study are presented below: Initiatives of green value chain: These were measured by the 5-point Likert scale developed by Yang et al. [29] with 23 statements indicating that the "product designs and plans of our business are tried to be made with an environmental focus". Scale reliability, the Cronbach alpha value, was calculated as 0.937. Performance of business: These were measured by the 5-point Likert scale developed by Rao and Holt [24] with 17 statements. Scale reliability, cronbach alpha value, was calculated as 0.940.

Key Words: Sustainability of Enterprises, Green Value Chain, Performance

The Mediating Role of Lifelong Learning Tendencies in the Effect of Personality Characteristics of University Students on Entrepreneurship Intentions on the Path of Sustainable Entrepreneurship: The Case of Erciyes University

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Abstract

Sustainable studies, which have an important place in the economic and social development of countries in the globalized world, are important in order to increase the success level of sustainability. In recent years, it has been observed that the level of analysis of sustainability studies has been done both individually, institutionally and universally. The concept of personality, which is defined as a whole of the mental, emotional and behavioral characteristics that distinguish individual from the others, refers to a whole that includes factors such as socio-cultural factors, family, social class, geographical factors that occur with life apart from some structural factors, and is examined in sustainability studies because it is an important factor leading to behavior. Identifying the different skills and abilities of the students in the appropriate fields contributes to the achievement of both individual and corporate success. In addition, in the information society, it is considered a necessity for these students to realize their individual learning responsibility, to develop their learning skills, to be open to innovations and to ensure that these skills are of a lifelong quality. Similarly, entrepreneurship activities, which are expressed as invisible hands on economies, including formulas for creating sustainable value, are nourished by innovation, creativity and continuous learning activities are also critical. The aim of this study is to investigate the impact of university students' personality characteristics on entrepreneurship intentions, which is an important indicator of whether or not they will start a new initiative, and to determine the role of lifelong learning tendencies in this effect. The universe of the study consisted of approximately 4000 Erciyes University students with a relatively high potential for being an entrepreneur (units such as the Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Education, which are more than the percentage of working in the public sector, are excluded) and 924 students have been reached. The survey form consists of three parts. In the first part, there are 10 questions about the demographic data of the students who completed the survey. In the second part, there were 50 expressions to determine the personality characteristics of the students, 17 expressions aimed at measuring the lifelong learning tendencies, and 6 expressions aimed at measuring entrepreneurship intentions. "5 factor personality characteristics scale" developed by Goldberg (1992), "lifelong learning tendency scale" developed by Diker and Coşkun (2009) and "entrepreneurship intention scale" developed by Linan and Chen (2009) were used.

Keywords: Sustainable Entrepreneurship, Personality Characteristics, Lifelong Learning Tendency, Entrepreneurship Intention, University

Lise Öğrencilerinin Kimlik İşlevleri İle Okula Aidiyet Duyguları Arasındaki İlişki

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Özet

Her birey kimlik edinmek için bilinçli ya da bilinçdışı çaba sarf eder. Bir ömür boyu sürebilen anlam ve kimlik arayışı özellikle ergenlik dönemine hâkim olmaktadır. Bu dönemde ergen bireyin en önemli görevleri arasında sayılan kimlik algısını geliştirmek ve “ben kimim”, “ne olacağım” sorularına cevap aramak genç zihinlerin tüm davranış ve tutumlarına yansımaktadır. Ericsson’un kimlik kazanımı kuramını destekleyen ve genişleten pek çok farklı yaklaşım görülmektedir. Bu yeni yaklaşım ve modeller arasında Ericsson tarafından geliştirilen, kimlik kazanımının sonuçlarına odaklanan *Kimlik İşlevleri Modeli* özellikle dikkat çekicidir. Zira diğer modeller sürece odaklanırken kimlik işlevleri, kazanımın sonuçlarına ve bireye kazandırdığı değerlere önem vermektedir. Kimlik işlevleri modeli kişiler için çeşitli psikolojik işlevler sunmakta ve içsel bir sistem yaratmaktadır. İnsanların ait olma ihtiyacı yaş gözetmeksizin önem arz etse de bu durum ergenlerin kimlik kazanım süreçlerinde özellikle öne çıkmaktadır. Okullar toplumsal sistemin inşasında en temel ve öğrencilerin ilk sosyalleşme yeri olduğundan çocuk ve gençlerin ait olma ihtiyacını karşılamaları beklenen çevreler olarak tanımlanabilir. Özellikle ergenlerin kimlik inşasında diğerlerinin bakış açısının ve ait olma ihtiyaçlarının üst seviyelerde olduğu gerçeğinden yola çıkarak okula aidiyetlerinin kimlik kazanımları ve işlevleri üzerinde etkili olduğu düşünülmektedir. Öğrencinin kendisini okuluna ait hissetmesini sağlayan kabul görme durumunun onun sadece akademik başarısını artırmak, motivasyonunu yükseltmek ve okula devamını sağlamakla kalmayacağı aynı zamanda psikolojik gelişiminde de olumlu izler bırakacağı ve kimlik gelişimine yararlı olacağı söylenebilir. Bu bağlamda araştırmanın amacı, lise öğrencilerinin kimlik işlevleri ve okula aidiyet duygularına yönelik görüşleri arasındaki ilişkiyi belirlemektir. İlişkisel tarama modelinde olan araştırmanın çalışma grubunu 2014-2015 eğitim öğretim yılında, Düzce ili Akçakoca ilçesindeki 2 Anadolu Lisesi ve 1 Sosyal Bilimler lisesinde öğrenim gören 430 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak Kimlik İşlevleri Ölçeği ve Okula Aidiyet Duygusu Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. SPSS 22 programı kullanılarak analiz edilen verilere standart sapma, ortalama, Mann-Whitney U, Kruskal Wallis ve korelasyon analizi (Spearman’s Rho) uygulanmıştır. Araştırma bulgularından yola çıkarak lise öğrencilerinin okula aidiyet duyguları ve kimlik işlevlerinin ortalamasının üzerinde olduğu söylenebilir. Cinsiyet, sınıf düzeyi, okul türü ve ailenin maddi gelir düzeyi gibi değişkenlerin öğrencilerin kimlik işlevleriyle ilişkili olmadığı ancak bahsi geçen değişkenlerden çoğunun okula aidiyet duygularıyla etkileşimli olduğu belirlenmiştir. Bu sonuçlar doğrultusunda öğrencinin kimlik işlevlerinde tıpkı kimlik kazanım sürecinde olduğu gibi benliğiyle ilgili algılarının ön planda olduğu; okula aidiyet hissetmesinin ise hem kişisel değişkenleriyle hem de okulu algılama biçimiyle ilişkili olduğu ifade edilebilir. Araştırma sonuçlarından yola çıkarak öğrencilerin kimlik kazanım süreçlerinde ihtiyaç duydukları desteği okullarda bulabilmesi için gerekli düzenlemeler yapılabileceği; öğrencilerin okula aidiyet duygusunun artırılabilmesi ve reddedilmişlik duygularının azaltılması için okuldan beklentilerini daha iyi anlayarak bu duruma yönelik tedbirler alınabileceği gibi önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Kimlik İşlevleri, Okula Aidiyet, Lise Öğrencileri

Okullarda Farklılıkların Yönetimine Yönelik Öğretmen Görüşleri

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Özet

İnsan doğuştan getirdiği cinsiyeti, ırkı, etnik kökeni, fiziksel özellikleri ile diğerlerinden çaba sarf etmeksizin farklılaşmakla birlikte yaşamı boyunca hem diğerlerine benzemeye hem de onlardan farklılaşmaya çalışır ki, yaşanan bu süreç kişinin kimlik edinme çabasıdır. Gruplar içinde yaşayan ve çalışan varlıklar olan insanlar, bilerek ya da bilmeyerek farklılıklarını ait oldukları ya da olmak istedikleri ortama, gruba ya da örgüte taşımaktadırlar. Örgütleri teoriden pratiğe taşıyan çalışanların varlığı farklılıkları ile düşünüldüğünde, örgütsel davranış yaklaşımları daha da karmaşıklaşmaktadır. Çalışanların bireysel farklılıkları, örgütün sürekliliğini devam ettirmesi ve amaçlarına ulaşabilmesi için bir zenginlik kaynağı olabildiği gibi tehdit unsuru olması beraberinde ciddi bir çelişkiyi getirmektedir. Yaşanılan bu problemde yola çıkarak yönetim yaklaşımlarında, farklılıkların yönetimi olgusu ortaya bir ihtiyaç olarak çıkmıştır. Bunun yanında farklı bireylerin örgütte yaratacağı etkinin olumlu veya olumsuz olacağı, nasıl yönetildikleri ile ilişkili olduğunu söylemek doğru bir yaklaşım olacaktır. Örgüt olarak eğitim ortamları farklılıkların en yoğun olarak yaşandığı ve hissedildiği ortamlardır. Bu ortamda farklılıkların doğru şekilde yönetimi okulların nihai amaçlarına ulaşmalarını kolaylaştırırken, okulun en önemli paydaşlarından olan öğretmenlerin hem bireysel ve mesleki anlamda doyum ve performanslarını etkileyecek, hem de önemsendiklerini hissedeceklerdir. Zira her birey gibi öğretmenlerin de farklılıklarının farkına varılmasını istedikleri ve bu özelliklerinin dezavantaj olarak karşılına çıkmasından rahatsız oldukları bilinen bir gerçektir. Öğretmenlerin farklılıklarına saygı göstermek ve bu farklılıkları örgüt için avantaja dönüştürmek, okul yönetimi için öncelikli görevler arasında görülebilir. Çünkü öğretmenin farklılığına saygılı bir yönetimle okulda demokratik anlayış hâkim olacak ve bu durum öğrencilerin de farklılıklara yaklaşımını olumlu yönde etkileyecektir. Bu bağlamda araştırmanın amacı, Düzce ili Akçakoca ilçesinde ortaokul ve liselerde görev yapan öğretmenlerin farklılık olgusuna ve eğitim ortamlarında farklılık yönetimine yönelik görüşlerini belirlemek ve farklılıkların yönetimi süresince karşılaşılabilecek olası aksaklıklara ışık tutarak, araştırma sonuçlarına göre önerilerde bulunmaktır. Nitel araştırma deseniyle yürütülen araştırmanın çalışma grubunu, kolay ulaşılabilir durum örnekleme ile belirlenen 2018-2019 eğitim-öğretim yılında Akçakoca ilçesinde çeşitli kurumlarda çalışan 30 öğretmen oluşturmaktadır. Öğretmenlerin farklılık yönetimine yönelik görüşlerini belirlemek için görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada kullanılan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formunun geliştirilmesi sürecinde ilgili literatür taranarak kavramsal çatı doğrultusunda sorular oluşturmuş, iç geçerliliğinin sağlanması amacıyla uzman görüşlerine başvurulmuştur. Gönüllü öğretmenlerden form aracılığıyla toplanan veriler betimsel ve içerik analiz tekniğiyle çözümlenmiştir. Çalışma verileri toplanmış olup analiz çalışmaları devam etmektedir. Elde edilen bulgular kongre esnasında sunulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Farklılık, Farklılıkların Yönetimi, Öğretmen

Developing An Adaptation Test For Students To Daily Life About The Unit "Control And Regulatory Systems"

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Abstract

This study is aimed to develop an adaptation test to determine the adaptation level of the 6th grade students about the concepts and topics to their daily life included in the unit "Control and Regulatory Systems". Before the test items prepared, different researches in association with the daily life were investigated. At the end of the investigation, open-ended questions were preferred as they provide the students to express their knowledge and opinions in detail. During the preparation of the test items, the circumstances that the students can encounter in their daily life were considered. The test items were prepared by considering the reasons of the problems that they can encounter in their daily life about the subject and the concepts. During the item preparation, the opinions of two field experts were taken and corrections were performed according to their feedback that they have given. The initial test was consisted of 47 items, but it was reduced to 27 items depending on the opinions of the experts and the period that the students given to answer the items. The test was prepared by taking the opinions of the 7 experts including one instructor, one Turkish language field expert and five science teachers. The pilot application of the test was carried out with 18 students. The final application was conducted with 48 students after the necessary corrections were done. The evaluation of the test items was performed as "fully understood", "partially understood", "misunderstood " and "blank (no response)" and then, an answer key and grading rubric were formed. The answers of the students were categorized as "fully understood" in which the students answered the substance with right concepts, "partially understood" in which they answered using the right concept or giving explanation without using the concept, "misunderstood" in which they answered incorrectly, and "blank (no response)" in which they did not respond. In the grading rubric, 5 points were given for "fully understood", 2.5 points for "partially understood" and the following two categories were not graded. The analysis of the answers of the test has been proceeding. It is hoped that the prepared test could contribute to the teachers who want to determine the adaptation level of their students to daily life and who wants to conduct a research about determining the adaptation level of the students to daily life with open-ended questions.

Keywords: Science, controller and regulatory systems, endocrine system, sensory organs, daily life.

Evaluation of Elective Courses in High Schools by Teachers

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Abstract

One of the most important elements of the development of a country in every direction is the individual. It is the most strategic function of the education system to find the skills and abilities of the individual, to educate them according to their interests and abilities, thus contributing to the development of both the individual and society. In schools, there are two types of courses, compulsory and elective. These are courses such as mathematics and Turkish, which are determined by the state and which the student does not have the right to choose. The electives are the courses where the student has the right to choose with his/her parents. The state will determine which of these courses will be taught, but the student has the right to choose one or more of the courses without having to be forced. In order to provide the citizens with the knowledge, skills and skills they seek, the state makes it compulsory for them to take courses. The elective courses are to offer students the opportunity to develop their interests and abilities in accordance with their preferences. It is possible to collect elective courses in two titles; research-centered elective courses for identifying students' interests and abilities; and elective courses to concentrate in an area (Frank, 1976). The application of elective courses in European countries is mostly given in some socially problematic areas. These courses are generally religion, history and language courses (Tas, 2004). Considering the application in Turkey it is seen as able to choose elective courses in both species. In this context, it can be said that individual, social and cultural requirements are taken into consideration in determining the type of elective courses. In the first steps of the education process, it is more appropriate to choose the first type of elective courses and the second type of elective courses in the vocational education process. According to the findings of the studies, university students determine their preferences according to their contribution to work life, their credit filling status and most importantly their opinions about the faculty member. The opinions of the students about the faculty member affect the elective course preference in the first degree. On the other hand, elective course preference is the last choice for academic expectation (Tezcan, 2008). With the amendment made in the Turkish education system, the 4 + 4 + 4 intermittent compulsory education system, which has been implemented since the 2012-2013 academic year, brought about the regulations related to the elective courses. In the decision of Board of Directors dated 25.06.2012 and numbered 69, the elective courses were determined in advance by TTKB and the variety of elective courses was increased. The aim of this study is to evaluate the application of elective courses in high schools according to teachers' opinions. In the research, teachers' opinions will be applied on who and how elective courses are chosen. In addition, the application of elective courses in high schools and the contribution of the students to the multi-faceted development will be discussed.

Keywords: High school, facultative subject, teacher, student

Examination of Teachers' Participation in Professional Development Activities as Lifelong Education

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Abstract

Lifelong learning of teachers has a wide range of professional development, including professional development. The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between the participation of teachers in professional development activities (Knowledge and understanding of subject field(s), Pedagogical competencies in teaching any subject field(s), Knowledge of the curriculum, Student assessment practices, ICT skills for teaching, Student behaviour and classroom management, School management and administration, Approaches to individualized learning, Teaching students with special needs, Teaching in multicultural or multilingual setting, Teaching cross-curricular skills, Student career guidelines and counselling, Internal evaluation or self-evaluation, Use of evaluation results, Teacher-parent cooperation) as a dimension of lifelong learning process and gender and necessity situations. Within the scope of PISA 2015, teachers were asked their gender and whether they should participate in professional development activities (TC021Q01NA-Do you need to participate in professional development activities?). In the past 12 months, teachers have been involved in professional activities, were asked to participate. The study is in the screening model. Within the scope of the PISA 2015 study, a total of 58628 teachers from 18 countries were employed. In the PISA 2015 report, not only data on students' academic achievements, but also data on teachers' professional development is included. Teachers are trained before and after the profession to contribute to their development. Considering the effect of the steps taken by the teachers who have an important role in the efficiency of education on their academic and social success, it is thought that the detailed analysis of the data about the professional development of the teachers in the PISA 2015 report will contribute to the literature. In this study, Phi Coefficient was calculated to determine the relationship between the nominal variables. According to the results of the analysis, there is a low significant relationship between the variables.

Keywords: Lifelong Learning, Professional Development, Teachers

Examining the Organizational Socialization Perceptions of Teachers in the Lifelong Learning Process by Various Variables

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Abstract

Organizational socialization is a process in which individuals learn the attitudes and behaviors and value systems that are necessary for individuals to assume roles in the organization. On the other hand, parallel to lifelong learning, socialization affects the career development of individuals at different times. The purpose of this study is to examine the perceptions of teachers about organizational socialization levels according to various variables in the lifelong learning process. The quantitative study was designed as a survey model. Organizational Socialization Scale used in the research was developed by Taormina (2004) and adapted into Turkish by Balci, Baltacı and Fidan et al. (2012) and validity and reliability analyzes were performed. The data collection tool used in the study was formed in Likert type and consisted of 20 items and four dimensions. Factor load values of items in the original scale ranged from .45 to .81. Cronbach Alpha coefficient of the scale was .77. These subscales were entitled "social development, organizational understanding, employee support and future expectation". The total data of the data used in the study was gathered from 220 teachers employed in schools in Istanbul Kartal district. Gender, graduation, professional experience, branch and tenure of school were taken as independent variables. As a statistical technique; arithmetic mean, percentile, t test for differences, variance analysis, Kruskal-Wallis H and Mann-Whitney U tests were applied. Findings revealed that the level of organizational socialization of teachers is quite high. No significant difference was found between organizational socialization and gender, graduation status, professional experience and branch, but there was a significant difference between organizational socialization and the duration of service at school. It is necessary to support the career development of teachers in lifelong learning process and to increase their professional competence with in-service courses.

Key words: Teacher, socialization, lifelong learning, organizational socialization.

Evaluation of the Democracy Unit in 6th Grade English Course in terms of Children's Participation Rights

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Abstract

In addition to being entitled to the universal rights owned by all humans, children have also some special rights of their own, namely children's rights, based on their developmental needs and these rights should be effectively taught to children for development of nations. Family environment is the first platform where children can learn their participation rights, followed by schools. As a matter of fact, one of the fundamental functions of school is to help children to adopt democratic values. Ministry of National Education (MoNE) Board of Education identified "Human Rights, Citizenship and Democracy" as a compulsory course to be taught 2 lessons in a week for the curriculum of the 4th grade students since 2015-2016 academic year according to the legislation with the reference number 69 dated 25/06/2012. In addition, according to the recommendation of the Committee of Ministers on education for democratic citizenship, social science courses in schools can be employed to teach abstract concepts such as human rights. In this sense, it is seen that children's rights are included in the curriculum of MoNE's English Language teaching within the scope of English course in schools. MoNE revised the ELT curriculums after the change of education system (4+4+4), and ELT course was started to be taught from the 2nd grade instead of 4th grade. The ELT curriculum of 6th grades includes a theme named as 'Democracy'. In this theme that is assigned as the last unit of the course books, the basic concepts related to democracy and participation rights are presented to children according to functions of foreign language teaching. The main objective of the unit is to teach and expand children's knowledge on children's rights in general and participation rights specifically. The purpose of this study is to examine the 6th grade English course 'Democracy' unit according to the opinions of English teachers. This study adopted a qualitative research methodology. To reveal the participants' perceptions on the democracy unit in depth, phenomenological research design was used in the study. The participants were determined through criteria sampling method from purposeful sampling methods. A total of 12 participants were recruited in this study. Data was obtained by using a semi-structured interview form prepared by the researchers and composed of two parts. In analysing of the data obtained in the research, content analysis technique was used and in the process of analysis of the obtained data. In this qualitative research, credibility, transferability, dependability, confirmability terms were used instead of validity and reliability. For the credibility of the study, the researchers paid attention to being objective from the beginning of the research. As for transferability of the study, the necessary details were provided in the study. To increase the dependability of the study, the agreement was provided in terms of codes and findings. As for the confirmability of the study, how the data were obtained have been explained in detail. The results indicate that 'Democracy' unit enables learners to get detailed knowledge on participation rights, by providing them with practical activities. Additionally, it was concluded that students could gain citizenship responsibility, being respectful to others and individual differences, and learn such terms as voting, election, etc. The results of this study lead to several implications and recommendations.

Keywords: Democracy, participation, election, candidate

An Investigation into the Role of the Friday Khutbahs in Adult Education

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Abstract

The core purpose of this study is to examine the Friday Khutbahs in terms of its role in adult education. Friday Khutbahs, one of the most important practices of the Friday Prayer which is one of the religious prayers in the religion of Islam, aims to give information about certain subjects to the people who come to the mosque in order to worship. The main aim here is to inform the individuals about the subject from their daily lives to the social events. The Friday sermon performed in a certain system should be read in front of the individuals praying before the Friday prayer at a certain time, there should be no other practice between the sermons and the Friday prayer and they should consist of two parts. Friday sermons are posted on the website prepared by the Religious Affairs Administration in Turkey. The Friday Khutbahs, a nationwide practice association, cover a wide range of issues ranging from everyday life of individuals to social phenomena. This study has sought to illuminate the role and importance of Friday Khutbahs in adult education. Qualitative research method was used in this study in order to analyze the research topic deeply. To reveal the participants' perceptions on teacher leadership in depth, phenomenological research design was used in the study. By employing maximum diversity sampling method, a total of 40 individuals from different occupations and with different educational backgrounds were solicited for this study. In order to provide a variety of data in the research, the topics of the khutbahs in the website of the Religious Affairs Administration were analyzed. The data were collected through semi-structured interview form developed by the researchers, by reviewing the literature. In analysing of the data, content analysis technique was used and in the process of analysis of the obtained data, interview records were deciphered and analyzed. In this qualitative research, credibility, transferability, dependability, confirmability terms were used instead of validity and reliability. For the credibility of the study, the researchers paid attention to being objective from the beginning of the research. As for transferability of the study, the necessary details have been provided in the study. To increase the dependability of the study, the agreement was provided in terms of codes and findings. As for the confirmability of the study, how the data was obtained have been explained in detail. Based on the results, it can be noted that the participants see Friday Khutbahs as important in terms of adult education, but there is also some evidence to suggest that the contents of the Friday Khutbahs must be enriched. It was also found that daily issues must be included so that individuals who are out of formal education cycle can go on their education in this system. Said another way, individuals from different occupations and education levels can get together to learn about some certain issues related to social life as well as others. On the other hand, according to the findings, religious officials who read the khutbahs must have certain qualifications. It is perceived as important for religious officials to approach the people who come to the mosque for Friday prayers with an effective rhetoric. Thus, it can be said that although the centrally published Friday sermons were the same in content, there were differences in the competence of the religious servant studying the sermon. The results of this study lead to several implications and recommendations.

Keywords: Khutbahs, Sermons, Islam, Adult Education, Lifelong Learning

How to Make Vocational Education and Training (VET) More Attractive for All: The Voices of VET Teachers

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Abstract

This paper is to reveal the opinions of Vocational and Educational teachers as to how to make Vocational and Educational Training (VET) more attractive for all. According to '2023 Education Vision Document' prepared by Ministry of National Education (MoNE), there are several objectives in educational issues as it is in VET. In this sense, the purpose of the 2023 Education Vision Document is to educate individuals who have the current knowledge and skills, who use them in a way that benefits them for humanity and who are scientific, qualified and morally educated. There are seven objectives related to Vocational and Technical Education which are among the main topics of the 2023 Education Vision Document. Among these objectives, 'Increasing the Value of Professional and Technique Education' comes first. Action plans determined in order to achieve this goal are as follows: (1) In the context of vocational and technical education, the visibility of good practices in the context of education-employment production will be increased on media platforms, (2) Digital platform of guidance and guidance on the promotion of vocational and technical education curricula will be established, (3) Each year, a fair will be organized to exhibit products produced in vocational and technical education institutions, (4) National and international competitions will be organized in order to increase interest in vocational and technical education, and micro-loans will be provided to successful students while continuing their education or after graduation, (5) students who are certified by various sources, nano-credit courses, courses accredited together by academia and academia, and graduates are required to use new knowledge and skills. In this sense, the purpose of this paper is to reveal the opinions of the VET teachers as to how to make VET more attractive for others. This paper is a qualitative in nature and adopts phenomenology research design. The data were obtained by using a semi-structured interview form prepared by the researchers and composed of two parts. In analysing of the data obtained in the research, content analysis technique was used and in the process of analysis of the obtained data, interview records were deciphered and analyzed. In this qualitative research, credibility, transferability, dependability, confirmability terms were used instead of validity and reliability. For the credibility of the study, the researchers paid attention to being objective from the beginning of the research. As for transferability of the study, the necessary details were provided in the study. To increase the dependability of the study, the agreement was provided in terms of codes and findings. As for the confirmability of the study, how the data was obtained was explained in detail. A total of 40 VET teachers were recruited in the study. The participants were selected based on criteria and maximum diversity sampling methods. Based on the analysis, there is evidence to suggest that it was determined that all of the participants had a negative perception of vocational and technical education in the community and this situation caused decreases in trust and attributed value to vocational and technical education. The results indicate that the reasons of low value attributed to vocational and technical education are mostly determined as low student profile, examination system, indifference or misleading of the parents of the students, and wrong education policies. Among the findings obtained from the opinions about increasing the value attributed to vocational and technical education, participants, families, primary schools, secondary schools, Ministry of National Education, Governorships, Municipalities, Provincial Directorates of National Education, Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Chamber of Tradesmen and Craftsmen have responsibilities and professional and expects to implement practices aimed at increasing the value attributed to technical education. The results of this study lead to several implications and recommendations.

Keywords: Vocational and Technical Education (VET), VET Teachers, Vision 2023

Change Has Come to Turkey: 'MEB-EKYS' Exam - A New Way of Recruiting School Administrators

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Abstract

This study has sought to examine the opinions of school administrator candidates as to school administrator selection exam, issued by Ministry of National Education (hereafter MoNE) and conducted by Student Selection and Placement Center (Ölçme, Seçme ve Yerleştirme Merkezi [hereafter ÖSYM]) and their preparation process. Administration can be defined as the use of human and material resources in accordance with the stated objectives of the organization, as well as the actions of facilitating the duties of educational workers. Thus, the realization of these actions requires a deep knowledge of management, as well as effective leadership and communication skills. Accordingly, the selection, training and employment of school administrators with these characteristics can be considered as one of the most basic needs of educational organizations. During the first years of Turkish Republic, John Dewey made some suggestions related to selecting and training school administrators in his report in 1924, but there hasn't been a well-established and continuous practice from that time. As it can be understood from the archive of Official Gazette in Turkey from 1970 and 2018, there have been 16 legislative regulations on recruitment of school administrators (21.06.2018 / 30455; 22.04.2017 / 30046; 06.10.2015 / 29494; 10.06.2014 / 9026; 04.08.2013 / 28728; 13.08.2009 / 27318; 24.04.2008 / 26856; 13.04.2007 / 26492; 11.01.2004 / 25343; 27.09.1995 / 22417; 07.06.1993 / 21600; 05.10.1990 / 20656; 05.12.1983 / 18242; 28.09.1978 / 16418; 06.09.1971 / 13948) and almost half of them have been issued during the last decade. Recently, some amendments have been made in the scope of the Regulation on the Amendment of the Regulation on the Assignment of School Administrators to the Educational Institutions of the Ministry of National Education in the Official Gazette numbered 30681 dated February 9, 2019. Additionally, within the scope of the related exam, a total of 80 questions will be asked from the fields of general ability, general culture, Atatürk's principles and Revolutionary History, values education, ethics in education and training, education sciences and legislation in a 150-minute exam. Candidates who will apply for the exam must be teachers in the Ministry of National Education. In this direction, the purpose of this study is to examine the perceptions of the teachers who have not been a school administrator before. In this present study, the qualitative research method, which aims to investigate an event as it is and to determine the current situation, was used. In such studies, the situations are investigated in detail, trying to describe "what" they are. Phenomenology research design was used in this study. A total of 12 participants were recruited for this study. The participants were determined through maximum diversity and criteria sampling method. The criteria were defined as being a teacher but has not been a school administrator before. At the stage of determination of the participants of the study, it was determined that being the members of education unions including EĞİTİM-BİR-SEN, TÜRK EĞİTİM-SEN and EĞİTİM-SEN who have the most members within the Ministry of National Education or not being a member of any union. The number of participants was determined as an equal number of unions and non-members. The data collection process takes place in two stages. Firstly, the pre-examination thoughts and preparation processes of the candidates who are prepared for the executive exam will be examined and after the exam, the participant perceptions about the exam will be studied. Since the data collection process is continuing and the MEB E-KYS exam application has not been realized yet, the findings of the study have not been included. At the end of the examination application, the data collection process will be completed and the analyzes will be carried out.

Keywords: School Administrator, School Principal, MEB E-KYS Exam, ÖSYM

Globalization and Its Reflections On Education

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Abstract

Recently, with the rapid growth of the human population, the impact of modern culture on human life and the facilitating effect of technology, the world has entered a fast globalization process. This process has a structure that penetrates almost all fields related to life. One of these fields is education. The aim of this study is to discuss the impact of globalization on the education system. In the literature, there are many studies on the positive and negative aspects of this effect about the impact of globalization on education. The reasons for these opinions to be positively or negatively arises from the fact that the explanations are based on different globalization approaches. In this sense, in order to give clarity to the discussion the prominent globalization approaches were discussed and the ones written about these approaches in the literature were examined in this research. In the light of the obtained data, comparisons were made on the basic characteristics of the approaches. This research were conducted as a literature review. In the process of research, all the sources, especially the main sources, have been tried to be reached within the framework of decided questions about the subject. As a result of the research, the prominent definitions related to globalization in the study were discussed and different views of various approaches related to globalization were handled. The expansion process of globalization were briefly mentioned. the Effects of economic globalization, political globalization and cultural globalization on education are discussed separately. In this context, it can be said that as a result of the research, globalization has effect through many channels of education, both through legal regulations and through cultural transmission and interaction. Considering the impact of globalization on education in the long term, it may have positive and negative consequences. The general aspect of the interaction is from strong to weak, from big to small. Therefore, it can be stated that the cultural values of developed countries are spreading more and more every day. On the other hand, it can be said that the cultural values of the less developed countries are under threat and affected by the developed countries.

Keywords: Globalization, education, reflection

Views of Pre-school Teachers and Pre-service Teachers on Environmental Education and Environmental Awareness in the Pre-school Period

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Abstract

In recent years, environmental problems have become a crucial issue in the world. In order to protect the environment and enhance the awareness of environmental issues, it is important to give children knowledge about the environment. Environmental education is the process of recognizing values and clarifying concepts in order to develop skills and attitudes necessary to understand and appreciate the interrelatedness among man, his culture and his biophysical surroundings. Besides environmental education entails practice in decision-making and self-formulating of a code of behavior about issues concerning environmental quality (UNESCO, 1970). Some research showed that environmental education has a positive effect on students to be more concerned with their environment (Durmuş & Yapıcıoğlu, 2015; Şimşekli, 2015; Uzun & Keleş, 2012). So the environmental education should start from preschool age and have to continue throughout the school years (Tsekos, Christoforidou, & Tsekos, 2012). So teachers play an important role in developing environmental thoughts of children and in environmental education. This study aims to examine the views of pre-school teachers and pre-service teachers on environmental education and environmental awareness in the pre-school period. This study is a qualitative research aimed to determine the opinions of pre-school teachers and pre-service teachers about environment. In this research, phenomenology design, one of the qualitative research approaches, was used. The study group of the research consisted of 28 pre-school teachers and 28 pre-service teachers. The “maximum diversity sampling” method, one of the purposeful sampling methods, was used to create the study group. To ensure the maximum diversity, pre-school teachers were selected from different types of schools (independent nursery schools / nursery schools within a primary schools affiliated to Konya Provincial Directorate of National Education) in different socio-economic regions and pre-service teachers were selected from different class levels at Necmettin Erbakan University, Ahmet Keleşoğlu Faculty of Education, Department of Pre-School Education. In this research, semi-structured interview form consisting of open ended questions suitable for qualitative researches was used as data collection tool. Analysis of the responses obtained from the interview form is done using descriptive analysis which is one of the qualitative data analysis methods. The analysis of the research continues, when the analyzes are over, the findings obtained will be discussed in light of the information in the literature. The results of the research will be presented based on the findings obtained by completing the analysis period of the data and the implications will be made according to the results.

Keywords: Environmental Education, Environmental Awareness, Pre-school Teachers, Pre-service Teachers, Pre-school Period

Modern Problems of Professional Training of Accountants and Auditors

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Abstract

The main purpose of the study is to research and evaluate the processes that have arisen in the development and improvement of the training of professional accountants and auditors, as well as recommendations for improving the efficiency of their work. Problem and sub problem. One of the areas of introduction of information technology in Azerbaijan is the widespread use of electronic documents by economic entities. The result of its use was the integrated automation of such labor functions as the acceptance for accounting of primary accounting documents, the monetary dimension of accounting objects and the current grouping of facts of economic life. Methodology: Scientific articles, monographs and other information of domestic and foreign economists on the problems of accounting, economic analysis and fundamentals of the theory and methodology of auditing, normative, methodological and methodical materials were the theoretical basis of the study. Scale: Requirements for carriers of the accounting profession in these conditions are changing. It becomes imperative to work in standard office and special accounting programs at the level of a confident user and quickly adapt to changes in software. For accountants, unlike auditors, it is not legally enforced and is determined by the requirements of employers. Therefore, continuous professional development of professional accountants is one of the prerequisites in Azerbaijan. In the new conditions there is a need for the ability to assess the risks arising from the development of automation. Analiz techniques: The practical significance of the study can play a positive role in enriching the scientific and practical knowledge of experts involved in accounting and reporting. Continuous professional development, development of new knowledge and skills becomes objectively necessary. Result and suggestions. The improvement of technology training should include, on the one hand, an increase in the time of practical training aimed at the development and consolidation of skills. It is necessary to use various forms of practical training. At the same time, priority must be given either real or model, but as close as possible to the real conditions of practical activity. On the other hand, it is necessary to qualitatively change the theoretical training, preferring the accounting and analytical disciplines. The teaching of these disciplines should be systematic, providing students with an understanding of the causal relationships in the accounting process and the methodological foundations of information disclosure reporting. In addition, accounting disciplines should be more comprehensive, incorporating features of various sectors of the economy, including the public sector. Teaching analytical disciplines should bring up not a mechanical application of financial position assessment tools, but an informed choice aimed at assessing the continuity of an organization's activities in the foreseeable future. The professional education of accountants should be continuous throughout the professional career. It is necessary to develop the acquired competencies within the framework of additional professional education and self-education.

Keywords: Financial statements, accountant, auditor, automation.

Peculiarities of State Funding Priority Educational Programs and Expense Efficiency

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Abstract

Education is an important priority for the country, that should be given special importance and attention. It defines country's progress and economic advancement. High quality education is a guarantee of social consolidation that promotes welfare and persona, social and professional development. All this can be achieved by rational use of state financial resources.

In order to evaluate the efficiency of the expenditures incurred by the state, it is necessary to examine the segment of the funding. The objective of the topic is to identify the major shortcomings in the existing higher education funding system and to provide ways and directions to solve problem. All of this is discussed by the analysis of international practice, which is based on experienced and established approaches in time, because higher education financing is not limited to the extent of financing, but also the social environment, which is historically established in a particular state or region, so this research should be carried out by considering the profound and compelling factors. Analysis of international practice illustrates the deficiencies in Georgia in this regard. Higher education and financing in Georgia are very small and far behind the international standard. The increase in financing can not itself be considered as a step forward if we can not determine the acceptable results, which should be based on systematic monitoring of the labor market.

Keywords: Higher education, Funding models, Human capital, EU, Georgia

The Bond Between Mother and Child Among Sumerians: Lullabies

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Abstract

The first lullaby recorded in the first written sources of the world history belongs to Sumerians. This perfect work is written as words out of Queen Abisimiti's mouth, who was the wife of Sumerian King Shulgi and really sad about the illness of one of their sons. This lullaby shows us that mothers carry the same feelings even thousands of years ago too and that there is a bond between mother and child based on love, compassion and trust. At the same time, the memory of Sumerian teacher, poet and writer Ludingirra that he wrote in episode "My dear Mother" on Tablet 16 of his book "Ludingirra, the Sumerian", which consists of 23 tablets that is describing the memoirs and narratives of him, "My childhood memory is my mother's smiling, sweet face. And the lullaby starts with u-a a-u-a sounds which she sang to us with her beautiful voice, has never faded away from my ears. I should have memorized the lyrics of the lullaby while my mother was rocking me on her feet", shows us that the lullaby is an expression of the mutual empathy and subjective bond between mother and child and also the oldest of the alternative narratives. The strong bond between mother and child starts with the conception of the child. Initially established as a biological relationship, this bond eventually leaves its place to emotionally endless trust and love. Lullabies are important part of the cultural heritage that strengthen the bond between mother and child and historical background goes back to Sumerians. Within this context, lullabies are the precursor of peaceful and calm times for the children when they are close to their mothers, listening to their lovely voice, finding consolation and diving into their sweet sleep, thus, the magical and special bond between mother and the child, lullabies in Sumerians have been examined.

Keywords: Sumerians, mother, child, lullaby.

Leadership as part of Professional Development & Capability within Healthcare: A training approach in a South East Asian Nation

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Abstract

Healthcare is becoming an increasingly difficult environment for professionals to navigate. For healthcare organizations to remain effective and successful, a new kind of healthcare leader is needed—one who has the right specific skills, personality traits and leadership qualities. In addition, healthcare leaders must be resilient and emotionally strong because the challenges are more complex and the stakes (oftentimes literally life and death situations) are much higher than other industries. With this background and context, Singapore General Hospital initiated a leadership training workshop since 2010 which consists of the signature 7 Habits of Highly Effective People and the 7Habits Leadership program. These programs are facilitated by trained inhouse staff who are able to understand the context of issues discussed; such that the leadership skills taught may be applied effectively. These programs have been well received and empowering for the various hospital staff; and brings about interprofessional interaction and learning; besides being enjoyable.

Keywords: Leadership, Professional Development, Healthcare

Illustrative Electrical Engineering In The Primary School

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Abstract

Electro technical kits have many positive effects in school education, suitably supplement as well as support it, and are also one of its subject matters. Considering the fast, global development information technology is experiencing, there is a growing need to combine computer systems and electro technical kits in education. This assists in the process of digitisation, too, which asserts itself in the conditions set for educating children as early as in nursery schools. The constructivist concept of education is based on the activities of students which lead to the development of their cognitive skills, thinking, and creativity; the issues of motivation, activity, independence, creativity, and humanising education are appreciated; respect is given to the notion that students interpret new facts on the basis of understanding what they learned previously; of their existing knowledge and experiences. These mental structures constitute patterns which serve as a foundation for new, constructed knowledge. When a teacher assumes the constructivist approach to education, they assess and diagnose the students' dispositions and attitudes to the expected content and to the manner of its processing. Subsequently, the teacher adapts their approach to these results. It is the teacher's responsibility to establish suitable conditions and materials for education to take place, to make it easier for students to construct new knowledge as a part of their education, to respect their individual traits and pace, ensure that the students are active, and combine their knowledge with activities and skills – all of this can be ideally combined by using of electro technical kits. The paper presents the results of past research surveys which were conducted in relation to incorporating electrical engineering into education, and of the effectiveness of the implemented education in the practical reality of teaching which includes using electro technical kits as one of the basic didactic training tools in this sphere of technics. One subject of discussion also includes the condition/the current state of implementing education in the primary school environment.

Keywords: Education; Technical Education; Electrotechnical kits; Illustrative Electrical Engineering; Primary School

Cognitive competences of preschool children in relation to their gross motor skills

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Abstract

Children need a wide range of skills to transition successfully to formal schooling. Promoting children's readiness for school is an important societal and it should be also governmental priority. There are known strategies such as grants or projects aimed on this problematics in the world, but not in the Czech Republic. However, the evolvement of motor skills (independent locomotion) enables the child to explore the environment, that leads to new and differentiated cognitive concepts, this problematics is still not in the center of interest in the Czech professional society. Researchers worldwide have not explained adequately how motor skills are connected with cognitive competences. Therefore, the aim of the project is to assess the relationship between the level of gross motor skills of pre-primary aged children and their cognitive competences. The research group consisted of 100 children from Czech kindergartens at the age $5,74 \pm 0,71$ years. For the assessment of gross motor skills was used standardized TGMD-2 test battery. The cognitive competences of a child were assessed by the standardized test, which is mapping child's readiness for school attendance (MaTeRS). The Ethics Committee approval of the author's department was obtained for the research. The participation of the child in the research was voluntary, anonymous, free of charge and with the possibility to withdraw from the research anytime. The data was obtained within the project IGA_PdF_2019_015. The findings could have implications for government and teachers to focus more on development of cognitive and motor skills in preschool children.

Keywords: Cognitive ability, motor skills, children, preschool

Relationship between Motor Skills and Academic Performance in preschool children

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Abstract

Current educational strategies prefer a close link between movement and academic skills. Education in the youngest age categories of human life enhances the effects of the educational process in older age categories. Retention increases and stability of acquired skills becomes permanent. Current research deals with the relationship between motor skills, physical activity or fitness and the academic skills of children. The aim of this research is to determine the relationship between Motor Skills and Academic Performance in pre-school children. In this period, in some cases, it is still possible to eliminate some problems in the area of motor skills by appropriately selected educational methods and procedures. The level of motor skills was determined by TGMD-2 test. To determine the level of academic skills, a subtest for the evaluation of graphomotorics and visual-motor abilities called MaTeRs was used, which is used to assess the school readiness of a pre-school child in the area of fine motor skills. In the research participated 100 children aged 5.26 ± 0.45 years. The relationship between graphomotorics and child's motor skills was determined by the t-test. Data was obtained within the project IGA_PdF_2019_015. Exploring the importance of preschool child motor skills for its future success in the educational process is still in its beginnings. Therefore, it is necessary to consider this issue in a given age category to a much greater extent and to examine it from various points of view.

Keywords: Preschool age, graphomotor skills, vizuo-motor skills, cognitive premise, motorics

Citizenship Education for Adults for Sustainable Democratic Societies

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Abstract

One of the most important features of democracy, the co-existence of equal individuals with the same rights and opportunities in participation in social and political life, is that citizens should ensure that they develop mutual awareness and acceptance, as well as awareness of personal dignity and autonomy. Besides, democratic culture is a pluralistic culture, which requires the ability of citizens to look at situations and events from different angles without being completely relative. The ability to participate in multi-voice creation and discussion processes is the basis of social and political involvement in a participatory democracy. Therefore, education related to sustainable democratic societies has to give individuals the ability to cope with the relativity of reality. Sustainable democratic societies need citizens who are aware of the relationship between knowledge and power. Education, therefore, should address learners not only as receiving knowledge but also as citizens who produce knowledge and can sustain it for life. To achieve this success of education also depends on gaining knowledge, skills, values and democratic behaviors in the adulthood process in addition to the school process, and on maintaining them. In particular, adults have a key role in ensuring that society is democratic and sustainable, by making decisions on the permanence and continuity of the world/society, as an example to the new participants of the democratic society. In this context, the purpose of this research is to determine the needs of adults for citizenship education in a sustainable democratic society. The study was designed in qualitative research design and was carried out by using phenomenology research method. The study group consisting of adults was determined by criteria sampling method. The data of the study were collected via the demographic information form, the semi-structured interview form, and the event text completion form. The data obtained was analyzed by using the descriptive analysis method. The perspectives of adults towards citizenship education will be presented according to the themes created. The results and recommendations of the study are not included as the data analysis process continues.

Keywords: Sustainability, democracy, adult education, citizenship education, citizenship awareness

Lifelong Learning Versus Agnotology In The Cyber World

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Abstract

Some concepts such as lifelong learning along with the beginning of the twenty-first century began to become more popular all over the world. Undoubtedly, the development of technology at a dizzying pace and the fact that access to information is made easier than ever, has an important role in making lifelong learning so popular. While accessing a lot of information required a time-consuming process, it has become possible to reach information within seconds by means of the facilities offered by the Internet. In today's societies, thanks to the opportunities offered by the internet, people of all ages and social status are more likely to have more and more information than the past, but the possibility of having false or incomplete information due to the information provided by the Internet has increased as well. In 2008, the term – agnotology - was coined to describe the study of ignorance and its cultural production. Agnotology tries to answer how and why we do not have knowledge about things. On the other hand, lifelong learning includes the answers to the question of how to reach the right information through lifelong ways. This study aims to help lifelong learners how to diagnose and cope with agnotological productions in cyber environments. For this purpose, various scientific studies on this subject have been examined. The results and recommendations of the study obtained in the light of the data examined are not included as the data analysis process continues.

Keywords: Lifelong learning, agnotology, cyber world.

Understanding Mobility of Elderly People in Super-aging Society

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Abstract

Japan is known as a super-aging society in the world. In Japan, Toyota City is considered as the epitome of Japan because similarities of land-use and population et al. between Toyota City and the whole country. Regarding importance of transportation system, Higuchi et al. (2016) showed that better mobility opportunity brought elderly people to be more active in their lives. Ando et al. (2018) reported that car driving has a positive relation with QOL (quality of life) for elderly people. In order to search for smart solutions in transportation systems, we must understand mobility of elderly people in this super-aging society. Therefore, a survey was conducted by targeting three super-aging districts in Toyota City: Ishino, Obara and Asahi, where the aging rates expressed by percentages of elderly people are 30%, 33% and 41% respectively. By the way, elderly is defined as being 65 years old and over. Totally, 889 samples were obtained from all 2,292 households with the elderly people. Contents of the survey include daily life activities, travel modes and so on. As the people mainly drive cars as their travel tools, analysis is also focused on the driving in the future. In terms of comparison among three districts, some differences are understood. Most differences are reasoning different locations of hospitals and shopping facilities. Except effects of the facilities locating, all elderly people of three districts behave and think very similarly. For example, they rarely make use public transport system and tend to driving cars five more years. These kinds of results can make people have a common understanding for the mobility of elderly people in a super-aging society and further call the attentions to make a future plan so as to approaching to a sustainable mobility society. In this paper, the detail results of the surveys and some additional discussions are summarized to let all understand what may happen and what should do from now. What we obtained from three targeted districts tell us that elderly people show similar behavior and attitude with their mobility in their daily lives and for the future. Driving cars till 80 years old and older is expected by most of the elderly people. In order to help someone who may not be well to drive a car by himself/herself, the ride-sharing driven by other elderly people seems be good choice. By making use of the ADAS (advanced driving assistant system) equipped cars, the ride-sharing service business which is operated by elderly drivers and is used by elderly people will be very realistic. Driving cars makes elderly drivers slow down their aging. Ride-sharing service let elderly people have more choices of travel mode so as to ensure their mobility even in the low developed public transportation system cities and areas.

Keywords: Smart solutions; Sustainable mobility; Elderly people; Transportation based on communication; Super-aging society

Graded Tasks as a Specific Teaching Situation in Mathematics

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Abstract

The pupil acquires mathematical knowledge and skills in mathematics primarily through the solution of appropriately chosen tasks. The quality and type of mathematical knowledge that pupils create is also greatly influenced by the way they work with the chosen role in the classroom, which depends largely on the teacher and his/her teaching approach. These two aspects – the appropriate choice of tasks and their implementation in mathematical teaching, form the basis of effective mathematics teaching. Therefore, it is important to prepare teachers to work with types of tasks that could be used effectively in teaching. One of the solutions can be represented by so-called graded tasks, which have significant educational potential in mathematical teaching, but work with them and especially their creation is difficult for teachers. The aim of the paper is to identify the level of preparedness of future teachers of primary education in full-time and combined forms for working with graded tasks in mathematics lessons. The research was attended by 108 full-time students and 35 combined students at the Faculty of Education, Palacký University in Olomouc. The questionnaire of own design was used, in which the respondents were to evaluate the effectiveness of graded tasks in teaching, their influence on the development of mathematical thinking, their difficulty in teacher training, etc. The obtained results were evaluated by basic descriptive statistics (for example the studied field, form of study, length, etc.) and using Fisher's combinatorial test.

Keywords: Graded tasks, teaching situation, mathematics, prospective students, teachers, teacher's beliefs, teachers's self-efficacy

Teaching Situations that Support Functional Thinking

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Abstract

Functional thinking is a cognitive process specific to man. It enables analysis and synthesis of relations between objects and phenomena and facilitates the solution of theoretical and practical problems. Important for functional thinking are a sense of causality and dependence. In the field of education, mathematics and its applications are mainly devoted to the development of functional thinking, specifically in the topics of relationships and data processing. Recent research conducted in our Department of Mathematics focused on the use of knowledge and skills of first year mathematics student teachers in solving problems with functional content at all Czech Republic educational faculties using a non-standardized didactic test. In this article, we will discuss learning situations that support functional thinking using tasks selected from the above mentioned test, with focus on tasks that test the ability to read graph data. We will consider the results of a questionnaire survey of mathematics teachers which identifies a reflection of practice teachers on assigning tasks to promote functional thinking in teaching mathematics at lower secondary schools.

Keywords: functional thinking, teaching situations, teacher, mathematics, graphs.

Directions of Formation of Favorable Competitive Environment in Azerbaijan's Leasing Services Market

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Abstract

The article is dedicated to investigating existing competitive environment in the Azerbaijani leasing market, analyzing criteria and indicators characterizing it, identifying the ways in which the leasing company's marketing policy will be enhanced, and disclosing directions for the formation of a competitive environment in the country's market. For this purpose, the author has examined the major aspects of theoretical competition in the article, highlighting the competitive advantages of the leasing services market as well as the elements of the marketing mechanism that effectively operates in the market (price policy, frequency of services provided by leasing companies, intensity of consideration of initial leasing documents and claims), terms and conditions of leasing deals, advanced information technologies, corporate information systems, including the use of the Internet), the features of price formation for leasing services were disclosed, and SWOT analysis of Azerbaijani leasing market was conducted. In addition, the article highlights the importance of choosing the main strategic directions and competitive methods in the leasing services market, and has made relevant proposals to improve the leasing company's marketing policy as well as the formation of a favorable competitive environment in the leasing market of Azerbaijan as a whole.

Key words: Leasing, services market competitive advantages, competitive environment, price formation, marketing policy

Modern Problems of Professional Training of Accountants and Auditors

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Abstract

The main purpose of the study is to research and evaluate the processes that have arisen in the development and improvement of the training of professional accountants and auditors, as well as recommendations for improving the efficiency of their work. One of the areas of introduction of information technology in Azerbaijan is the widespread use of electronic documents by economic entities. The result of its use was the integrated automation of such labor functions as the acceptance for accounting of primary accounting documents, the monetary dimension of accounting objects and the current grouping of facts of economic life. Scientific articles, monographs and other information of domestic and foreign economists on the problems of accounting, economic analysis and fundamentals of the theory and methodology of auditing, normative, methodological and methodical materials were the theoretical basis of the study. The improvement of technology training should include an increase in the time of practical training aimed at the development and consolidation of skills. It is necessary to use various forms of practical training. The professional education of accountants should be continuous throughout the professional career. It is necessary to develop the acquired competencies within the framework of additional professional education and self-education.

Keywords: Financial statements, accountant, auditor, automation.

The Relationship of Cognitive Functions and Ability of Cooperation and Social Maturity

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Abstract

The presented paper aims to present the results of the pilot study of the issue and preparedness for the school of children in the Czech Republic. When starting compulsory schooling, the child's cognitive competence is usually assessed to predict the child's success in the teaching process. However, the child's ability to integrate into a group of classmates, to carry out common activities with them and to contribute to the creation of positive school class relationships also plays an important role. The research was carried out in order to map the level of preparedness for school for pre-school children in the kindergarten. The MaTeRS method used (Vlčková, Poláková, 2013) makes it possible to assess the developmental level of the child. In the partial research is assessed relationship of the level of cognitive competences and social adaptability skills of the child. Social adaptability is characterized by emotional maturity, social maturity and the ability to cooperate with other children. The research group consisted of 100 children of pre-school age in average age $5,74 \pm 0,71$ years. For the given research, the ethics committee obtained approval from the author's department. The research was realized by those kindergartens where their management agreed to cooperate within the research. Furthermore, the agreement of the legal representatives of each child was obtained. The purpose of the communication is to compare and update the survey of children's readiness for the school with other studies focused on the monitored area. The research was supported from grant IGA_PdF_2019_015. Mentioned problematics in this age category has not been studied further. At the same time, not only cognitive, but also social competences also contribute to the success of a person in different levels of education and last but not least in professional life.

Keywords: Pre-school, maturity, cognitive competence, society

Otizimli Çocuklara Spor Liderliği Yapan Bireylerin Ruhsal Durumlarının İncelenmesi (İstanbul Anadolu Yakası Örneği)

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Abstract

This research was designed to determine the relationship between the mood of persons who are the sports leader of children with autism and age&gender variables by analyzing their moods by these variables at the same time. To make suggestions at the end of the research was the other purpose. While the population of the research was composed of persons who are the sports leaders of children with autism; the sample of the research was composed of 50 people who are the sports leaders (26 female, 24 male) of children with autism in the Anatolian side of İstanbul. SCL-90 r Symptom Check List was used to determine the moods of persons who are the sports leaders of children with autism. This scale was developed by Derogatis et al.,(Derogatis, Lipman, Richels 1974); its validity and reliability studies were actualized by Kılıç (Kılıç, 2016) in Turkey. In the analysis of the data, frequency and percentage analyses were utilized to specify the specifications of sports leaders participated in the study. T-test and Tukey analyses were used to review the differentiation of psychological symptom levels based on the specifications of the sample group. There was not a statistically significant difference in the gender variable of persons who are the sports leaders of children with autism ($p>0,05$). As the age increases, obsessive-compulsive levels, interpersonal sensitivity, depression, anxiety, anger-hostility, phobic anxiety, paranoid thought, and general symptom levels increase. However, there was found a significant difference solely in anxiety sub-dimension (ANX) ($p<0,05$).

Key words: Autism, Sports Leader, Psychological Symptoms, Sports

A Study of Fear of Missing Out Intergenerational Developments (Fomo) and Its Connection with Perfectionism and Depression

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Abstract

The aim of this research is to examine the level of fear of missing out intergenerational developments and its connection with perfectionism and depression. 604 people, in Nicosia, born between the years 1965-2000, named as “x”, “y”, “z” generations and owning smart phones participated in this study. Personal Information Forms, Social Network Dependency Scale (SNDS), Multi-dimensional Perfectionism Scale (MDPS), and Beck Depression Scale (BDS) were conducted with the participants, 232 in the “z”, 204 in the “y”, and 168 in the “x” generation. According to results among the generations dealt with in this research, the “x” generation was observed to be away from the “technology generation” and the ones in 39-52 age range had the lowest scores in SNDS and BDS. At the end of the multi-regression analysis, a significant connection was observed between SNDS, MDPS and BDS variables.

Keywords: Internet, social network, generations, depression, perfectionism

The Comparison of Finnish and Turkish Higher Education Policies

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Abstract

Today, many researchers in the world include international comparative studies in their studies more increasingly. Since higher education policies shape societies, its importance is increasing. When the literature is examined, it is noteworthy that comparative studies on higher education have increased. In this study, higher education policies in Finland and Turkey are analyzed comparatively in the context of academic, economic, political and social perspectives. When the findings are analyzed, it is observed that the four dimensions of Finland's higher education policies in relation to the international perspective come to the fore: These are the policies that emphasize academic, economic, political and social reasons. In Turkey, the driving force in the context of policy-making towards the international dimension of higher education policy has been triggered by the inclusion of the Bologna process. Higher education in Turkey increasingly gets interested in international education policy during recent years and it is seen that they develop policies and strategies in higher education. It is observed that the regional strategies aimed at international student potential with Erasmus + Plus are followed, and universities included internationalization strategies through CoHE.

Keywords: Turkey, Finland, Higher Education Policy, Internationalization, Comparative Education.

The Role of Academic Leaders in Lifelong Learning in Higher Education

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Abstract

Technological developments that took place in the 21st century also affected higher education institutions. This change has created an obligation to respond to the effects and needs of globalization. In response to these developments, the emphasis on lifelong learning and individual who "learns how to learn" in higher education institutions has become more and more important in order to educate individuals who fulfill the needs of the century. In general, studies on topics such as the development of lifelong learning in higher education and the role of academic leaders are limited in Turkey. In this perspective, the aim of this study is to examine the perceptions of academic leaders working in higher education in Turkey about lifelong learning, the strategies they applied, the difficulties they faced and their views towards their experiences. Therefore, in accordance with the nature of this study, a descriptive phenomenological pattern was used from qualitative research methods. The working group was established with maximum diversity which is the purposeful sampling technique and it was discussed in depth by selecting 10 managers from the middle-level managers who work at the universities in Marmara region. In this study, the data were collected with a semi-structured interview form created by the researchers. In the analysis of data, content analysis method was used. As a result of the research, it was observed that administrators in higher education defined life-long learning in a similar way to the definitions in the literature. In addition, strategies of administrators on lifelong learning and their views concerning their experiences and their views on the difficulties they encountered were revealed in the research. In the last part, suggestions were made in regard to the results of the research.

Keywords: Lifelong Learning, Higher Education, Academic Leader, Turkey.

Comparison of Organizational Commitment Levels of Teachers Working in Formal and Informal Religious Education Institutions

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Abstract

Formal religious education is the name given to religious education and training in schools affiliated to the Ministry of National Education. Informal religious education in comparison covers religious education activities carried out by the Presidency of Religious Affairs in Turkey. In this study, the organizational commitment levels of teachers who have equal professional qualifications and personal rights are compared. The population of the study consists of 328 Religious Culture and Moral Knowledge, Imam Hatip High Schools Vocational Lessons and Qur'an Course teachers working in Istanbul in 2019. "Organizational Commitment Scale" developed by Ustuner was used as data collection tool. As a result of the research, it was revealed that the commitment of the teachers in both groups was found either higher or the same. However it was found that teachers working in two different institutions had different perceptions about participation in management.

Keywords: Lifelong Education, Informal Education, Organizational Commitment, Religious Education,

Evaluation of Teachers Use Electronic Systems in Higher Education

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Abstract

The article researches the development mechanisms of using the e-management system by teachers in the example of the University of Economy, one of the leading universities of Azerbaijan. Application of a Learning Management System (LMS) in Azerbaijan State University of Economy and teachers' methodology of using lectures placed in LMS have been analyzed. Statistic data on uploading lectures to LMS system reveal that teachers' interest has been increased to the system. The problems related this system are also examined further, and some proposals have been put forward about the ways on how to solve the problems, the transition from traditional publication to e-publication, open education system, implementation pilot projects and the means to provide comfort and employment of students and teachers at the university. The article assesses strategically circumstances formed by external factors in order to check the impact on low usage of e-resources by teachers at the university. The primary purpose is to find the ways on how to increase the utilization of LMS system by teachers and give recommendations to them about it. The article also deals with one of the important requirements - the processes in the direction of nationalizing programs used in the e-management system.

Key words: E-management system, e-resource, e-lecture, interactive training, higher education, social reading.

Ethical Aspects of the Teacher-Student Relationship

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Abstract

The personality of a teacher and his or her relationship to students has been a much-debated issue, including the influence of a quality relationship between the teacher and the student during the complete educational process is beyond question. The presented article reflects on the ethical aspects of the teacher-student relationship. The study group included 127 students (practising or future teachers) of the Department of Education. Using the reminiscence method, the participants were asked to describe a situation when they felt somewhat harmed by a teacher. The research was designed as a concurrent immersed (grounded) strategy. The data was collected concurrently in terms of the qualitative and quantitative approach, however, the data acquired by one method is dominant in the research analysis. In our case, the qualitative data was the dominant data (acquired by in-depth analysis of the students' statements); the quantitative data (frequency) had more of an additional and enriching character (Cresswell, 2003). Our qualitative analytical work with data was based on procedures analogous to open axial coding within Grounded Theory (Strauss, Corbin, 1999; Hendl, 2016). The students' ruminations pointed out examples of a pathogenic teacher-student relationship, contradictory to the ethics policy. Some reminiscences also applied to development at the preschool age.

Keywords: Teacher, student, communication, moral aspects of communication

Problems of Novice School Principals

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to determine the problems faced by the novice school principals in Başakşehir district of Istanbul and to present the solution suggestions of them. The participants of this study, which were used as a qualitative research method, consisted of 60 novice school principals. The data collected by using semi-structured interview forms were analyzed with descriptive analysis method. The problems experienced by the novice school principals and the solutions of these problems were resolved by determining the dimensions of the school administration, other managers, the education process, teachers, students, ministries, provincial, district managers, and parents and by thematizing the answers given by the principals. As a result of this research, it was revealed that the problems such as low level of professional competence, slowness of bureaucratic works, negative attitudes towards school administrators, problems in rewarding system, problems in communication, inadequacy of legal regulations, problems in employee rights, problem of merit system, having to deal with unfounded complaints, paperwork increasing workload, other institutions and organizations avoiding taking responsibility, insufficiency of physical and material impossibilities, problems caused by parents, insufficient in-service training, problems with use of buildings, lack of belonging to teachers and lack of belonging, lack of sense of belonging and discipline had negative effects on school principals. It is determined that novice principals have expectations about extension of legal rights by new legislative arrangements, increasing in-service trainings before starting principal position, awards and performance system innovations, sanctions against unfounded complaints, increasing training for families, improvement in personal rights, and merit-based assignment in appointments.

Keywords: School management, educational management, school principals

Teachers' Views on the Reality Shock

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Abstract

This research was carried out in order to determine the stages of the reality shock experienced by teachers who have just started working in different branches and what kind effects the shock creates. The research was conducted in the phenomenological research design of qualitative research methods. The participants consisted of sixteen different branch teachers selected by criterion sampling technique from purposeful sampling. Since the research was carried out in the phenomenological research design, attention was paid to the fact that the participants consisted of teachers with 0 to 2 years of experience. The data was obtained with a semi-structured interview form and analyzed by using content analysis. The reality shock experienced by the teachers was discussed in five stages as expectation, disappointment / shock, survival, improvement and reflection. The data obtained so far shows that the reasons for the reality shock experienced by the teachers are the lack of support from colleagues and administrations, coping with student problems and cooperation with other teachers. It is stated that the reality shock experienced reveals situations such as loss of motivation, closure of self against communication and loss of enthusiasm against work.

Keywords: Teacher, reality shock, frustration.

Creating an Intergenerational Space in Schools: a Scale Development Study

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Abstract

Today's organizations are the working environments where people from the older generation continue to work with the improvement of the life standards, and the middle generation workers work together with the new graduated young generation. At the same time, developing technology and increasing competition conditions force organizations to become self-renewing organizations, which follow new developments and produce new information. One of the ways to become a learning organization is intergenerational learning. Intergenerational learning is that people from different generations can apply what they learn from each other. Therefore, it is necessary to bring together the knowledge and experience of different generations in educational organizations as in all organizations. The most important step of this is to create spaces that will bring together teachers from different generations. This study was carried out with the aim of developing a reliable and valid scale for determining the spaces where teachers from different generations are together. In this context, a pool of items with 45 questions was formed considering the data obtained from the interviews with teachers and the related literature. Expert opinions were obtained to ensure content validity, and two items were revised. This scale form was applied to 90 primary school teachers working in Derince district of Kocaeli province in the spring term of 2018-2017 academic year. All of them were returned but 12 of them were excluded from the evaluation due to the errors in the coding and the data were obtained from 78 teachers. An exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis was conducted for the validity of the scale. According to exploratory factor analysis, scale consists of four sub-dimensions and 25 items including socio-cultural activities, intergenerational sensitivity, educational meetings and educational activities. Total item correlations in the scale are taken as 0.571 and factor loadings are between 0, 420 and 0, 834. They explain 72.59 of the total variances. According to the confirmatory factor analysis performed after the exploratory factor analysis, the fit indexes of the scale were found to be sufficient and the four-dimensional structure was confirmed ($\chi^2/df=1,809$, RMSEA=,103 SRMR= ,764 TLI= ,852 CFI=,871 GFI=,706). The reliability of the scale was examined through Cronbach's Alpha internal consistency coefficient. As a result of the reliability analysis, the internal consistency coefficient was found to be $\alpha = .96$. Research results showed that Intergenerational Space Scale is a valid and reliable measurement tool with sufficient psychometric properties.

Key Words: Intergenerational Space, Scale Development, Teacher.

Effects of Transformational and Instructional Leadership Styles on Organizational Silence and Attractiveness in Aviation Education Institutions

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Abstract

Managers are expected to carry various leadership qualities in order to raise the human profile required by the society. Leadership becomes even more important when it comes to education that shapes our future from today. In educational institutions, especially transformational and instructional leadership have a particular importance and play an active role in conveying a classical managerial approach to a conception of the leader. The managers with these two leadership qualities will contribute to reduce their employees' perceptions of organizational silence and to increase the perception of organizational attractiveness. In this research, we analysed the effects of transformational and instructional leadership styles of the managers of high schools which contain aviation field of study, and their effects on organizational attractiveness and organizational silence. The universe of this study which relational model of quantitative research methods used, is the 749 teachers working in 21 public high school in 2017-2018 academic year in Turkey. In this study, the Transformational Leadership Scale and the Instructional Leadership Scale were used to determine the leadership styles of the managers according to the perceptions of the teachers while the Organizational Attractiveness Scale and the Organizational Silence Scale were used to determine the perceived organizational attractiveness and organizational silence of the teachers. SPSS 24.0 and LISREL 8.1 package programs were used in the analysis of the research data and the relations between the variables were examined by using Structural Equation Model and CHAID analysis. As a result of the research, it has been found that transformational and instructional leadership has positive effect with same direction on organizational attractiveness, positive effect with inverse direction on organizational silence and positive effect with inverse direction between organizational silence and organizational attractiveness. In addition, it has been found that the male teachers have higher perceived transformational leadership, instructional leadership, and organizational attractiveness than female teachers, while organizational silence perceptions did not show any statistically significant differences according to gender and marital status.

Keywords: Transformational Leadership, Instructional Leadership, Organizational Silence, Organizational Attractiveness, Aviation.

Yaşam Boyu Öğrenme Bağlamında Eğiticinin Eğitimi: “Dijital Çağda Yükseköğretimde Öğrenme ve Öğretme” Dersi Çıktılarının Değerlendirilmesi

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Özet

İnsanlığın varoluşundan beri farklı araç ve yöntemler ile gerçekleştirilen iletişim, yaşam devam ettiği sürece var olacak bir olgudur. Keyfi değil zorunlu bir ihtiyaç olan iletişim, insanın fiziksel, zihinsel ve psikolojik olarak hayatını devam ettirebilmesi için başvurduğu en önemli yöntemlerden biridir. Gelişen teknoloji, dönüşen toplumsal yaşam şüphesiz insanlar arasındaki iletişimi de etkilemiştir. Aydınlanma ile başlayan bilgi paylaşımı ve neticesinde kitlesel iletişim ihtiyacı, teknolojik gelişmelere bağlı olarak kitle iletişim araçlarının ortaya çıkmasına ve yoğun bir şekilde kullanılmasını sağlamıştır. Yazılı kaynakların çoğaltılması, sesin ve sonrasında görüntünün uzak mesafelere iletilmesi şeklinde gelişen teknolojik buluşlar, bugün 21. yüzyılın bilgi çağı ya da dijital çağ olarak nitelendirilmesini sağlamıştır. Dünyada var olan sınırsız bilginin sonsuz paylaşımını içeren dijital çağ, kitle iletişim araçlarının bilgi ve eğitim verme işlevlerini ön plana çıkarmıştır. Günümüz eğitim anlayışının temelini yüz yüze verilen örgün öğretim oluşturmakla birlikte bugün kitle iletişim araçlarının etkin kullanımı ile uzaktan eğitim de önemini artırmıştır. Öyle ki televizyonun kamusal yayıncılık yaptığı dönemlerde verilen derslerin yerini bugün bilgisayar teknolojisi aracılığıyla uzaktan eğitim almıştır. Televizyonun monolog yani tek taraflı iletişim özelliğine karşın, bilgisayar teknolojisi uzaktan eğitimin interaktif bir şekilde verilmesine olanak sağlamaktadır. Bu bağlamda internette uzun saatler harcayan, hem çalışıp hem eğitimini devam ettirmek veya boş zamanlarını değerlendirmek isteyen bireyler için yaşam boyu öğrenme fırsatı sunan uzaktan eğitim programları, bazı dezavantajları olmakla birlikte günümüzde büyük bir önem teşkil etmektedir. Eğitimin hayatın her alanında ulaşılabilir olması, toplumların kalkınmasında ve dönüşmesinde önemlidir. Herkesin eşit eğitim hakkına sahip olduğu göz önünde bulundurulduğunda; kamusal hizmetleri yerine getirmekle görevli üniversiteler, uzaktan eğitim faaliyetleri ile daha fazla sayıda kişiye ulaşabilmektedir. Bu bağlamda ele alınan çalışmada, Yüksek Öğretim Kurulu'nun (YÖK) “Dijital Dönüşüm” Projesi kapsamında eğiticinin eğitimini içeren “Dijital Çağda Yükseköğretimde Öğrenme ve Öğretme” dersinin kapsam ve sonuçlarını tespit etmek amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmada Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen Üniversitesi'nde görev yapan ve bu dersten başarılı olan akademik personel ile derinlemesine mülakat yapılmış; hem proje hem de dersin içeriği, kapsamı, sınırlılıkları ve uygulanabilirliği (etkinliği) değerlendirilmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda dijital dönüşümün ve eğiticinin bu dönüşümü takip edebilmesi gereği vurgusu ön plana çıkmış ancak dersin içeriği ve uygulanabilirliği ile ilgili bazı aksaklıklar olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İletişim, Yaşam Boyu Öğrenme, Uzaktan Eğitim, Eğiticinin Eğitimi, Dijital Dönüşüm.

Relationship between Education, Personal and Social Competences and Quality of Life of Adult Family Caregivers

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Abstract

Increasingly, lifelong learning is of growing importance and it refers to the constant experiences and needs of individuals adapting to the development of their personal and social skills in relation to the contexts and circumstances in which they are inserted. For this, one of the primary requirements is to be able to enjoy a high Quality of Life. For the family, the diagnosis of disability in children is a particularly significant time-consuming energy and mobilizing physical and economic resources, imposing itself as an important event inducing stress. It is an exploratory study with a quantitative data approach. The data analysis was performed using IBM SPSS Statistics (version 25) software. This study has as main objectives (1) to evaluate the Quality of Life of Family Caregivers of Adults with Disability or Intellectual Disability, by identifying the domains and facets of the WHOQOL-Bref most affected; (2) to study the measure of association between some variables related to the care delivery and Quality of Life of Family Caregivers; (3) to evaluate the differences in the indicators of QoL between genders and (4) to evaluate the relationship between the wear associated with the caring of the Family Caregivers and their Quality of Life. N=30 (family caregivers of adults with disabilities or intellectual disabilities, who are attending the centers of occupational activities of APPACDM of Santarém. All clients in the representative sample of the study who are integrated into the CAO social response are moderately or profoundly deficient between the ages 20-57). Instruments: Sociodemographic and Care Rendering Data Sheet, WHOQOL-Bref Quality of Life Scale, and Caregiver's Scale of Attrition. As results this study reveals that the WHOQOL-Bref domains are not significantly affected. It was also verified that there is a negative association between the objective and subjective burnout and the Quality of Life of the Family Caregivers. The scale of personal growth, however, is negatively related to quality of life. This study points to the importance of leadership investing in Family Caregivers in the sense of their personal growth and development of social skills.

Keywords: Education, Skills, Caregivers, Quality of life, WHOQOL.

Engagement of Latvian Local Municipalities in Social Entrepreneurship: Problems and Opportunities

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Abstract

Social entrepreneurship is a process of production of goods/offering services with an aim to solve social problems, rather than gain profit. It plays an ever-growing role in the contemporary society torn up by inequality, discrimination, social estrangement, etc. The purpose of the current investigation is to research the attitude of the Latvian local municipalities to the social entrepreneurship, to determine main problems and to work out the transformation scheme of the local municipalities, as well as specific proposals in the field. In order to attain these goals the authors have employed both quantitative (survey) and qualitative (semi-structured interviews) methods. The results suggest that 59% of municipalities are ready to support social enterprises, rather than found such themselves, thus opportunities are to be found in the sphere of transformation that includes the decentralization of management functions. In the end the article offers a new model of the local municipalities' management functions in relation to the social entrepreneurship.

Keywords: Social entrepreneurship; Local municipalities; Management functions; Social engagement

Contemporary Woman Director Profile and Sustainable Leadership in Perceptions of Secondary School Teachers

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Abstract

This study primarily aims to take a closer look at the contemporary woman director profile in terms of the perceptions of secondary school teachers. Gender equality is an important theme for sustainable organizations. Contemporary woman profile discussed in this study is a fitting concept for sustainable leadership model in education. Relational scanning method has been used in the study. 194 samples were chosen among teachers in charge at secondary schools in Kahramanmaraş province. Personal information form and “The Scale of the sufficiency of women directors” were used as data collection tool. Some of the findings of the study are as follows: Male teachers have a more positive approach towards the sufficiency of directors than female teachers. The gender of teachers is not a determining factor in directresses’ humane, conceptual and overall sufficiency. Teachers whose branch is social sciences have a more positive approach towards the sufficiency of women directors than teachers whose branch is positive sciences. The branch of teachers is not a determining factor in women directors conceptual sufficiency.

Key words: Woman director profile, perceptions of teachers, sustainable leadership

Learning Styles in University Students in the Context of Certain Demographic Characteristics

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Abstract

The objective of the present paper is to analyse the factor of learning styles in the context of selected demographic characteristics (gender, form and type of study) in full-time and part-time university students (future socio-occupational group of teachers). Learning styles represent a continuously monitored construct at all levels of education. It is inter alia related to academic achievement and preparation of high-quality professionals, which is the basic purpose and at the same time a measure of universities. The research sample consisted of 710 university students (mean age = 22.61, SD = 4.173, range 19-55 years) of whom 116 were male (mean age = 23.34, SD = 3.578, range = 19-42 years) and 594 were female (mean age = 22.47, SD = 4.268, range = 19-55 years). Data collection was performed by means of the Revised Two Factor Study Process Questionnaire (R-SPQ-2F; Biggs, Kember, & Leung, 2001). The questionnaire uses four subscales (Deep Motive, Deep Strategy, Surface Motive and Surface Strategy) and two higher order factors (Deep Approach and Surface Approach) to differentiate the preferences of learning styles. The reliability of the two higher factors reached an acceptable level of $\omega = .73 - .75$ (Martinelli, Raykov, 2017). The following statistical methods were applied: t-test, Mann-Whitney U test, Pearson correlation analysis, ANOVA. In the context of gender, the results suggested that men and women differed in the choice of surface approach ($p = .005$, men have a higher score), in the context of the form of study (full-time vs. part-time) where significant differences were observed in the deep approach learning style ($p = .021$, part-time students have a higher score); in the context of the type of study (teaching vs. non-teaching courses) where students of non-teaching courses had a higher score in deep motive ($p = .017$). In relation to the academic environment, these results are considered important and useful for further research. The limitations and application possibilities of the results are further discussed in the paper.

Keywords: Learning styles, Students, Teachers

Academic Motivation in the Context of Demographic and Study Characteristics

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Abstract

The concept of motivation is investigated in various scientific disciplines and primarily focuses on an analysis of “what and why” people do. A large number of research studies focus on performance motivation. Academic motivation is often considered a degree of motivation (amotivation) for study in university students. It includes the causes and reasons explaining why people study (Murton et al. 2008, Paulsen & Feldman, 2005) and becomes the key aspect of academic achievement. The present paper focuses on an analysis of academic motivation among university students in the context of demographic and study variables (type of study, form of study). The research sample consisted of 710 university students (mean age = 22.61, SD = 4.173, range 19-55 years) of whom 116 were male (mean age = 23.34, SD = 3.578, range = 19-42 years) and 594 were female (mean age = 22.47, SD = 4.268, range = 19-55 years). The study was conducted in compliance with applicable ethical principles. The data were obtained by means of the Academic Motivation Scale (AMSC-28, Vallerand, et al., 1992). This is a scale based on the self-determination theory and comprises 28 items divided into 7 subscales assessing 3 types of intrinsic motivation, 3 types of extrinsic motivation, and amotivation. The reliability of the questionnaire reached an acceptable level of $\omega = .81$ (Vallerand, et al., 1992). Statistical methods applied: t-test, Mann-Whitney U test, Pearson correlation analysis, ANOVA. The results of the survey suggest statistically significant differences in the context of gender and age. There are significant differences between men and women in the following dimensions Intrinsic motivation – to know ($p = .001$, women have a higher score), Extrinsic motivation – identified ($p = .003$, women have a higher score), and amotivation ($p = .003$, men have a higher score). In relation to age, the results of the Pearson correlation analysis confirmed a significant correlation between extrinsic motivation – identified ($r = -.112$, $r^2 = .013$, $p = .003$) and extrinsic motivation – external regulation ($r = -.112$, $r^2 = .013$, $p = .003$), which decrease with age. The results are significant in the context of the academic environment. The paper also discusses the limitations of the study and the application framework of the results.

Keywords: Motivation, Academic motivation, Students

The Correlation Between Learning Styles and Academic Achievement in University Students

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Abstract

The issue of academic achievement is the key aspect of the academic environment and as such is subject to extensive research investigating the factors that affect it. One of the significant factors includes learning styles and attitudes of university students to study. Thus the aim of this study was to analyse the relationships between learning styles and academic achievement. The researchers focused on what factors of learning styles were associated with individual domains of academic achievement, in what ways they related to academic achievement, and whether these associations were somehow affected or mediated by students' demographic characteristics. The data were obtained by means of two questionnaires: the Revised Two Factor Study Process Questionnaire (R-SPQ-2F; Biggs, Kember, & Leung, 2001), which uses four subscales (Deep Motive, Deep Strategy, Surface Motive a Surface Strategy) and two higher order factors (Deep Approach and Surface Approach) to determine the preferences of learning styles (the reliability of the two higher factors reached an acceptable level of $\omega = .73 - .75$; Martinelli, Raykov, 2017) and the Academic Achievement Questionnaire (AAQ, Novotný & Křeménková, in preparation) which is a new 9-item questionnaire designed to measure academic achievement. The questionnaire includes three subscales: study performance, coping with study requirements, and social adaptation. The reliability of the questionnaire subscales reached an acceptable level of $\omega = .801, .810$ and $.638$. The research sample consisted of 710 university students (mean age = 22.61, SD = 4.173, range 19-55 years) of whom 116 were male (mean age = 23.34, SD = 3.578, range = 19-42 years) and 594 were female (mean age = 22.47, SD = 4.268, range = 19-55 years). The study was conducted in compliance with applicable ethical principles. The data were analysed in SPSS 21 using descriptive statistics calculation, correlation analysis, and multiple linear regression (Stepwise method). The results suggested that the total score of academic achievement and subscale scores were positively correlated with the deep approach and its subcomponents, and negatively correlated with the surface approach and its subcomponents. The regression analyses confirmed that the surface strategy, deep motive and deep strategy explain 12% of the variance of the total score of academic achievement (adj. $R^2 = .118$), the deep and surface strategies explain 5% of the study performance aspect of academic achievement (adj. $R^2 = .050$), the surface and deep strategy and deep motive explain 9% of the handling of study demands aspect of academic achievement (adj. $R^2 = .092$), and the surface and deep motive explain 4% of the social adaptation aspect of academic achievement (adj. $R^2 = .041$). The demographic and study characteristics of the participants (gender, study year, type and form of study, and special educational needs) do not affect the relationship between learning style and academic achievement. The present paper also discusses the implications and limitations of the study.

Keywords: Learning, Learning styles, Academic achievement, University students

Enhancing Education for Smart Cities: Evidence from Omani Higher Education Institutions

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Abstract

The focus of this paper is to examine the interrelated influences of service delivery in institutions of higher education (HEIs) in Oman on the advancement of sustainable education for smart cities. Another important objective is the evaluation of the pertinent educational curriculums and programs used by HEIs in Oman to stimulate and develop the sustainability of the smart city approach. Researchers intend to adopt aspects of the triple helix model, which have been used as an analytical framework to analyze the knowledge-based innovation systems in higher education institutions. Data is collected from stakeholders in HEIs through structured interviews, and questionnaires, as well as statistical trends collected from official, published reports. Data analysis will keep with Lombardi et al., (2012) methodology and use Stata software to investigate the correlation between indicators. The study contributes to the debate of HEIs' role in smart city initiatives and has implications to their role in education for smart city initiatives developing in the region, which is an evolving idea that requires more investigation to advance our understanding in developing countries.

Keywords: Sustainable education, smart city, institutions of higher education, technology, innovation

The Innovative Approaches and Methods of Specialists Training in Higher Education in Azerbaijan

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Abstract

The training of top-level specialists should be clearly and flexibly linked to technological and innovative changes in the national economy. The structure of professional training should correspond to the structure of demand for them from the public sector and large and medium-sized entrepreneurs. This means that the educational system should be closely integrated into the national economy of Azerbaijan, sensitively catch the ongoing innovation changes in higher universities of Azerbaijan. This paper considers some of the problems of higher education and directions to solve them in Azerbaijan, as well as the issues of implementation and improving new teaching methods in universities, in particular at Azerbaijan State Economic University (UNEC). The authors systematized having experience in the following disciplines: Organizational Culture, Behavioral Sciences, Business Ethics, Negotiation Techniques, Business Organization and Management, Technology Management, Innovation Management, Strategic Management in various The universities of Azerbaijan (Western University, Baku University of Business, Azerbaijan's Private University, Azerbaijan Institute of National Economy under the Cabinet of Ministers of Azerbaijan, SPAA, Azerbaijan State Economic University, etc.) also offered a number of recommendations: The guidelines for improving the process of innovative transformations in the educational process.

Keywords: State support of higher education in Azerbaijan, innovative changes in higher education, innovative teaching methods in universities, a rational combination of traditional and innovative teaching methods, prospects for the development of higher education in Azerbaijan.

The current position of science development in the world and in Azerbaijan

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Abstract

Science, knowledge, scientific output and scientific enterprises are leading resource which possesses decisive significant in the field of general development and especially in economical development. Scientific and research activity in the world experience is regarded as scientific and technical development indices in the country. While studying the key indicators of science in Azerbaijan, in 2005-2015, it was determined that the number of research and development organizations increased from 136 to 141 during 2000-2015. Also, the total number of scientific articles published in the scientific journals included in the scientific citation index system, such as SciencesCitation Index (SCI) and Social SciencesCitation Index (SSCI), is calculated. As a source of information it is accepted the US National Science Foundation and Thomson Reuters scientific statistical database of the international scientific organizations. It was founded that the role of number of staff dealing with the research is lower in executed scientific technical works for objective reasons. It is explained as follows: their potential is not fully used; In order to realise their potential the favourable environment, conditions and initial capital are not at the same level. Correlation and regression equation (OLS) structured according to the mathematical economy methods and dependency among variables are determined. At the same time although in equation the volume of basic facilities are many but as a result of not using fully the statistic significance of this factor is low and negative sign. Application of obtained and will be obtained scientific achievements, inventions are very weak in strong competition in globalization and international free economic conditions.

Keywords: Scientific research activity, researches and developments, indexes of scientific citation

A Phenomenological Study of Understanding Betel Quid Culture in the Town Of San Gabriel, La Union

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Abstract

Betel quid mastication is one of the most distinctive cultures of the highlands, particularly the Cordillera Administrative Region and some parts of the northern and Muslim areas of the Philippines. The habit has been prominent and is already viewed as an integral part of culture. The research study aims to determine the elements of betel quid chewing in the town of San Gabriel, La Union. It also aims to determine the cultural practices of betel quid mastication in the town of the place. The research design is phenomenological; the researchers have conducted the study by interviewing the participants regarding their experiences with betel quid mastication. The method of data-collection chosen is a semi-structured interview, allowing the respondents to clarify or further expand their reply. People initiated and are more likely to initiate the habit of chewing betel quid during their childhood. People who chew betel quid started chewing due to the influence of their peers and the environment they are in which is filled with people who masticate betel quid. The chewers claimed that practicing the mastication of betel quid brings more positive impacts than negative impacts. Due to migration, the culture continued to spread outside of the region of its origin to other nearby places.

Keywords: Betel Quid, Chewing, Addiction, Betel Nut

The Role of Translation Studies and Translation Theory in the Far East

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Abstract

The translation activity, which began to transform into a discipline with James Holmes's, seminal paper entitled "The Name and Nature of Translation Studies" in 1972 has increasingly established relationship with such disciplines as linguistics, literature, sociology, philosophy, anthropology, archeology, and so on. In terms of this relationship between Translation Studies and these disciplines, this academic field of study has also evolved into an inter-disciplinary branch of science over time. As a result scholars have introduced many different theories and approaches under linguistic, cultural, sociological and technological revolutions and turns with TS. The foundations of translation studies have begun to be established in this way. When one considers overall TS literature, he/she can see that most of the translation theories and approaches are actually western centered. In fact, it may be because the West is in a sense more advanced than the East in terms of scientific developments. But did only the Western approaches have an impact on the translation activity in terms of its gaining a scientific status? What is the position of far eastern countries like China and Japan on translation and translation studies? What is the contribution of scholars to the far east in the advancement of translation studies? Do the far eastern scholars put forward any theories or approaches to contribute to the translation process, its function, and production, like their counterparts in the west or do they at least study in this respects? In this geography, what kind of translation problems do scholars deal with and what are the similarities and differences between East and West? Based on these questions, the study questions the place of translation studies and translation theories in the far eastern countries such as China and Japan, and makes a scrutinization on how they are received in these geographies?. It is hoped that this study will contribute to the emergence of new paradigms in order to support the progressive structure of translation studies in parallel with the translation needs in the far east.

Keywords: Translation studies, translation theories, translation approaches, far east, China, Japan.

Recommendations for Translation Students on Subject-Matter Specialization in Translation Based on Views of Experts

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Abstract

During the translator education, students are expected to have a bilingual and cultural competence, as well as gain a subject-matter specialization in their fields of interest. However, the concept of specialization is often used in a wide sense within translation studies. As a result, there are many areas that can be classified as a field of specialization among thousands of specialized areas. Thus, it is necessary to redefine the concept of subject-matter specialization in translation, to describe the path to specialization in any field in translation and to make students of translation studies well aware of the course of the specialization process. At this point, such questions arise: should the courses on subject matter specialization be offered by the professors of the field, or by translation academics who have translation competence and theoretical knowledge of the field but do not have any experience in the market on that field of specialization? Or should professional translators who work in the field offer these courses? Thus, the aim of this study is to address the subject of subject-matter specialization in translation under the light of above mentioned questions and to make recommendations particularly to the translation students for their courses on specialization. In this respect, the views of professional translators in the market as well as the academicians and experts working in the fields of Translation Studies, Philosophy, Archeology and so on were taken in the study and the obtained data were subjected to qualitative analysis.

Keywords: Translation, subject-matter specialization, expert views, qualitative analysis, recommendations.

Education and Development: Efforts to Measure Human Well-Being

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Abstract

It is evident from research on economic and social progress that economic growth does not always lead to social progress but, in some cases, leads to increased socio-political tension, social inequality and poverty. Sometimes even having increasing production of aggregate product on background, the state of the population is deteriorating and economic growth does not provide for a fair distribution of income. A new approach to the concept of economic development began in the world economy in the late XX century. According to these approaches, economic growth cannot be considered as the main purpose and the indicator of development. In addition to economic growth, there are a number of indicators and their mutual relationship promote human development and well-being. An important place among these indicators occupies education and its quality. When evaluating the level of economic growth, attention should be focused not on the growth rate but on the quality (its sources and factors). The basic idea of the concept of human development and its measurement, which began to take shape in the late 1980s, is that people are not only a means, but also the ultimate goal of economic prosperity. In this sense, the purpose of growth cannot be characterized only by increasing wealth, investment opportunities and financial resources. The purpose of development is to provide a favorable environment for people to live a long and healthy life, to ensure their personal freedom and social protection, and to improve their material and spiritual well-being. This article examines the correlation between indicators characterizing the welfare of the population and economic growth, comparing the position of Azerbaijan in the accounts of international economic organizations on the relevant indicators. The authors did a comparative analysis with other countries the impact of human development on people's incomes and the role of education in human development and in the wellbeing of the population.

Keywords: Human Development, wellbeing, GDP growth, education, income

Teaching Anatomy in Physical Education: Deductive Versus Inductive Methodology

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Abstract

Physical education (PE) is an important topic of public health, and one of its major purposes today is lifelong participation in sport. Appropriate implementation of this goal requires PE instructors to possess substantial knowledge in human anatomy, which is the premise for the construction of lifelong effective exercise programs. The level of public awareness in a basic structure of the human body remains low for years and continues to be a challenge for trainees. Traditional teaching approach in anatomy studies utilizes inductive methodology, where body parts of the structure are taught separately and then students gather received information to create the whole picture. This methodology might be productive for medical students since the process, supported by cadaver and medical imaging presentation, continuously underlines morphological interrelation of separately studied body parts. Teaching anatomy in the nonmedical program like physical education, however, has an intent for a holistic understanding of the subject to accentuate functional anatomy, which differs from its classical purely structural comprehension. This alternative educational approach considers separate body parts deduced from general principles of body composition and function. Consequently, we suggested in this study that deductive rather than an inductive form of teaching anatomy in PE might bring the difference and ease the studying process. To statistically analyze this hypothesis traditionally utilized in PE inductive educational approach for anatomy study was compared with the newly introduced deductive form of teaching through retrospective evaluation students' exam results. Exam scores of 1167 freshman students were divided into two groups: population group and sample group. The population group included 1055 exam results of students formerly taught by conventional inductive methodology whereas the sample group was comprised of 114 students' exam results received during last semester after the deductive presentation of anatomy. Comparative analysis made by t-test for population-sample groups demonstrated significantly higher ($p < 0.001$) exam scores in sample group (40.1 ± 14.2 [95%CI 37.45-42.73]) comparing to population group (34.5 ± 14.0 [95%CI 33.75-35.43]). This result confirmed better students' comprehension of anatomy material after the deductive presentation, comparing to the formerly employed inductive approach. Limitations in baseline knowledge of human anatomy and need to comprehend the integrated locomotion of separate body parts brought assets to the deductive methodology for effective studying of human anatomy in physical education.

Keywords: Anatomy study, deductive, inductive, methodology

Education is a Key Factor in Quality of Life

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Abstract

Education in knowledge-based economies serves as an important conditional factor for technological innovation and high efficiency, which underpin technological progress and society progress. In addition, education is a powerful tool in transferring scientific knowledge and information to future generations and affects the quality of life of the society to a great extent. As we know, lack of knowledge and skills limits access to the labor market and increases the risk of social isolation and poverty. It also creates serious obstacles to the active participation of society in the socio-political life of society. All these factors make it clear that education is the basis of quality of life. Considering the linkages between education and development, the effects of education on the quality of life of the population have been developed and analyzed comparatively with developing countries. In addition, the comparative analysis of the labor force level in the labor market in Azerbaijan was analyzed by the weight and quality of life in the human development index. As a result of the study, the effect of education on labor supply, poverty reduction and quality of life was determined according to labor market requirements in Azerbaijan. As in the case of different countries studied in Azerbaijan, a good relationship between education level and social and economic development levels was confirmed.

Key words: Quality of life, education, human capital, labor, human development

Priority Directions of Financing Socio-Economic Development of Regions in Azerbaijan

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Abstract

The article outlines the essence of the state's regional policy and determines its main directions. Specifically, the criteria for determining the backward regions, which are of crucial importance in the formation of the regional policy of the state, have been substantiated. The article also substantiates the directions of financing the social and economic development of the regions. These justifications cover energy, transport and social development issues. The article outlines the factors that necessitate the state support to the development of the rural areas. The density of the population was noted as the main factor supporting the development of rural areas. Thus, in rural areas, due to low population density, both production and sales of products require large expenditures in comparison with urban areas. The state's regional development policy, direct and indirect coordination of long-term economic decisions in order to address the challenges posed by regional development, in some cases, income, consumption, employment, investment and so on in regions can be seen as the conscious attempts of the state directed to control over the parameters. This policy is, first of all, related to the amount of public spending on the objectives of eliminating the differences between the regions on the development of regions and the level of socio-economic development.

Keywords: Regional policy; spatial inequalities; financing rural development; state finance programs

Methods For Managing Supply And Demand Requirements For Applicants Within The Scope Of Individual Education Trajectory

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Abstract

The article proposes a fuzzy situational model of supply and demand presented in the process of placement of applicants at universities taking into account their scientific potential, social and physical characteristics by the specialties, and the solution methods based on the fuzzy similarity situations for the intelligent management of their compliance. The method is implemented in two stages. The first stage is called the stage of compliance of supply and demand for learners. This stage primarily builds the fuzzy situational models of supply and demand for applicants. Subsequently, the methods for fuzzy pattern recognition for supply and demand are developed. The method of determining the degree of fuzzy equality and fuzzy inclusion of two fuzzy situations in each other is used as the method for the evaluation of the similarity of the real situations with the reference situation. The next stage presents the possible scenarios of the management methods for the compliance of supply and demand for learners. In this case, two possible scenarios of the process of recognition of more suitable pairs "specialty - learner" according to the degree of similarity between the real patterns of learners and the reference patterns of the survey are presented. In the first scenario, a learner applies for only one specialty. In this case, if the fuzzy similarity degree of two situations is not less than the specified limit, then the decision on compliance with the specialty is made. In the second scenario, a learner applies for one of the few specialties. In this case, a fuzzy sub-set of specialties emerges based on which a decision on more suitable specialty should be made. When such a situation occurs, the similarity degrees of real and reference situations are compared for the criteria characterizing the specialties, and the decisions are made on the most suitable situations. Decision-making is reduced to the multi-criterion selection of better alternatives, taking into account the relative importance coefficients of the criteria characterizing the specialties. The task is completed in three phases. In the first phase, the situations that do not provide fuzzy inclusion and equality are "filtered." In the second phase, in the multi-criterion solution process, a comparison matrix is built based on diagonal, symmetric and transitivity characteristics of the Saaty matrix, and the relative importance coefficients are calculated by the parameters. In the third phase, based on the aggregation of indicators, the fuzzy similarity degrees of fuzzy real situations with the reference situations are defined by establishing the "wrap" of each indicator. The highest degree of similarity is adopted as the best decision. In conclusion, a problem-solving algorithm and implementation phases are presented.

Keywords: Individual education trajectory, fuzzy situational model, Saaty matrix, fuzzy inclusive rate, recognition of images

Challenges of the State Policy of Georgia in Respect to Vocational Education

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Abstract

The importance of receiving vocational education for several years for the further social and professional development of a person is recognized by the legislation of almost all countries. Also, necessity of funding vocational education by the state is universally recognized and almost no serious political party in any country of the world puts it under question. However, what should be the optimal volume of funding to achieve the desirable quality of education and the level of availability, to what extent the quality of education depends on the amount of funding, what is the optimal distribution of limited resources for achievement of the best result – there are no definite answers to these questions. To demonstrate the challenges in the field of vocational education in a structured manner it is important to analyze the volume of funding of vocational education in Georgia, how this volume changed during the recent years and how Georgia is comparable to the countries developed in this regard; how the funding of education and the quality of education in these countries are related to each other; what sources of funding of vocational education exist in Georgia and what is the ratio of private and state expenditures; what mechanisms of funding are used for vocational education in Georgia currently; what is the amount expended by the state for vocational education spent on at the national and institutional level; how Georgia is comparable to developed countries by distribution of expenses. The system of education is one among the institutional systems representing the foundation of the state. Vocational education system is a point of connection of education and practical activities. Research of objectives and tasks of Vocational education system institutions and improvement of various funding models have been underway in the European countries for a rather long time. The paper presents the results of the quantitative sociological research. The basic factors which essentially determine the attitude of students to vocational education are identified and analyzed, which on its part is one of the important prerequisites for the formation of a rating system of vocational colleges and for the optimization of the model of their financial support by the state.

Keywords: Vocational Education, professional development, vocational students, funding

Öğretmenlerin Tartışmacı Tutum Algılarının Örgütsel Muhalefet Algılarına Etkisi

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Abstract

Öğretmenlerin tartışmacı tutum algıları ile örgütsel muhalefet algılarını belirleyerek, tartışmacı tutum algılarının örgütsel muhalefet algılarına etkisi olup olmadığını saptamayı amaçlayan araştırma ilişkisel tarama modelinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu 2018-2019 eğitim-öğretim yılında Bolu ili Yeniçağa ilçesindeki ilkokul, ortaokul ve liselerde görev yapan 148 öğretmen oluşturmaktadır. Verilerin toplanmasında Tartışmacı Tutum Ölçeği ile Örgütsel Muhalefet Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde ortalama, standart sapma ve Regresyon analizleri yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın sonuçlarına göre, öğretmenlerin yaklaşmacı tartışmacı tutuma yönelik algıları yüksek, kaçınmacı tartışmacı tutum algıları orta düzeydeyken; örgütsel muhalefetin hem geneli hem de alt boyutları olan dikey, yatay ve dışa aktarılmış muhalefete yönelik algıları yüksek düzeydedir. Yaklaşmacı tartışmacı tutum örgütsel muhalefet ve alt boyutu dikey muhalefeti etkilerken, dışa aktarılmış muhalefete etkisi yoktur. Kaçınmacı tartışmacı tutum dışa aktarılmış muhalefeti etkilerken, örgütsel muhalefet ve alt boyutu dikey muhalefete etkisi yoktur. Kaçınmacı ve yaklaşmacı tartışmacı tutum, yatay muhalefete etkisi yoktur. Araştırma sonuçları doğrultusunda; okul yöneticilerinin öğretmenlerin okula yararı olacak muhalif davranışlar sergilemeleri için yaklaşmacı tartışmacı tutum davranışlarının gösterebilecekleri okul kültür ve iklimi oluşturmaları, yönetim tarzlarıyla, öğretmenlerin dikey muhalefet görüşlerini paylaşabilecekleri ve yaklaşmacı tartışmacı tutum davranışlarını gösterebilecekleri bir ortam oluşturmaları, okul politikalarının, eğitim-öğretim faaliyetlerinin başarıya ulaşması, ortak karar alabilme, farklı fikirlerin ortaya çıkarılması, okuldaki aksaklıkların belirlenmesi ve giderilmesi için öğretmenlerin yaklaşmacı tartışmacı tutum, dikey ve yatay muhalefet davranışlarını desteklemeleri önerilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Öğretmen, Tartışmacı Tutum, Muhalefet, Örgütsel Muhalefet

Theoretical and Practical Parties of Sustainable Labor Market Regulation

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Abstract

The article is devoted to studying the features of state regulation of the labor market. The essence of the labor market has been identified and legal regulation of the labor market and trends of its development are taken into consideration. The main problems and perspectives in the labor market have been identified. In the conditions of economic instability, there was a sharp violation of labor demand and supply rates. At the current stage of the economic development, it is necessary to improve labor market regulation not only in the republic and regions, but also in the economic sectors. In particular, the principles for the solution of these problems for agriculture should be general for the republic and the regions. An indicator of the economic development of the labor market. Studying the ways to optimize the state regulation mechanism of the labor market is a scientific necessity. To achieve a positive outcome, there is a need for an integrated approach to its improvement, based on a qualitatively new level of the regulatory system. Formation and functioning of the labor market is not possible only under conditions of self-regulation of market mechanisms. Regulation of the labor market should be based on application of modern technologies and timely adjustments to monitor the market situation. The main concepts and categories that reflect the processes in the employment area of the population are reflected in the article in one or another way. In particular, factors and mechanisms affecting the level of employment have been studied.

Keywords: Economy, labor, market, development, mechanism

**Sustainability of Economic Growth, Education and Its Relation to
Total Factor Productivity: An Application on PISA Participants (1990-2018)**

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Abstract

In this study, it is aimed to examine the relations of education and economic growth on the basis of productivity by using quantitative and qualitative education indicators in PISA 2018 participating countries which are accepted as an international reference in the field of education. For the purpose of this study, the effects of quantitative and qualitative education indicators on total factor productivity in PISA 2018 participating countries are examined econometrically as part of the panel data analysis methodology which takes into account the cross - sectional dependence for the period 1990-2018. As a result of the study, it was determined that the long-term effects of quantitative and qualitative education indicators on total factor productivity were positive and statistically significant in PISA participating countries. However, the magnitude of the long-term and positive effects of quantitative and qualitative training indicators on total factor productivity was found to increase in parallel with the success levels of the PISA participating countries.

Keywords: Sustainable Growth, Education, Total Factor Productivity, PISA, Panel Data Analysis.

Development of a Smart Environment as Support For Smart Education in Future

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Abstract

Mobile technology in education is becoming an increasingly interesting option in the future. Smart and personal access to interactive multimedia content (IMC) requires a developed infrastructure for present and future Smart Cities. The arrival of 5G technology will significantly improve the existing smart learning models and enable significant involvement of IoT technology. Connecting IoT within 5G mobile networks will enhance Smart Learning Environments (SLE) for each user. SLE is physical and virtual environments that provide faster access to IMC enriching the environment with contextual and adaptive digital devices that provide situations, events, interventions and perceptions needed to encourage users to learn, know, and resolve situations (identification), actively and virtually interact with the group, Exercise and think. All these elements will not be able to provide adequate quality through existing models without an active student model supported by IoT technology. This paper discusses the possibilities and future implications of the new 5G technology, ubiquitous computing and IoT as components of Smart learning environments.

Keywords: Mobile technology, smart learning environments, 5G technology, IoT, ubiquitous computing

Enhancing Education for Smart Cities: Evidence from Omani Higher Education Institutions

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Abstract

The focus of this paper is to examine the interrelated influences of service delivery in institutions of higher education (HEIs) in Oman on the advancement of sustainable education for smart cities. Another important objective is the evaluation of the pertinent educational curriculums and programs used by HEIs in Oman to stimulate and develop the sustainability of the smart city approach. Researchers intend to adopt aspects of the triple helix model, which have been used as an analytical framework to analyze the knowledge-based innovation systems in higher education institutions. Data is collected from stakeholders in HEIs through structured interviews, and questionnaires, as well as statistical trends collected from official, published reports. Data analysis will keep with Lombardi et al., (2012) methodology and use Stata software to investigate the correlation between indicators. The study contributes to the debate of HEIs' role in smart city initiatives and has implications to their role in education for smart city initiatives developing in the region, which is an evolving idea that requires more investigation to advance our understanding in developing countries.

Keywords: Sustainable education, smart city, institutions of higher education, technology, innovation

Advertising Management in Business Strategy Selection

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Abstract

Any ad (no matter what format it takes) is a paid, public (meaning non-personal) announcement that is a persuasive message made by an identifiable sponsor of a company, organization, or person to existing (or potential) customers or a non-profit member base. Advertising is only one component of the overall marketing process. Advertising is that part of marketing that involves directly getting the word out about your business, product, or service to those you want to reach most. Nearly all ads will have the name of the sponsor (and very often a recognizable logo). Advertising includes the placement of an ad in such mediums as newspapers, magazines, direct mail, billboards, TV, radio, and online. Increasingly, as the world of print advertising shrinks, people are finding more creative ways to advertise, such as displaying signs on top of taxis. Advertising, because it involves so many layers—including art and design, ad placement, and frequency—is the most expensive part of all marketing plans. Public relations (because it is very labor intensive) is the second most expensive marketing component, and market research is the third most expensive. Marketing is the systematic planning, implementation, and control of a mix of activities intended to bring together buyers and sellers for the mutually advantageous exchange or transfer of products or services. For our purposes, let's use the terms buyers and sellers loosely. Even if you run a non-profit environmental organization you still have to sell people on the idea that wind is a good power source for clean energy. Think of marketing as a step-by-step process that begins with a unique selling proposition—a short compelling sentence that describes your business. This proposition (or message) then acts as a guiding theme that helps you identify target clients who are interested in what you're selling. If you think of marketing as a pie, the whole marketing pie can be divided into advertising, market research, media planning, public relations, community relations, customer support, and sales strategy. Advertising, while the most in-your-face slice of the pie, is still only one slice of the marketing pie. All marketing elements must work independently but they also must work together toward the bigger goal of one unified marketing campaign with a common message.

Keywords: Advertising campaign, advertising strategy, main role of advertising, stages of advertising management, marketing elements

Lifelong Education as a Challenge of Digital Era

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Abstract

The aim of the research is seeking new approaches to boosting the growth of the educational (general and professional) potential of an individual throughout life in the framework of using the system of state and public institutions and in accordance with the needs of the individual and society, as well as ways of using modern digital and educational technologies to meet the needs in the digital age. **The objective of the presented research** is to assess the continuity of education in Azerbaijan in the conditions of a developing digital economy based on modern methods and results of theoretical and statistical researches. **Scale and research methods.** The work is performed within the framework of the methodology proposed by the World Bank, which includes an assessment of five groups of indicators: the continuity of the use of information technology in the educational process; training of teachers for the use of information technology in education; informatization of education management; higher education information infrastructure; regulatory support of digitalization of education. The factual basis of the study is data from official statistics and universities. **Analysis techniques.** The solution of a wide range of tasks in the process of forming high-quality lifelong education under universal digitalization should be based on the principle of connectedness. Thus, analysis techniques if this research allow combining the entire educational structure into a common, usable cascade digital circuit with the necessary degree of aggregation and detailing. **Conclusion.** In the conditions of the digital economy formation, the authors propose the following directions for the improvement of personnel in education:

1. The scheme of certification of personnel competencies in terms of continuity of education should be variable and consistent with professional educational standards, the national qualifications system.
2. The system of basic educational programs should ensure digital literacy of the population, training for the digital economy and use its tools and environments.
3. A lifelong education strategy, retraining, advanced training and involvement in the digital economy of public servants older than 50 should be implemented.

Suggestions. To achieve the goals, it is necessary to create a system of descriptions of continuous competencies of the digital economy, integrated into the national system of qualifications, interrelated with professional and educational standards. This includes the mandatory creation of a regulatory framework (the "Digital Labor Code") and infrastructure for continuous, flexible, distance employment.

Key words: Digital Economy, Information Technologies, Continuing Education, Ongoing Build-up of Digital Literacy

Mathematics Examination Anxiety of Middle School Students

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Abstract

This research aims to determine the level of mathematics examination anxiety levels of middle school students. Because of this, the mathematics test anxiety scale developed by Şan (2014) was used to determine the students' mathematics examination anxiety. Students who have a high attendance during mathematics classes and who solve math problems without feeling any anxiety sometimes experience extreme anxiety indicators in mathematics examinations due to a misperception that students who have high grades in mathematics examinations are considered successful, regardless of the others. Especially because of the importance of the mathematics course, students feel the anxiety of exams which they do not feel in other exams. It was the starting point of this study that the individual felt anxiety in mathematics exams and did not feel any anxiety while dealing with math problems. Math test anxiety was generally examined as one of the sub-dimensions of math anxiety anxiety scales and mathematics test anxiety was tried to be measured with a few items. "To be successful in mathematics" is one of the most desired feature that most parents want to see at their children. Being successful in the exams in our country is almost a prerequisite for being successful in the life. In the mathematics exams, the students feel that they do not feel in other exams. Four hundred ninety-nine students from Güner Orbay, Kule Önü, Yüzüncü Yıl and 15 Temmuz Şehitleri İmam Hatip Middle Schools in the city centre of Bingöl Province attended in the survey. In this survey, the students were asked to determine the level of mathematics anxiety levels and the number of literacy levels by applying the Mathematics Examination Anxiety Scale. Also, it was investigated whether there is any relation between mathematics exam anxiety, fall semester grade of mathematics and average weighted grade, the gender of student, class size, parental education status and the gender of the teacher. After the collected data was edited in the software of Microsoft Excel, detailed analysis operations were performed by transferring to the Jamovi package program. As a result of the analyses, it was found that students' facilitating anxiety level is high (frequently) and debilitating and general examination anxiety levels are low (sometimes). It was found that students' mathematics examination anxiety levels were negatively correlated with the mathematics grade and grade point average. Also, the gender of the mathematics teacher, the student's gender, the educational status of the parents and the class size do not differ students' anxiety levels.

Keywords: Mathematics examinations, Exam anxiety, Middle school students.

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The State Electronic Education System Application in Azerbaijan

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Abstract

The article deals with the electronic management systems application in the higher education system, the increase of electronic resources, the ways to ensure employment and comfort for teachers and students, the implementation of social reading programs apart from traditional lectures in the training classes, provision of information security, and elimination of electronic backwardness. The article discusses the use electronic education system analysis in Azerbaijan higher education institutions and its economic effectiveness evaluation methods. Created the questionnaire to analyze e-learning, traditional and mixed learning. The questionnaire covers 20 electronic resources. The level of use of electronic means in the training process was analyzed based on the survey questionnaire which was conducted between teachers and students. Cluster, regression, SWOT, and PEST analysis methods were used in the query processing. As a result, it was recommended to develop the e-learning system strategy and to develop a human resources training system for innovative technologies.

Key words: LMS, SWOT, PEST, cluster, electronic resources.

Measures of Sustainable Development and Regulation of the Transnational Business in Country Level

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Abstract

The present study presents the importance of sustainable development and regulation of the transnational business of Azerbaijan. As known, Azerbaijan is an oil country and 14 transnational companies of 9 biggest corporations in the world made investment in the oil producing and extractive industries only in Azerbaijan. In general, about 65% of the investments made in the economy of Azerbaijan is held by the foreign transnational companies. Study of the problems in regulation of transnational business and sustainable development of the economy in such a country is an urgent and important issue.

Though formation of the transnational business is based on the general principles, this process happens in a specific form in various countries. Transnational business differs in different countries depending on the structure of economy, the level of socio-economic development, organizational-administrative structure, national-ethnic properties and development level of a state. The article studies the account of trade operations with the world countries, the payment balance of the country and competitiveness index and the business environment to assess the current state of transnational business in Azerbaijan. Special weight index of export in GDP, special weight index of import in GDP, special weight index of the foreign trade turnover of the Republic in GDP, amount index of field export in total value of export and structural specialization index of an industrial field have been calculated to assess the transnational business state in field level and the deviations have been found based on the selected methodology and recommendations made on sustainable development of the transnational business.

Key words: Sustainable development, transnational business, regulation, import, export, foreign trade, Azerbaijan, oil-gas
JEL classifications: M 210, L 51

Sustainability on Energy Governance, Recent Trends of the Electricity Sector in Azerbaijan

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Abstract

Our aim is to analyze sustainability on energy governance, recent trends of the electricity sector in Azerbaijan. In particular, the degree of efficiency of the electricity system and the tariff structure to give recommendations for future development and perspectives of liberalization. We argue that government policy should be oriented towards identification of those factors that seek energy efficiency for sustainable development, uncover several laws, ensuring energy security and encourage electricity market. Besides that, by comparing electricity tariffs in Azerbaijan with some other European countries we find advantages in the Azerbaijan-EU partnership on the energy field, thus we propose appropriate forms of cooperation regarding to European Neighborhood Policy.

Key words: Sustainable development, energy, Azerbaijan, regulatory authority, electricity sector, transmission, distribution, tariffs, generation.

Social Responsibility Eta Index 2019

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Abstract

The demand for sustainability declared by the UN programme, which states the Sustainable Development Goals for the period 2015 – 2030, is a requirement for a method of development aimed at the meeting of present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. At the level of implementers (citizens and organizations), its aim is fulfilled by the voluntary socially responsible (SR) activities. With an increase in sustainability requirements, the voluntary requirement (the so-called "CSR" concept) is being shifted to a mandatory level, so far in a much regulated form. The concept now includes not only profitable organizations, but also non-profit organizations and municipalities. At the level of citizens, the development of social responsibility (SR) remains the task of educating in all its forms of lifelong learning. To measure the performance of CSR, the so-called CSR indices are used. Extending the CSR concept also requires increasing the knowledge of the concept and understandability of the indices for their users. Moravian Business College Olomouc has applied andragogical approaches within its research and educational activities focused on the implementation of both SR and CSR. The result is a proposal for both the SR and CSR index methodology (SR ETA Index 2019, hereinafter referred to as SREI). The aim of the paper is to present the design of SREI which, beyond the function of the measuring instrument, can be used as a tool for education of all types of organizations and citizens. SREI is planned as a universal tool, i.e. later on; it can be used in an international context. The SREI design is based on a combination of the scoping review methods, content analysis of documents, implementation of the E-A-R learning method, expert conference method, piloting the CSR and SR methodology, and field pre-research of the CSR methodology aimed at specifying the differences between different types of organizations. SREI is content based on proven and respected CSR methodologies. Also, it is supplemented by evaluation criteria got from the stakeholders within the pilot research. Specifics of each type of organization are balanced by weights assigned by the expert conferences. The method of processing and using the whole methodology is based on the method of learning social constructs. The appropriateness of the methodology as a whole was verified within the pre-research (150 respondents). At present time, SREI is ready to be used in the Czech Republic and Slovakia. Due to the fact that SREI should be a universal international instrument, many limits stemming from the differences between countries (cultural, religious, ethical, legislative, environmental, social differences, etc.) should be considered. The educational potential of the index should be supranational. From the perspective of education, the complexity of the planned SREI Index and full participation of all sustainability actors (organizations, their stakeholders and citizens) are non-negligible elements. This paper was written with the state support of the Technology Agency of the Czech Republic within the program Éta 2, Project No. TL02000336: Corporate Social Responsibility Index.

Keywords: CSR Index, SREI Index, education, sustainability

CSR Index as a Tool of the Lifelong Learning

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Abstract

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) refers to the social responsibility required of organizations of all types. CSR is a part of the global sustainability concept declared by the UN programme which stands for the ethical dimension in entrepreneurship. To measure the performance of organizations in CSR, the indices are constructed, most often as separate methodologies. CSR indices play the role of an evaluation tool for both internal and external assessment of the CSR level. They can be a help in the process of implementing the CSR concept in the organization. CSR stands for the extension of the economic activity of organizations on social and environmental development, manifestation of their responsibility for the impact of CSR on the society, so that the CSR index must have a high relevance. CSR also includes the efforts to understand the indices by the end users, i.e. the organizations. In particular, significant disparities between corporations and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), for which CSR activities can be burdensome, should be taken into consideration. The biggest advantage of SMEs is that they represent the local capital and the effects of their activities belong to the region. The necessity is to familiarize SMEs with the concept of CSR intelligibly, clearly and motivatively. The lifelong learning (LLL) strategy focused on SMEs should develop all the desirable components of CSR in harmony. It should effectively and sensitively link the intentional and functional education, including the possibility to make good use of the experience of a particular organization. The research question is as follows: Is it possible to link indexing (organization assessment) with education and motivation for coming to know and developing CSR? The scoping review method was used for the systematic review of the selected topic. The general search question is as follows: "What do we know about the construction of indices assessing the socially responsible behaviour of organizations?" The search strategy was applied in the SCOPUS database and completed by searching the EBSCO database. The keywords INDEX and CSR were put into the search engine simultaneously; all linguistic variants of these terms were searched using the Boolean operators. The search returned 130 papers. Based on the study of the name and abstract, their relevance to the search question was assessed. After the application of the exclusion criteria, 20 papers were chosen for the analysis. In the EBSCO database, the keywords were supplemented by both the LLL and small business. 28 papers had the keywords in their abstracts. The results of the content analysis of the texts showed that the current CSR indices have a minimum educational potential for the end users. For SMEs, only the CSR index, which not only informs the organization about its CSR activities and assesses them, but also gives it a greater understanding of the entire CSR concept, is important. The constructivist educational methods respecting the uniqueness of the end users, their time capabilities, and the fact that the evaluation of one's own organization can be a motivation for LLL also have this potential.

Keywords: CSR, indices, small and medium-sized enterprises, understanding, lifelong learning

The Effect of Terror on Education in Turkey

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Abstract

The question of providing national and international security is a problem of high importance for nation-states. As terror sourced threats cross national borders and target a larger geography of countries or even the entire world in the sequel of globalisation, governments are inclined to make a greater effort in providing both national and global stability. Within this scope, the costs that are being faced with in order to reimburse the economic and social destruction caused by terror as well as to prevent further terrorist incidents significantly disrupt countries economic development processes. As a country with high risks of internal and external threats to security in consequence of its geographical position, Turkey, as well as making significant efforts in fight against terror, is also enduring considerable economic and social costs. One important factor seperating developed countries from developing countries is the human capital. Human capital is the knowledge, abilities and skills of a person that help increase the productivity in economic activities. Education is one of the most important elements of human capital. Terrorist incidents cause implementation of economic development projects to remain inconclusive by posing an obstacle to education which is a significant element of overall economic development. For this reason, it is becoming increasingly important to investigate the effects of terror on education in order to be able to maintain economic growth and development. For this purpose, the effect of terror on education were investigated with the help of time series analysis and the annual data from 1982-2017 of Turkey's economy. The finding obtained from the study suggested that a rise in terror lead to a decline in expenditure on education. In this context, the reduction of terror in a country can help the realization of economic growth and development by causing a positive effect on many important factors, especially in education.

Key Words: Education, Terror, Time Series Analysis, FMOLS.

“The Causes and Consequences of the Devaluation of National Currencies”

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Abstract

At present, issues of devaluation of national currencies are becoming relevant due to the need for many governments to stimulate economic development. Devaluation is primarily due to macroeconomic factors. The subjects of research are the current state of the monetary system of various countries, the reasons for the devaluation of national currencies, the impact of the change in the key rate of the US Federal Reserve on the economies of other countries. A direct depreciation of the currency is made on the basis of a decision of the central bank or other regulatory authority of the country. Such a decision can be made in the form of an official depreciation of the national currency, refusal to support the exchange rate, refusal from the currency corridor, or from pegging the national currency to other countries' exchange rates or to currency baskets. The main objectives of the devaluation are to reduce the deficit of payment balance, increase the competitiveness of national goods on the world market, and stimulate domestic production. A significant increase in the volatility of the national currency rate, caused by both the devaluation of national currencies and the change in key rates of central banks, requires more careful study. The monetary authorities of any country constantly have to choose how to conduct an independent monetary policy. In one case, they should refuse to regulate the exchange rate, in the other they should adhere to the fixed exchange rate regime at the price of abandoning independent monetary policy. The reasons for the devaluation are different in countries depending on the cost of raw materials extracted and countries where the economy is focused on the production of goods and their sale in foreign markets. In the first case, this is the execution of the budget, and in the second - the protection of domestic producers. The decision of the National Bank to devalue the national currency indicates that this method is resorted to when traditional levers of influence on the economy do not work. The devaluation of the national currencies of major economies suggests the beginning of currency wars between major economic powers. The current practice of devaluations suggests that, as in the past century, the main objectives are to increase competitiveness and the formation of a deficit-free budget. States with market economies always strive to balance their economies, including the way of devaluing the national currency. Devaluation becomes relevant in the context of uneven inflation in an open market economy, that is, due to macroeconomic factors. The goals and the level of devaluation are different in different countries. The level of devaluation of the national currency is influenced by gold and foreign exchange reserves, the dependence of the country's budget on the cost of resources sold, diversification of the economy and other factors.

Keywords: Devaluation, hidden devaluation, national currency, exchange rate, inflation, monetary policy, budget deficit, central bank, gold and foreign exchange reserves.

Evaluation of quality of educational activity of the higher education of Ukraine and Azerbaijan on the competence approach and BSC systems

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Abstract

The development of the higher education is one of the most important tasks of Economics. Modern tendencies of development put forward new demands, namely on the quality of education. Therefore, there is a need for a systematic study of higher education development priorities, directions and models of Ukraine and Azerbaijan. Among the issues discussed in this article is the renovation of the sphere of higher education in these countries, the transfer of attention from the learning process to the result, focus on a competent approach and the search for effective mechanisms for its implementation. The purpose of the article is the results of approbation of methods and models for assessing the quality of educational activities on the basis of a competent approach, which allow taking into account the mutual influence of the directions of activity of universities, as well as their influence on the results of studying students. The article presents the template of the model of competences taking into account the modular two-level organization of the higher education system. The methodology for evaluating the quality of educational activities is based on the competence approach. Among the methods that have been used are: system and competence approaches, BSC analysis and comparison, generalization, etc. The application of these methods of analysis enabled us to trace how the entire chain of causation in the form of a vertical vector is gradually reflected in all components of the BSC. The main results of this study indicate that the quality of the organization of the university affects the level of competence of students. A BSC-analysis was conducted in eight directions of the university's activity, which allowed to reflect its strengths and weaknesses. At the same time one can consider different variants of the change of activity and choose the one which will allow to form the highest level of competencies for students. Using a model to assess the quality of learning activities can predict the level of competence of students depending on the quality of the organization of the educational process, as well as identify areas of activity that need improvement and which can affect the formation of a certain level of competence.

Key-words: Education, system, models, evaluation.

Tourism Education in Azerbaijan: Current Situation, Problems and Solutions

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Abstract

Tourism has been chosen as one of the priority areas among non-oil sectors in Azerbaijan. Although there are prerequisites for the development of tourism in a country with rich natural and historical-cultural recreation resources, the use of country's rich tourism potential is not sufficient. One of the reasons why tourism cannot achieve any result is the problems of tourism education. This problem is also delaying the transition to sustainable development of tourism. These reasons make it necessary to carry out research on tourism education, identify and solve problems. Some issues related to tourism education have been touched upon in the Strategic Roadmap for Tourism Development, tourism related programs and some tourism textbooks, and highlighted the importance of solving the problem. Almost all tourism education institutions and most of the qualified cadres in tourism are concentrated in the capital Baku and other major cities. This indicates that there is an inequality in the location of skilled cadres in the field of tourism, and according to these figures the regions are far behind the major cities like Baku, Ganja and Sumgayit. Investigation of tourism education requires a comprehensive and systematic analysis. Statistical analysis, comparative analysis and cartographic methods have been used in this article, which examines the problems of tourism education in Azerbaijan. If problems on tourism education are solved, it will be possible to make better use of the country's recreational potential and improve the quality of tourism services. The problem of tourism education is to increase the number of enterprises providing tourist education, to study and apply the experience of developed countries, to strengthen the staff in the tourism education institutions, to introduce innovative methods of teaching, to improve the quality of textbooks, to enhance tourism education in the regions, and to provide internship opportunities for students and young researchers to meet their needs.

Key words: Tourism education, innovative methods, effective use, staff, internship opportunities.

Erken Çocukluk Döneminde Down Sendromlu ve Zihinsel Yetersizliğe Sahip Çocukların Kardeşleriyle Yapılmış Çalışmaların Gözden Geçirilmesi

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Özet

Erken çocukluk dönemi boyunca kardeş ilişkisi, dil becerilerinin ediniminde gelecekteki sosyal ilişkilerin geliştirilmesinde çok önemli bir yere sahiptir. Normal gelişim gösteren çocuklarda olduğu gibi özel gereksinimli çocuklarda da kardeş ilişkisi gelişim dönemlerine ve duyu durumlarına etkisini göstermektedir. Özel gereksinimli kardeşe sahip çocuklar, kardeşlerine yönelik değişik duygusal tepkiler verebilmektedirler. Bu tepkiler olumsuzluk içeren problemlerle kardeş ilişkileri olabileceği gibi kabul edici bir tutum olarak olumlu bir şekilde de devam edebilmektedir. Kardeş ilişkilerinin bu kadar önemli oluşu özel gereksinimli çocuklarla erken çocukluk döneminde yapılan araştırmaların değerlendirme gerekliliğini ortaya çıkarmıştır. Bu sebeple bu araştırmada 1980-2018 yılları arasında 0-6 yaş arasında erken çocukluk döneminde down sendromlu ve zihinsel yetersizliğe sahip çocukların kardeşleri ile ilgili yapılan çalışmaların incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırma grubundaki normal gelişim gösteren kardeşlerin yaş aralığında herhangi bir sınırlamaya gidilmemiştir. Yapılan taramalar sonucunda ulaşılan çalışmalar, bağımlı değişken, bağımsız değişken, amaç, katılımcı, yaş ve sonuçlarına yönelik olarak incelenmiştir. İncelenen çalışmalarda kardeşlerin birbirleri ile olan uyumuna, kardeşlere yönelik hazırlanan eğitim programlarına, yetersizliği bulunan çocuğun kardeşine verilen eğitimin faydalı olduğuna ve yetersizliği bulunan çocuğun ebeveynleri ve kardeşlerine yönelik eğitim programları artırılmasına yönelik sonuçlara ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Erken çocukluk, Down sendromu, Zihinsel yetersizlik

Inclusive Education is the Basis for Universalizing of Higher Education

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Abstract

For many years, the focus of scientific and pedagogical research has been on finding effective strategies for the theory of inclusion, which contributes to the achievement of the main goal of inclusive education - the creation of a truly humanistic society based on inclusive culture. Currently, the most relevant is the development of inclusive higher education as a science - research and practical direction. The principles of universal learning design allow you to create the conditions for the actual introduction of students with a variety of educational needs into the process. The use of the system of universal learning design allows to solve many problems of the transition period, to pay attention to the peculiarities of students' personality development. Universal design in education improves the development of inclusive forms of education and professional competence of teachers.

Keywords: Universalization in high education, inclusive education in Azerbaijan, inclusive high education, universal design in learning, innovations in high education

The Permanent Training of Teachers as a Strategy to Improve the Response to Diversity in the Classroom

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Abstract:

The response to the special educational needs (SEN) of students in the classrooms of Spanish schools, regarding what we can call "full inclusion" goes through what we consider as ineffectiveness of inclusive processes whose focus is mainly on the scarcity of resources for effective support and the training and qualification of teachers to give an adequate response to an increasingly complex and multidimensional diversity. Although the Bologna Plan meant an increase in the number of years of teacher training (from 3 to 4 years), training in inclusive education has lost relevance and prominence with respect to the recognition attributed in previous training plans, and this fact has generated important deficiencies in the training of teachers to respond to diversity and inclusion. Teachers face this reality from the desire to respond adequately to students, but with the uncertainty of the training gaps with which they leave the University and join the professional life. This paper analyzes the training deficiencies of 120 teachers in fourth grade formation in the specialties of Early Childhood Education and Primary Education of the University of La Laguna, during the academic year 2018-19. To obtain the results, a questionnaire adapted from Pérez-Jorge (2010) on teacher training and attitudes towards diversity was used. 10 semi-structured interviews were conducted, from which stories were extracted about the perception of the qualification and training received throughout the training for teachers. The results of this study show that, the future teachers, when they reach fourth grade, do not have enough training or qualification to give an adequate response to the SEN and that the only training they receive during the fourth year is not enough for the development of skills and competences that allow them to improve the educational response of their future students. It is necessary to include improvements in the training plans of future teachers if we want to have an effective inclusion to become a reality. The improvement of initial and ongoing training are necessary in the development of the teaching career and have focused and emphasize the need for a specific and continuous training plan for the improvement of the professional career of teachers both in training and in professional exercise.

Keywords: Permanent training, diversity, inclusion, teaching staff.

Continuous Development of Ict Competence on the Example of the Personnel Department in the Banking Sphere of Azerbaijan

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Abstract

Today, lifelong education of personnel is the process of formation of each employee's high professionalism, modern economic thinking, ability to work in economic relations. In this article, the authors explore impact of Information Technologies' (IT) implementation into the work of human resource departments for increased effectiveness. Modern relations at the enterprise require the most important network-based enterprise's unit that is to be a strategic, flexible, cost-effective and service-oriented division of the organization. The authors use the experience and initiatives of enterprises and national banks to show implications of the implementation of IT in Human Resources Management (HRM). Although the influence of IT on HRM has been a focus of scientists' attention, no empirical research has been conducted in this area in Azerbaijan. Obtained data show that IT is not widely used in organizations to perform HRM functions in the dynamic economy of Azerbaijan. The results also show that, while IT should have a certain impact on all sectors in terms of HRM, the used IT types vary considerably in recruitment, maintenance and development tasks.

Key words: Personnel Departments, HR Effectiveness, Recruitment Needs, Maintenance and Development Tasks, Management and Planning Tasks

Education, Employment and Poverty: Interdependence

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Abstract

The strategic goal of the economy development of each country is to ensure the required quality of life of the population. As in other countries, the ultimate objective of socio-economic development of Azerbaijan is to improve the well-being of the population and its quality of life. As one of the most important means of increasing the income of the population and reducing poverty in Azerbaijan, it is possible to increase the education of the population, because better education means an increase in the level of human capital, which should normally lead to an increase in incomes. At the same time, in the absence of good education of the society with poor social and income mobility (including intergenerational), low income or poverty may be intensified. If the increase in education of the population does not concern to the poor groups, then the increase in education does not lead to a decrease in poverty. This raises the issue of access to education for low-income groups of the population. At the same time, it is necessary to have a normal advantage of education, that is, to increase the income according to the level of education. The paper examines the issues of interdependence of education, poverty and employment from different views. The current state of the quality of education is analyzed. The paper focuses on the education and employment policy of the population, including the financing of education. Research methods such as systematic scientific analysis, logical generalization and statistical analysis are used during the study. The paper can be useful for the social policy of the Azerbaijani government and be considered important for local and foreign researchers.

Keywords: Education, poverty, employment, financing of education.

Effect of Traditional Methods in Teaching English on Academic Achievement: a Meta-Analysis Study

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Abstract

Language is the most important tool that allows individuals to interact in society. Today, one of the most widely used languages in the globalized world is English. English is needed again to communicate with other societies around the world. For this reason, in our country foreign language teaching has been given importance since the past and citizens have been tried to be taught English. Many methods have been applied in language teaching both in the past and today. But there is a widespread perception that prevails in recent years. The perception that new methods are more effective than traditional methods. As a result of this, instead of traditional methods, innovations that called modernist such as constructivist approach and multiple intelligence theory are tried to be applied. It is not possible to think that all of the new methods are effective and efficient as all of the traditional methods are ineffective and inefficient. If the opposite situation was valid, the number of citizens who had learned English in schools since 2005, when the innovative practices were implemented, should have increased significantly. Because innovative approaches have already been introduced since 2005. In the present case, there is a paradox. Innovative approaches have been integrated into the training program since 2005. And since then the same practices have been tested as compared to traditional methods as if new. While new methods and approaches have been put into practice in English teaching once a few decades, What is the aim of using the methods which have been applied for 14 years in experimental studies like new? Because these new methods are already available in the current training program.

On the other hand, the prejudiced attitude to traditional methods and the fact that the concept of “traditional” has not been fully defined is one of the problems that this study questions. Because while the new methods are considered to be effective, traditional methods, which are considered to be inefficient, should have a standard. However, it is said that teachers teach only from the book or teachers are active but students are passive in the classroom in control groups. But, it has been written above that innovative approaches have been adopted since 2005. This last situation shows that the traditional methods of the course are applied without the description of “traditional” and without proving by a paper of how the course is processed by traditional methods. The main problem here is the lack of a standard description of “traditional” in the mind of the researchers. And it is not possible for a method to be tested in the control group, which does not have a common description in practice for everyone. The purpose of this meta-analysis study is to draw attention to the current situation and to discuss the concept of “traditional”. At the same time, it is aimed to determine the effect size of the traditional method on academic achievement in the experimental studies on teaching English. Thus, researchers will be able to use a standard academic achievement score for the control group in their experimental studies. For this purpose, the data were collected from the master's and doctoral thesis carried out in Turkey. The question of What is the effect of traditional methods on academic success in teaching English? will be answered indirectly. The aim of meta-analysis is to compare and combine the results of studies on a subject. Studies with pre-test post-test scores and experimental-control groups were used as the data source. The studies included in the meta-analysis were screened using the “English”, “traditional”, and “experimental” keywords from the Advanced Thesis Search Database of Council of Higher Education (YÖK). 31 doctoral and 54 master's thesis between 2005-2018 were included in the study. According to data traditional methods as teaching approach in teaching English as foreign language enhance the academic success nearly one standard deviation.

Keywords: Traditional methods, English as foreign language, Meta-analysis

The Relationship Between Life Satisfaction, Self-Esteem and Internet Addiction Among Pre-Service Teachers

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Abstract

The Internet has become an indispensable instrument, which often plays a key role in work-related activities. It has also become part of people's leisure time. Newspapers, radio or television are considered part of the information boom before the advent of the internet. Social networks today represent an important tool for interpersonal communication among adolescents and young adults, which enables users to share and create information. Today millions of people around the world are connected by being members of various Internet social networks. In the last 20 years, the phenomenon of addiction to information technology has appeared in the literature. Internet addiction since the 1990s has attracted the attention of both professional and general public all over the world. There is no uniform terminology and definition in the literature. In general, addiction to the Internet is defined as the excessive use of the Internet, which brings psychological, social, work or school complications. The aim of the research is to evaluate the relationship between potential internet addiction, life satisfaction and self-esteem among pre-service teachers. The participants were 558 pre-service teachers aged 19-26. To determine the empirical data the following methods were used: Life Satisfaction Scale, Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, Young Internet Addiction Test, and Sociodemographic Questionnaire. A negative significant relationship was found between age, self-esteem, the total score of life satisfaction and internet addiction among social network users.

Keywords: Internet addiction, life satisfaction, self-esteem

Effects of Globalization on Economic Growth: Evidence from The G-20 Countries (1990-2017)

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Abstract

In this study, the effects of globalization on economic growth in G-20 countries, which are grouped as developed G-9 and developing G-10 according to economic development levels, are examined econometrically for the period of 1990-2017 by using the extended Cobb-Douglas production function and the panel data analysis methodology which takes into account cross-sectional dependence. In study from this aspect, it is aimed to evaluate empirically how effective the globalization process is in differentiating the long-term economic growth performances and development levels of countries in the G-9 and G-10 groups. As a result of this study, it was determined that the globalization process has a significant impact on the economic growth in countries the G-9 group in the review period, whereas in the G-10 group the globalization process has no effect on the economic growth. These results show that physical-human capital accumulation and technological development as well as the level of globalization have a significant impact on the differentiation of the long-term economic growth performance and development levels of countries in the developed G-9 and the developing G-10 groups during the review period.

Keywords: Economic Growth, Globalization Process, Cobb-Douglas Production Function, Cross-Sectional Dependence, Panel Data Analysis.

E-Material Formatting App Improves Screen-Reading Process and Learning Abilities

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Abstract

Technologies use increase access to both knowledge and resources, provide flexibility to access it whenever and wherever possible. All types of distance, online and e-education give a wide range of benefits to reach a goal of providing equal education opportunities for everybody in all age groups, gender, and race. To make education equal and qualitative for persons with and without disabilities and special limitations it should be made on learner-centred design base. E-learning environment evolves, and it should become more personal design approach as it is realised that everyone needs a different education solution to meet satisfaction and high results. It is important on all levels. Contemporary e-learning environment and materials consist of several dimensions. One of them is content such as vocabulary and syntax and its presentation such as typographic aspects like font, font size, spacing and colours that are regulated by formatting parameters. E-material formatting app by personalised text formatting has been developed. It consists of tree level formatting approach: 1st level – general formatting, based on general parameters for e-materials, as general recommendations for everyone; 2nd level – first grade personalised formatting, based on users' three question-answer analysis as age-group, gender and existence of complains, simple personalisation; 3rd layer – second grade personalised formatting, request more detailed user information and analysis, gives deeper personalisation. App improves screen-reading abilities and comfort and learning processes. It is accomplished by more appropriate and personalized text formatting. That create and provide more effective e-materials as it increases visual perception, legibility, readability, reading comprehension, memorability of content. Learners can use e-materials longer time as screen-reading comfort is increased by adapted formatting. It is followed by improvement of individual educational results. Without comfort improvement, it is expected that near-work load and effect on vision will be reduced. As app have learning possibilities it supposes to reach great results, especially in the long term. Also, current app is designed as an adaptable app for different solutions and can be used in a wide range.

Keywords: App, contemporary e-learning environment, e-material formatting, equality of educational opportunity, personalised approach.

The Role of Tax in Sustainable Growth

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Abstract

Public expenditures are the expenditures made by the state to sustain its existence. Public spending has an important role to play in infrastructure investments and public goods and services. Public spending in a country's development is inevitable. In literature studies, it is seen that there is a relationship between the developed level of a country and the development of the tax system of that country. Implementation of a good tax system and determination of tax rates are important for taxpayers. The taxpayers' knowledge about the taxes they will pay shows their tax awareness. It is very important for a society to ensure that people who form a society are constantly informed about the taxes in their communities and that the collected taxes constitute the main source of public spending. The fact that people pay taxes is aware of where they are going will deter them from tax evasion and tax evasion. Depending on such factors, countries determine different tax types and rates. These tax rates vary in terms of tax burden depending on the subject of tax. Tax burden is defined as the ratio of the tax amounts that people will pay to their tax bases. These differences vary from country to country. It is generally observed that tax systems in developed countries are more stable. The tax responsibilities of the persons in these countries also affect the tax system's stability. The insufficient tax system has a serious negative impact on a country's sustainable growth. In this study, the effect of tax revenues in terms of the country's economy was examined in terms of two neighboring countries. Azerbaijan and Turkey in the ratio of tax revenue to GDP of those countries were examined. Since tax types and rates in these countries are similar, the reason for the differences in tax revenues in GDP is the main subject of the study. The obtained data were analyzed by using Granger causality test.

Key Words: Sustainability, Tax, Tax Burden, GDP

Teacher Leadership Inside the Classroom: Implications for Effective Language Teaching

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Abstract

On definitional and conceptual basis, strong correspondences exist between leadership and the teaching profession yet leadership is nonetheless occasionally studied in the classroom context. This study investigated in-class teacher leadership based on the Full Range Leadership (FRL) model in tertiary-level English language teaching context in Turkey with the aim of eventually identifying the effective/ineffective classroom leader characteristics. The study was designed with a mixed methods approach using a questionnaire survey, which included Classroom Leadership Instrument (Pounder, 2004), a modified version of Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire (Bass & Avolio, 2000) administered to the students, face-to-face interviews with both instructors and students, and non-participant classroom observations. One particular subject course was determined in two English language-related departments in a Turkish state university and the instructors teaching and the students taking this course were the subject group of the study. 305 students took part in the survey while among these students, 18 were further interviewed besides the four instructors teaching the course. Quantitative data were analyzed through descriptive tests while interviews and observations were content-analyzed. Both quantitative and qualitative results, in broad terms, showed that language instructors displayed all three leadership styles of FRL, namely, transformational, transactional and laissez-faire leadership, with changing extents for each style. The results indicated that instructors with higher tendencies for transformational and active components of transactional styles were rather more organized, enthusiastic and committed and they were attributed with more positive and effective characteristics by their students while those with higher passive transactional and laissez-faire leadership scores were accordingly less effective in both teaching activities and their relationships with the students. In conclusion, it is quite possible to state that transformational and active transactional leadership characteristics contribute to effective leadership inside the classroom and an integration of these characteristics into teaching practices and teacher-student interaction promises potential positive outcomes.

Keywords: Classroom leadership, language classrooms, effective language teaching, transformational leadership, transactional leadership.

Some Aspects of the Czech Republic Security Policy and Proliferation of Nuclear and Chemical Weapons

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Abstract

The Czech Republic has a long tradition of protecting against weapons of mass destruction. It still works for the deepening and greater efficiency of processes and mechanisms of disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. It develops capabilities for its defence against the threat of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear weapons of mass destruction. As part of the sharing of common risks and responsibilities within NATO, it continues to develop its armed forces' specialization in protection against weapons of mass destruction. Attention is also paid to the development of capabilities necessary for the effective protection of civilians, critical infrastructure and consequence management in humanitarian crisis and natural disasters. The article deals with selected international treaties, current agreements and international cooperation initiatives in the field of non-proliferation of nuclear and chemical weapons, in which the Czech Republic is represented through specific bodies or ministries. There is also a general description of the view and the specific military approach. The involvement of the Czech Ministry of Defence and the Czech Armed Forces in NATO structures enables to influence the strategic decision-making in the area of CBRN and thus support the current trends concerning forensic analysis, sampling of CBRN samples and response to new trends in the field of WMD elimination. For this purpose, they serve as a guarantor of maintaining the ability of conceptual, normative and educational activities for capabilities of the Czech Armed Forces, the NBC Defence Institute, University of Defence, and the JCBRN Defence COE.

Keywords: Non - proliferation of WMD; international cooperation; disarmament; disablement; control mechanism

Private Pension Funds in Albania, Their Development and Challenges

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Abstract

The problem of pensions, related in particular to the shortcomings of state scheme, are a real concern due to the increase of third age population and population's longevity, as well as the fall of birth rates. The development of private pension funds, initially as voluntary additional amounts, and then as compulsory, appears at a very significant moment for the pension system in Albania, by providing a more secure and safe alternative for the third age. Recently, there has been a growing trend on the part of individuals, but also financial institutions for new investment and saving alternatives, particularly voluntary pension market has been increasing over the last few years, both in assets and members. Based on this fact, the purpose of this article is to analyse the private pensions development in Albania, their influence on national economy, as well as challenges and problems that private pension funds face in our country. The paper methodology is based on theoretical framework, by analysing the legislation, different articles, and by using information from the Albanian Financial Supervisory Authority.

Keywords: Private pension funds, public pension scheme, Voluntary Pension Fund, Professional Pension Fund, social security

“Quality - as the Main Result of the Company Management Process”

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Abstract

In the modern world, in a tough competitive environment, the quality factor is most important. The process of quality management should have a finished look only after achieving high results in the field of quality. This article has conducted a study on quality management in a road-building enterprise, on identifying tools that influence the achievement of quality indicators of the main directions of an enterprise management system approach. A system of factors influencing product quality in four directions has been developed. The achieved results of the research can be used by enterprises in the course of determining the main directions of the organization's quality management process.

Keywords: Quality, quality management, process efficiency, quality management, integrated indicator

The Expectations of International Students of Leadership on International Campuses

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Abstract

The internationalization movement has dominated the world in many different areas and it has reflected its expanding effects on many university campuses which are increasingly becoming social places hosting students from different parts of the world. On such campuses, international students are offered numerous chances to actively participate in social events besides receiving undergraduate or graduate education. This qualitative case study examined the expectations of 12 international students of leadership from the academic and managerial staff. The participants were receiving undergraduate/graduate education on an international campus in Turkey. The data were collected through open-ended questions. The content analysis revealed that the participants approached leadership from two perspectives: expectations from academic leaders and expectations from managerial leaders. They expected academic leaders to equip schools with modern tools in order to offer high-quality education. Besides, they expected managerial leaders of the campus to create chances of interaction through extra-curricular activities. They expected the university leaders to provide peaceful educational and social atmospheres in which they can healthily interact with local and international students.

Keywords: Leadership; international campuses, international students

“Features of the Personnel Management Process in the Conditions of the Formation of a Post-Industrial Society”

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Abstract

The rapid development of economic processes and society's transition from industrial to post-industrial requires from companies the use of newer - innovative methods of enterprise management. Based on this, in the article we look and analyze the current problems of strategic management, particularly in the field of personnel policy and personnel management of an enterprise in the context of the transformation of social and economic relations. The work has drawn conclusions and ranked the main three directions of development of the personnel management process, as part of strategic management in the formation of a post-industrial social system. The main constituent elements were the study of practical and theoretical experience of companies in the real sector of the economy, as well as the research of scientists studying the phenomenon of post-industrial society.

Key words: Personnel management, management principles, industrial society, post economic society, personnel potential

“The Main Aspects of Applying a Systematic Approach to Company Management”

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Abstract

In modern conditions, companies in management use a situational, process or systematic approach. The choice of a more optimal approach is justified by the existing management system in the enterprise. A systematic approach is a comprehensive analysis of business processes, identification of the main elements of the processes, and making decisions that affect the ultimate goal of the company. The main problem in the formation of the system is the scheme of interactions between subsystems, since each system has its own subsystems, and they respectively sub-subsystems. The commercial component of the company puts trade secret in tight boundaries with a closed information system, leaving the information for the external user only with legally valid data in the framework of accounting and financial reporting. This article defines the systems approach, reveals the elements, and substantiates the effectiveness of its use. The role of teamwork and priorities in achieving the goals of the company are determined.

Keywords: System, systematic approach, subsystem, result

Methodological Aspects of the Integration of Nutritional Education in the Romanian Education System

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Abstract

In the Romanian educational system there are recognized the four pedagogical approaches, the integration of the nutritional education (component of the "new education") already institutionalized: a. the infusion approach, which refers to the infusion of classical disciplines with educational messages embodying informational content specific to nutrition education; b. the modular / disciplinary approach concerns the creation of specific educational modules and special chapters within the traditional disciplines (eg Interdisciplinary Modules: Nutrition – the health factor, the diet of the healthy and ill person, etc.); c. the disciplinary action. For example, nutrition education appears as an educational discipline, integrated into the curriculum, designed at the respective school system, with institutionalized pedagogical objectives at the level of the school curriculum; d. the transdisciplinary approach engages nutritional education in "new education" at the level of scientific synthesis proposed quarterly or annually by teams of teachers. For example, global and special nutritional education issues are addressed by a team of biology, chemistry, nutrition education, etc., in the framework of synthesis lessons, seminars, thematic conferences, debates, didactical visits, didactic tours, school competitions and so on. The paper presents the conclusions of the administration of a questionnaire to teachers about the place and role of nutrition education in Romanian education.

Keywords: Nutritional education, nutritional culture, pedagogical approach.

Institutional Approach to Human Economic Behavior

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Abstract

The purpose of research is the study of institutional factors that regulate human's economic behavior. Another attempt has been made to analyze and summarize knowledge about the economic behavior of a person, to synthesize ideas about the natural-public environment that regulates the human economic behavior. The different economic strategies of behaviour are studied by research based on the multi-dimensional prisoner's dilemma. Assumptions are put forward about the evolution and development of institutions that support the decent behavior of the individual's economic activities. Limiting growth in demand with increasing productivity and supporting competition in the exchange process seem to be attractive mechanisms for improving people's well-being. Reducing income inequality can weaken the forces (pride, greed, etc.) that limit people's inclinations toward honesty. In our opinion, ensuring the transparency of information on the behavior of economic agents (tax behavior, the level of compliance with contracts, etc.), as well as the quality of mechanisms that support decent economic behavior of members of society are priorities for building and improving institutions. The results of modern developed societies show that genes and memes supporting a mutually beneficial exchange can win stronger advantages in the struggle for survival. Since the essence of the topic is located at the intersection of various fields of science, a broader theoretical, methodological and practical information base is required. The result of the research can be used as a scientific source in identifying and developing institutions that support the decent economic behavior of the individual.

Keywords: Individual, egoism, altruism, institutions, prisoner's dilemma

Investigating the Levels of Teacher Retention In Reference To Personal Variables

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Abstract

The objective of this study is to set the views of teachers regarding teacher retention as well as to determine whether these views might change in reference to personal variables or not. Being a descriptive survey model study, it involves 1218 teachers working at state and private middle and high schools located in Adapazarı District of Sakarya Province at 2018-2019 Academic Year and who have been selected through segmented-simple random sampling. "Teacher Retention Scale" developed by Brydson Alexander (2010) and adapted into Turkish culture standards by Kaya (2019) has been used in the study to collect data. In the analysis of the data, parametric analyses have been used. The views of teachers regarding teacher retention in reference to their personal variables have marked significant differences depending on type of institution, union membership and wage satisfaction while they have marked no significant difference depending on the variables of sex, marital status, type of school, field of study, professional seniority, term of employment and the school of graduation. The significant differences in teacher retention have been found to be in favour among teachers who work at private schools; who lack union membership and among those who are satisfied with their wages. The recommendations developed based on the outcomes of the study are as follows: The views of teachers regarding teacher retention are not completely at an expected level though they have marked higher levels. The factors impacting teacher retention could be determined through qualitative studies for purposes of increasing these levels. The correlation between teacher retention and stress, motivation, administrative support, working conditions, personality traits, working environment, financial concerns, etc. could also be explored. To boost positive views regarding teacher retention, teachers are to feel that their views are appreciated and taken into consideration while teachers who have made difference through their innovative projects or ideas could be thrust to the foreground and placed in decision-making mechanisms. The issue has long been explored and various studies have been completed in developed countries though in Turkey there is no similar study conducted before. The outcomes of these studies might be adapted by considering the cultural and socio-economic structure of Turkey and educational policies can be implemented in this direction.

Key Words: Teacher Retention, Teacher, Personal Variables

The Effect of Coping Strategies on Workplace Bullying in High School Teachers

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Abstract

Stress is a major problem in the teaching profession. It is related to work overload, lack of teaching staff, lack of coping strategies and a high turnover amongst the teachers. Rapid increase of stress in the elementary school teachers results in a high risk of incidence of workplace bullying. One of the options for prevention is to find suitable coping strategies. The research objective of this study was to determine the relationship between coping strategies and the victims of bullying at the workplace in the Czech Republic. A questionnaire battery was used consisting of questionnaires NAQ-R (Negative Acts Questionnaire- Revised), evaluating the prevalence and the forms of workplace bullying and standardized questionnaire OSI-R (Inventory of occupational stress) which evaluates the emotional, cognitive stress management and the coping strategy (personal resources for coping with stress). The research sample consisted of 253 secondary school teachers from the Olomouc Region, of whom 76 were men and 177 were women. The age range of the entire sample was from 22 to 68 years (mean age 47.94 years; SD 9.58). The existence of a significant negative relationship was confirmed between the victims of workplace bullying and all coping strategies monitored - social support, relaxation, self-care, and rational / cognitive coping.

Keywords: Workplace bullying, high school teachers, stress, coping strategies

Problems of Inequality in the Distribution of Income in Countries with Emerging Market Economies

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Abstract.

The problem of income distribution, in the light of the integration and globalization of the world economy, the growing interdependence of countries, is becoming increasingly important for solving economic and social problems. As a result, the problem of uneven distribution of wealth in society, originating from the uneven distribution between labor and capital, as the primary stage of the distribution of the created gross domestic product, has turned from a problem of national scale into a global one. It was reflected not only in scientific studies of scientists from various countries of the world, but also in the "Agenda for Sustainable Development until 2030", adopted by the UN in 2015 and replacing the "Millennium Declaration 2000". The agenda includes 17 goals, including item 10 "Reducing inequalities within and between countries". Uneven income distribution has the most contrasting character in developing countries, it threatens the long-term social and economic development of the country, adversely affects poverty reduction, the level of people's satisfaction with their work and life. This, in turn, can give rise to crimes, cause diseases and lead to environmental degradation. Of exceptional importance is the study of the causes and extent of this distribution in developing countries, the development of proposals for finding the optimal proportions of this distribution for these countries. The study used such methods as analysis and synthesis, grouping of statistical data for the purpose of comparative analysis of income distribution in countries with different levels of economic development, abstraction and system analysis to determine the relationship between productivity and remuneration of workers in developed and developing countries, to develop recommendations for improving distribution relations.

The study led to the following conclusions:

- A. This stage of historical development does not completely eliminate the problem of uneven distribution of income;
- B. it is a consequence of differences in the levels of distribution of capital and human development;
- C. a higher level of disproportionate income distribution in developing countries has institutional causes, that is, it is due to the insufficient level of development of the instruments governing the relationship between capital and labor;
- D. the alignment of this unevenness is seen in the way of actively using the experience of Western countries in the development of public-private partnerships, social responsibility of business and the active involvement of workers in the business management system.

Keywords: Income distribution; inequalities; developing countries; partnership.

The Role of International Standards in Improving the Quality of Enterprises

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Abstract

One of the main problems facing organizations that exist today is adapting to the conditions of market economy and to protect the position it has reached in the market. Recently, as the main result of the rapid development of science and technology the world economy put the high quality of produced products and offered services to enterprises as the main requirement. Therefore, entrepreneurs prefer the use of International Standards that have been tested successfully by many enterprises in many developed countries around the world. Compliance with these requirements will give the company the advantages of increasing image, profits, reducing production costs and losses, as well as access to the international market. High quality of the product, its competitiveness and very easy access to foreign markets are achieved by implementing the requirements of International standards such as ISO 9001, GOST P ISO 9001, EQS, GMP, HACCP, QS 9000, OHSAS 18001 etc.

Keywords: International Standards, quality, enterprises, products.

Lifelong Learning for Teachers with High and Low Agreeableness

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Abstract

It is a lifelong goal for teachers to learn to successfully exploit their strengths and weaknesses to complete their personal and professional development. The study presents a comparative analysis of the personality structure of high and low agreeable teachers and illustrates certain benefits and drawbacks of both target groups, which definitely impacts their well-being, teacher efficacy and relationship with students. The paper examines the links between teacher agreeableness and their personality type, self-esteem and anxiety rates in a sample of 182 teacher candidates from Two Foreign Language Department of Suleyman Demirel University, Kazakhstan. The quantitative data were collected through five research instruments: Big Five-Factor Model Test, Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI), The BIS /BAS scales by Carver C. and White T., Sorensen Self-esteem Inventory and Anxiety Questionnaire. Regression analyses revealed that higher levels of Agreeableness positively correlate with higher anxiety and lower self-esteem rates, which predicts paying a certain cost for being very agreeable. Moreover, insignificant positive correlation was observed between high agreeableness and more feeling type – warm and kind; low agreeableness and more thinking type-cold-minded and fair. As regards impulsivity and anxiety rates, low agreeable teachers tend to take higher risk and expect rewards, while high agreeable teachers avoid confrontation because of punishment anticipation. The study highlights the lifelong learning opportunities: it is worthwhile for teachers to recognize their agreeableness level; then to understand which positive and negative influence it can produce on professional and personality beliefs of the teacher. It is recommended finding out the ways to enhance teacher self-awareness and develop an optimal level of agreeableness. Consequently, these steps will definitely contribute to better job satisfaction, mental and emotional health; finally, lead to higher professional productivity.

Keywords: Teacher agreeableness, personality type, self-esteem, anxiety, professional productivity

A Qualitative Study on the Selection, Training and Appointment of School Administrators

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Abstract

School leadership is becoming an increasingly important priority in many countries to increase student success (Pont, Nusche and Moorman, 2008; Robinson, Holepa and Lloyd, 2009) and school success (Branch, Hanushek and Rivkin, 2013). Many think that school administrators contribute to the success of students, albeit indirectly, with their impact on school, organization and climate, especially on teacher and teaching (TALIS, 2013). Therefore, for the sustainability of the schools, the quality of the school administrators means a lot. In other words, it can be said that the school leaders affect the organization, climate, staff and teachers' working conditions. When the results of TALIS (2013) are examined, it is noteworthy that the school administrators who are in the sampling group have reported that they are well-educated and that the majority of them have completed higher education, and at least three-quarters of the principals say that their program has included the school management, teacher preparation or instructional leadership programs. According to the results of this report, first five countries having received intensive school leadership training, are the top five-countries in terms of student success at the latest conducted PISA(OECD, 2016). Thus, it is possible to mention the positive effects of the education that school administrators have got and the content of this education on the academic success of the students. The effect of the preferred practices and the executive characteristics of the selection, appointment and training of the education administrators is clearly seen on the quality of education. Based on this idea, the aim of this study is to describe and analyze the phenomenon of success and differentiation in education management in details by interviewing the school administrators working in the field and have been found successful in this task. Therefore, the research question in this is as follows: What are the opinions and recommendations of successful school administrators in Turkey about selection, training and appointment systems of school administrators? In this study, qualitative research method has been used to examine the opinions of school administrators on the selection, training and assignment process of school administrators. In this research, it has been expected that the individuals who have been working as school administrators are able to express their experiences about the school administrator selection, training and assignment process.. In order to analyze the collected data, content analysis will be applied. In the study group, there are a total of 111 school administrators, each one of them is from a different province of Turkey (more than one school administrators from metropolitan cities). The school administrators in the sample group are the ones who have got attention with their eye-catching applications in their schools. For this reason, criterion sampling has been used. This study has been designed as a guiding resource for the selection, training and assignment program of educational administrators. This study is a multidimensional study and it is expected that it will make a significant contribution to educational policy makers, senior educational administrators, education manager trainers, school administrators, academicians and researchers in related departments of universities.

Keywords: School leadership, school administrator, selection, training, appointment.

Computational Thinking and Teachers: What is the Real Level of Experience in Teaching Algorithms and Programming for IT Teachers?

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Abstract

The presented paper deals with the frequently discussed issues of the development of pupils' computational thinking. The ability to think as an IT engineer is one of the important competences that enable pupils to develop and apply themselves not only in the informatics fields, but also in everyday life. This is a logical consequence of the development of a society in which information and communication technologies play an increasingly important role. The need for this development is becoming increasingly acute and, in the longer term, follows the already established concept of information literacy development, which is still important but has already been overcome in certain areas and needs to be revised or supplemented. The development and promotion of the concept of computational thinking is based on several fundamental pillars, one of the most important being algorithmization and programming. However, the question arises as to whether IT subjects who were more focused on developing digital literacy with respect to valid curricula are ready to implement this systemic change. We were looking for an answer to this question within the framework of our research. Based on the results, the overall level of teacher preparedness to implement the Digital Education Strategy 2020, where algorithmization and programming is one of the main elements of innovative content, is not high. As is also evident, if programming and algorithm training is already in place, more fully-fledged development platforms are preferred, as Visual Basic and Pascal is the most widely used and best-known tool among IT teachers, primarily focusing on the development of real-world applications. Educational programming languages, allowing rather educational activities, are somewhat delayed, which may not be counterproductive. Teaching programming and algorithm is certainly one of the more difficult thematic units, so it is certainly appropriate to motivate pupils by, for example, developing computer games instead of complex real-world applications. The possibility of transferring and practical application of knowledge gained by teaching algorithms and programming is one of the important factors that can stimulate pupils to study this issue.

Keywords: Computational thinking, Algorithmization and programming, Teachers of IT subjects

Sustainability in Lifelong Learning: Learners' Perceptions From a Turkish Distance Language Education Context

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Abstract

As is everything in today's world, instructional approaches are going through a change and are becoming more learner-centered: "recursive and non-linear, engaging self-directed, and meaningful from the learner's perspective" (McCombs, 2000, p. 1) and the illiterate of the 21st century will not be those who cannot read and write but those who cannot learn, unlearn, and relearn (Pond, 2003). The views propound the prominence of learners' taking the responsibility for their own learning and becoming aware that learning does not only take place in schools but is a lifelong process. In addition, through this process involving in higher order thinking skills for the sustainability of their lifelong learning is a competitive necessity (Williams and Lindsay, 2003). Some suggest that all 21st-century skills definitions are relevant to aspects of contemporary life in a complex world and to catch up with the requirements of this new world, these should be introduced to and practiced with learners (Saavedra and Opfer, 2012). Moved by these discussions that appear to be compatible with the distance learning contexts, this study investigates whether the language learning component of distance education programme at the vocational school of higher education of a Turkish university in any ways contributes to the students' lifelong learning propensities and sustainability of their language education in the forthcoming years. In order to reach the aims of the study, a questionnaire consisting of four sections to elicit answers from four standpoints were administered to 100 students receiving English language instruction in the aforementioned programme. In the first section of the questionnaire, demographic data pertaining to the participants were collected. The second section served to finding out the students' attitudes toward distance learning as positive attitude has long been supposed to bear the priority for success in distance education programmes (Klopfer, 1971). Students' probable awareness on autonomy and lifelong learning was questioned in the third section. The last part of the questionnaire interrogated whether the programme contributed to students' 21 century skills in macro and sustainability of their lifelong language learning in micro terms. To shed more light to the study, semi structured group interviews were held with volunteering participants. During the interviews, the students' autonomy, sustainability of their language education, their lifelong learning tendencies, and finally, their probable gains from the programme were questioned. The data collected through the questionnaire were analysed by Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) programme while qualitative interview data were subjected to content analysis. The findings of the study provoke thoughts on the need for all the involved parties as administrators, organisers and teachers of the distance education programme to hold discussions on the reconsideration of the philosophy and approach underpinning the language programme, as well as the curriculum and materials used in order to more powerfully equip the students to compete with the soaring dynamics of the continually transforming new world.

Keywords: Distance education, Lifelong learning, Sustainability in Education, 21st century skills

Reform in Education

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Abstract

Reform in education requires the national-moral characteristics, traditions, national mentality of our people and the efficient use of progressive ideas in this field in Azerbaijan for many years. Priority areas should be identified by deeper study of existing problems to implement what they are saying. According to the above-mentioned provisions, education reform is solved step by step. At the first stage (1999), organizational work has been done to create a normative legal economic and information base of the new education system that meets the modern requirements, ensuring citizens' right to education. Establishment of organizational, legal, regulatory, personnel, financial, logistical, scientific, educational and methodological and information support for the solution of the problems that provide for socio-economic stability of the education sector and the implementation of large-scale reforms in the second stage covering short-term prospective; the management model is expected to be created. The third stage is the implementation mechanism of all other measures envisaged by the Program. The effectiveness of the use of new methods in the training depends primarily on the organizational and training of teacher training. Improving the quality of education has influenced the substance of the subject and object concept in the learning process and led to a new sense of co-operation. An individual with a high sense of thinking has been shown to be passive in thinking, arguing about cowardice, uncertainty psychology. The active training in the pedagogical process is one of the objectives of educational reform. These methods, which create the conditions for improving the quality of the training, should first be mastered by teachers. Active learners are learning guides and learners as researchers. The quality of the mentioned technology is accompanied by intensification of thinking activity.

Keywords: Education, Socio-economic, Learning-process, Reform

Assessment the Impact of Capital and Labor on Output in Oil Rich Cis Countries Using Ces Production Function

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Abstract

There is a historical experience of existence of certain problems in the field of sustainable development (Holland syndrome, resource curse) mainly in countries with rich hydrocarbon resources. Numerous studies were carried out in this direction, and certain results were obtained. One of the methodological bases for the following study is the calculation of the elasticity of capital and labor substitution by defining the parameters of generalized form of production function - Constant Elasticity Substitution (CES). The Study summarizes the current problem as an imbalance between the capital (fixed assets created using modern technology) and the labor market (labor that leverages key assets using potential opportunities). The subject of the research has enhancing relevance due to the lack of extensive research of the problem posed in the oil and gas rich countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). The article conducts thorough analysis by using CES production function to measure the impact of capital (fixed assets) and labor (employed population) on the production volume (on GDP) in the hydrocarbon resources rich countries of the CIS - Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Russia. Since CES function is non-linear, its parameters are estimated in MathCad using Marquardt's approximate method. Consequently, on the basis of the given values of the parameters, a comparative analysis was carried out on the elasticity of substitution between capital and labor. According to the results obtained from the CES production function, the substitute elasticity coefficient in oil-rich countries of the CIS is less than 1. The test results show that the equilibrium between the capital and the labor markets has been violated and there is a deterioration in balance compared to the previous periods. The main reasons for this process are the complexity of the capital structure formed by the increase in oil revenues and the lack of specialization of the existing labor force for the utilization and allocation of capital. This clearly reflects the imbalance between education (labor specialization) and capital. On the other hand, the rapid import of modern capital created using high-tech, innovation and nanotechnology creates a shortage of qualified personnel to mobilize this capital, since labor is relatively less mobile than capital. Based on the analysis, the results obtained from modeling have been formulated and scientifically grounded recommendations have been provided for improving education and its quality in these three countries, especially in Russia and Azerbaijan.

Keywords: Constant Elasticity of Substitution, production funds, specialized labor force, CES function, capital

Linguistic, Social and Cultural Factors Influencing Foreign Language Learning in the Context of Higher Education

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Abstract

It is evident that foreign language competence is one of the main requirements on the modern labour market. Therefore, raising people's awareness of the importance of foreign language and motivating them to continue learning languages, providing necessary language learning opportunities within any educational institution in accordance with factors influencing this process represents a challenge for contemporary education. However, the students are not aware of factors influencing their foreign language learning and foreign language proficiency development. This research aims to reveal main linguistic and socio-cultural factors influencing foreign language learning from students' perspectives at non-linguistic department in Kazakhstani context, as well as to analyze the relationship between these factors and English language proficiency. The participants of the study included 70 1st and 2nd year engineering faculty students of Suleyman Demirel University (Kazakhstan). Freshman and sophomore university students were selected as sample because they were really aware of the problems that they had in English language classroom. The results of this study are presented in three stages using the following data collection instruments: observation, interview and questionnaire. The first analysis focuses attention on the observation of the factors that might influence engineering students' language proficiency. The second analysis considers the influences of linguistic, cultural and social factors on the development of learner's foreign language proficiency. The last set of analyses considers the perceptions of students of the most important linguistic, cultural and social factors influencing their foreign language learning negatively or positively. It can be concluded that each factor contributes to the success and failure of foreign language learning differently.

Keywords: Linguistic Factors, Socio-Cultural Factors, Foreign Language Learning, Competence.

Embedding 21st Century Skills Into Pre-Service ELT Teacher Education for Sustainability

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Abstract

There have been rapid changes in the 21st century education with the integration of the technology in every sector. Bodinet (2016) states that “education is a powerful tool that should be used to transform society into being more future-oriented, sustainable and peaceful” (p.2), hence education systems have to be adapted to the needs of sustainable development. The need for transformation into 21st century learning has become an important course of action for Education for Sustainable Development (ESD), which requires the reconstruction of all school and university curriculum. UNESCO (2014) reports that ESD “allows every human being to acquire the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values necessary to shape a sustainable future.” Bell (2016) collects the relevant 21st century skills for ESD under three main headings; ways of thinking, ways of working and tools for working. These are commonly named as learning and innovation skills “that separate students who are prepared for the more and more complex life and work environment of the 21st century, and those who are not” (The Partnership for 21st Century Skills, 2009, p.3). It is obvious that 21st century requires continuing professional development and change in teacher education to satisfy the diversity of individual needs and societal arrangements. The professional development activities in Turkey occur at the pre-service level and also in-service though in-service professional development is largely voluntary which is not satisfactory mean to provide teachers with the skills of Learning for Sustainability. Thus, this study explored the opportunities and benefits of embedding 21st century skills into English language teaching (ELT) pre-service teacher’s education for sustainability which has not been largely tapped in Turkey. It provided pre-service ELT teachers with mainly 4Cs and ICT so that they can develop the ability of lifelong learning for professional development which can pave way to ESD. The participants included 24 pre-service ELT teachers attending professional development course (2 hours a week) given at the university and practicing teaching English in different public schools (6 hours a week). A mixed methodology (quantitative and qualitative) was chosen due to the complexity of the object of the study. Questionnaire, peer observation, focus group discussions, reflective journals prepared by the participants, and lesson plan assignments were used as data collection tools to obtain sufficient data and results which helped us understand the studied phenomenon with more depth and breadth. The results revealed that pre-service ELT teachers had limited understandings of sustainability and ESD although they were aware of 21st century skills. However, they seemed to have developed such skills as critical thinking, creativity, resilience, flexibility and so on when practicing these skills which are essential to ESD.

Keywords: 21st century skills, Pre-service teacher education, Learning for Education for sustainability, Sustainable development

Problems and Prospects in the Applying Methods of Analysis Educational Data

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Abstract

The aim of the research. In the presented work, a comparison was made of methods for analyzing educational data (EDM) and learning analytics (LA), and attention was paid to their peculiarities.

Problems. At the present stage, education is the most important component of the development of a country's economic growth. Often a changing situation requires high professionalism and considerable intellectual effort to make an effective decision. The increase in information flows and the analysis of relevant information generated by the participants in the educational process plays an important role in the process of quality management of the education process. The creation of training systems and the spread of network technology has led to the accumulation of a large amount of data, and this has in turn aroused great interest in the study of Data Mining methods used to analyze the new type of educational data.

Scale and methods of analysis. The widespread use of information technologies in all areas of activity, also in the educational process, leads to new approaches and methods, and all this leads to the study and application of methods of intellectual analysis of educational data in various stages of the educational process.

Methodology. The paper considers two scientific areas related to the applying methods of intellectual analysis of educational data and its advantages when used by all participants of the educational process.

Results and suggestions. The review of the main works devoted to the considered directions is given, problems and trends that are in the modern stage of scientific disciplines of educational data analysis and learning analytics, as well as promising directions for future research in this field are investigated. Being relatively new and promising areas of research, and improving educational experience, these two methods - EDM and LA are aimed at improving the educational process, helping participants in this process to make more effective decisions using data. According to the study, it can be said that there are still a number of unresolved problems before these two areas, such as the lack of theoretical and practical knowledge among a large proportion of teachers and managers regarding the use of the necessary tools, additional costs for storing and managing data and ethics and personal privacy.

Trends in future research on EDM are based on the following provisions:

1. To use EDM tools by educators, they must be convenient, simple, and integrated into EOS and provide an interface for accessing data.
2. It should be possible to uniformly describe the models obtained using educational data collection tools.
3. Methods of data analysis should be adapted to the application to educational data.
4. The problem of incomplete data collected when using popular social networks should be eliminated through the integration of social networks into the educational environment and the performance of part of their functions by massive open online courses.

Keywords: Intelligent analysis of educational data, Learning analytics, E-learning, Big Data

Multiculturalism and Interculturality in Literature for Children and Youth

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Abstract

In the domains of all humanities, arts, political sciences, religious studies, communication sciences, democracy studies, law, management and economics, etc., there are diverse studies of multiculturalism and interculturality, where the phenomena increasingly occupy a noticeably important position, becoming one of the most significant scientific topics, but it also the case in the everyday life in general. This is very important in the case of literature for children and youth, the more so because this literary genre is immediately directed to children and youth, with potential to shape their way of understanding life and the world in general at a very early developmental stages of a young person. In this context, literature for children and youth occupies an extremely significant place in literary and wider cultural studies, especially due to its continued presence and usage in educational practices.

Keywords: Multiculturalism, interculturality, literature, education

Factors that Require the Necessity of Lifelong Learning

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Abstract

The article emphasizes the importance of education in shaping the labor market and providing employment. It is stated that the transition to a knowledge-based economy, the acceleration of new, technological changes, the creation of high technologies and the scale of globalization processes require a continuous increase in the people's habit and competitiveness. All these factors led to the development and development of the idea of lifelong learning or continuing education. The aim of lifelong learning is not to teach a person a lifelong life, but to learn lifelong learning independently. Given all these factors, theoretical perspectives on lifelong learning are summarized in the context of the historical development stages and the basic principles, objectives and functions of lifelong learning. It has been shown that lifelong learning is the process of developing human habits and habits throughout life. It not only helps the development of personality, an active citizenship, the integration of social integration, but also enhances competitiveness and employment opportunities. Considering the critical elements of the professional training and lifelong learning strategy as set out in the document "Goals and Objectives of Lifelong Education" adopted at the G-8 Summit on June 20, 1999, as well as taking into consideration recommendations on the lifelong learning of UNESCO and other international organizations, and experience of a number of foreign countries, suggestions and proposals for the development prospects of lifelong education in Azerbaijan are put forward.

Key words: Lifelong education, continuing education, educational strategy, sustainable development, innovative development

Globalization and its Impacts on the Economic Security of the Republic Of Azerbaijan

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Abstract

In the modern stage of the development of world economy, increasing of competition between countries, globalization plays a crucial role in the economic development of countries. At the present, globalization between countries is developing at the new level and takes new forms. The purpose of this article is to analyze the impact of globalization to the development of national economic security of the Republic of Azerbaijan from different scenarios. The research work basically focusing on globalization and simultaneously analyses major trends in the world economy. Currently, the economic security takes a priority standing in the governmental policy of many countries. Economic security is an integral component of the national security. The expansion of the process of globalization and integration between countries requires elaboration of the relevant strategy of the national economic security in order to provide the sustainable economic growth. In the scientific article were identified theoretical approaches to the notions of globalization and economic security. It should be mentioned that in parallel with the creation of new opportunities for the development of countries and its positive sides, globalization has also some negative impacts to the national economic security. In this regard, it is important to analyze these issues in consideration with various aspects. The scientific article was implemented based on the systematic, historical-logical and comparative analysis methods. The limitation of the research work is that there is no enough data. In this regard, more extensive research can be done in the future. As a result of research work was elaborated relevant recommendations.

Keywords: Globalization, economic security, export, import, investments

Theoretical and Practical Approaches to the Influence of Public Service on the Relationship between Government and Business

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Abstract

Systemic changes occurring in society are accompanied by changes in the institutions, ideologies and ways of people's economic thinking. The main feature of a correct assessment of the changes occurring in the economy is the substantiation of these processes by objective facts. The article discusses the importance of changing the model of the state administration in the period of reforms, and the need to find mechanisms for more effective management of relationships and interaction between business and the state. The article also studied the state intervention in the economy, various cooperation models of the state and the private sector, and carried out a theoretical analysis of the impact of public service to the relationship between government and business. Was made an analysis of the need for changes in the decision-making process on the regulation of business activities; the extent to which entrepreneurs, government officials and political leaders participate in these decisions; different attitudes towards the opportunities and freedoms given to civil servants in making these decisions. It was revealed the difficulty in grouping relations and relationships existing in various structures of the administrative management system, as well as the influence of decisions and goals of lower divisions of state bodies on goals and decisions of the state level, and shortcomings in the execution of these decisions. The study drew attention to the experience of various developed countries, it was also shown the reforms taking place in public administration model of Azerbaijan. The article used methods of comparative analysis, logical generalization and synthesis. Were made recommendations to increase the efficiency of public administration, and were given practical suggestions on the process of preparing decisions within the competence of state bodies belonging to the civil service system, their adoption, execution and control over implementation.

Keywords: Civil service, public administration, government intervention in the economy, government relations, model of partnership between state and private sector

The Relationship Between Teachers' Organizational Commitment, Job Satisfaction and Whistleblowing

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to determine the relationship between teachers' organizational commitment, job satisfaction and whistleblowing behavior. In this research, structural equation modeling, which is a relational survey model, is used. The study was carried out with 601 teachers who were selected by simple random sampling method in primary and secondary schools in Ankara. "The Organizational Commitment Degree Scale", "Job Satisfaction Degree Scale" and "Whistleblowing Degree Scale" were used as data collection tools. According to this research, the organizational commitment of teachers is moderate. It is observed that their continuance commitment is higher than that of emotional and normative commitment. Job satisfaction of teachers is at the level "mostly". Moreover, while the whistleblowing behaviors are moderate, teachers exhibit supportive whistleblowing behavior more than exterior whistleblowing behavior. Teachers' organizational commitment behavior affects their perceptions of job satisfaction and whistleblowing. As teachers' organizational commitment increases, job satisfaction and levels of whistleblowing are increasing. However, as job satisfaction levels of teachers increase, their whistleblowing behavior decreases. Organizational commitment has a stronger predictive effect on whistleblowing than job satisfaction. According to the research results; it is observed that the model generally shows good fit values, these values are acceptable and validated as a model. Organizational commitment explains 24% of job satisfaction. In addition, organizational commitment explains 9% of whistleblowing. It is seen that organizational commitment and job satisfaction together explain 12% of whistle-blowing. This finding explains 12% of the total change in the whistleblowing variable is explained by the direct effect of organizational commitment and job satisfaction. In this context, it can be said that the teachers who are committed to their institutions tend to transfer the problems arising within the institution to the external authorities in order to realize the goals of the institution and to be more effective. In this respect, it was concluded that teachers' perceptions of organizational commitment affect their whistleblowing behavior. This situation is considered important for the realization of institutional objectives and for the effective use of corporate resources. Moreover, it is an important factor in determining and solving the problems occurring in the institution in terms of the execution and sustainability of the life-long education in the institution.

Keywords: Organizational commitment, job satisfaction, whistleblowing.

Businesses from Advertising Revenues Impact on the Social and Economic Development

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Abstract

The article deals with the impact of social and economic development of advertising activity of the enterprise income. Those who manage the entire market instruments widely use of the appropriated faster through the advertising business. This is due to the fact that the advertising marketing communication system of the market economy and market relation is one of the most important aspects of sales promotion methods of the most profitable selling. Advertising products and services support the connection between producer and consumer. Azerbaijan increased a competition among companies for creative advertising types used more. In order to attract new consumers and to keep the place in the market of products, the use efficiency of a lot of ads has been increased. Advertising review was held for the companies in 10 shopping centers to assess the impact of the questionnaire. Some companies had been made for the sale of advertising between the networks. The kinds of merchandise have been identified for the established companies. Promotion stimulates the sale and encourages consumers to buy products. As a result of all these processes, commodity circulation is increasing. The need is arising for new employees to be employed in the enterprise, and in general, the effectiveness of public production increases. Due to the strong competition among companies, the companies use the type of advertising for their product sales and services and its means of delivery to the consumer. The companies acting mostly in the same area are using similar ads. For example, super markets that sell foodstuffs distribute promo materials about discounted products to the door of the people living in that area. Distributed ads contain information about past and new prices for the discounted products. By giving information about other products, people are encouraged to buy these products. Effective advertising activity of the enterprise available in the market, the increased risks suspension from the market by competitors, including the ability to influence the markets businesses, which is active in a market economy was reviewed as well. In other words, advertising competition leads to a more aggravated business. Market competition improves the quality of products and services. Investigating the company and one of its important social function is implemented for stimulation the labour of advertising. This is a positive result of human activities in order to increase motivation in people. Besides investigating the companies, advertising activities are developing on social values. Social and cultural characteristics reflecting the life way of people working in this company, helped them to form the stereotypes as well.

Keywords: Institutions, socio-economic development, effective advertising activities, korrellyasiya advertising activity.

Study of Effects of Toxigen Fungus in Some Foods

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Abstract.

As a result of the conducted researches it has been determined that some products of plant and animal origin used for nutritious purposes in Azerbaijan distinguish for their number and type composition of their mycobiotas. In the course of analysis the products of plant and animal origin have been compared for the amount of mycotoxins and as a result it was determined that in fruits they had 2.5-3,4 times high rate than in meat.

Key words: Products of plant and animal origin, mycobiota, mycotoxins

Statistical Analysis of the Impact of Social-Economic Cases on Birth Indicators

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Abstract

The complex and multidimensional social life of the society combines the system of various relationships. These relationships are interconnected and dependable as a system. Determining the nature and quantity of relationships between demographic events and processes enables them to be managed more efficiently and purposefully. Relationships between demographic indicators are primarily associated with theoretical analysis in the article. Generally, the goal of statistics is to evaluate relationships between these indicators, and to detect existing lawfulness. From this point of view, the regression-correlation analysis of cause-and-effect relationships is an important statistical method that allows solving a number of problems. The article outlines dynamics of birth rate, evaluation of factors affecting it, as well as prediction of the birth indicator in the field of studying demographic processes in Azerbaijan. The housing factor is shown here as one of the reasons for restricting the number of children in families. Whereas, the last one depends on the level of direct income. Thereafter, it is concluded that the number of marriages, the number of births born to women aged 15-49, poverty range, and quantitative growth in paid services affects to the birth rate. Furthermore, the impact level of factor signs on the result is measured through the regression-correlation analysis, the density degree of relationships is defined, and in the general case, the role of factors learned in the overall change of the result sign is determined in the article. This is achieved by means of checking the model's adequacy. Based on results of the analysis, birth was the main factor determining the population growth rate in the country. Stable natural growth occurred in the background of the high number of births. Birth, characterized by the emergence of new members is a positive aspect of the population reproduction.

Keywords: Birth indicator, statistical method, direct income, regression-correlation analysis, population reproduction

Relationship between Morphological Features and Lower Limb Explosive Strength in Boys Aged 4 To 18 Years

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to investigate the correlation between morphological characteristics and lower limb explosive strength. For the purpose of this study the sample consisted of 100 male respondents aged 4 to 18 years. The research was conducted in kindergartens and schools from city of Zagreb. Variables included in this study was composed of 12 anthropometric characteristics, percentage of body fat and vertical jump without arm swing on platform. For establishment the relationship between morphological features and lower limb explosive power Pearson's correlation coefficient was calculated. The result of this study indicated that there is a statistically significant positive correlation between the morphological characteristics that are predisposed by regular growth and development (body height, arm length, leg length, elbow diameter, knee diameter, hand diameter, waist circumference, upper arm circumference, limb circumference, shoulder width, width of hips ...) and the explosive strength of the lower extremities. Also, the result shown statistically significant negative correlation between the variables that are indicators of nutritional status of respondents (fat percentage, skin folds on the back, skin folds on the forearm, skin folds on the forearm, skin folds on the knees) and performance in vertical jump without arm swing on platform. It can be concluded that respondents aged 4 to 18 years who are overweight and obese are reported poorer results in motor skill, respectively explosive strength of lower limbs. Therefore, it is very important for children to be physically active and participate in organized physical activities every day, to maintain normal body weight and health status.

Keywords: Anthropometric characteristics, Children, Motor abilities, Physical activities

Correlation between Parents Attitudes towards Physical Exercise and Anthropological Dimensions of Preschool Children

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Abstract

In the work "Correlation between parents attitudes towards physical exercise and anthropological dimensions of preschool children" were used the data from the research in Grigor Vitez kindergarten in Zapruđe (Novi Zagreb). Research was conducted in two older preschool group of children, Ivančice with 26 children and Ljubičice with 27 children and their parents. The goal of this work was to establish how big impact have parents attitude towards physical exercise and anthropological dimensions (physical abilities – repetitive=MST and explosive=MSDM strength, balance=MRSJN, coordination=MKPN, speed=MBTR, flexibility=MFSR and morphologic characteristics – height=ATV and weight=ATM) of preschool children. Poll was conducted (with Likert scale) among parents and measurement of children physical abilities and morphologic characteristics after that. The results showed insufficient connection between those two items. It remains to see was the research conducted quality and were the subject processed from every aspect possible. Recommendation for future research is bigger sample of the examinee and increase the sample variables.

Keywords: Physical exercise, child, morphologic characteristics.

Role of Mathematics in Development of Economics

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Abstract

Mathematics is of central importance to modern society and it provides the vital underpinning of the knowledge of economy. It is essential in the economy, physical sciences, technology, business, financial services. The contribution of mathematics to the economy for the sustainable development of the country is indispensable. Mathematics forms the basis of most scientific and industrial research and development. Increasingly, many complex systems and structures in the modern world can only be understood using mathematics and much of the design and control of high-technology systems depends on mathematical inputs and outputs. Economics of the society is developed by establishment of industries. The applied mathematics like computational science, applied analysis, optimization, differential equation, Leontief model, data analysis and discrete mathematics etc are essential in industrial field. In this sense application of Leontief model to economy is very important. By application of such kind of mathematical methods, the consumption of electricity, the exploration cost of oil and communication cost of images could be reduced. In this context, this paper will examine how mathematics can contribute to the sustainable development of the economy and a number of important mathematical solutions will be offered.

Keywords: Mathematic, Economics, Leontief model, sustainable development.

The Role of International Standards for Risk Management to Ensure High Quality at Enterprises

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Abstract

It is important that the products produced in modern times meet the quality and safety requirements. The implementation of these requirements is possible by taking precautionary measures into consideration and risk management that may appear at any point during the production process. Disregarding risks in any activity significantly reduces the competitiveness of the enterprise and the quality of the process and product. In world practice, many advanced companies have achieved profit and high quality products through a systematic implementation of the risk management process and then smaller companies gradually began to take advantage of their experience. The world's two most widely used International risk management standards are HACCP system and ISO 31000. High quality and competitiveness of the product depends on implementing requirements of these standards. Establishing a risk management system in enterprise and identifying potential risks minimizes losses, increasing profits and achieving high quality products with lower cost value.

Keywords: Risk management, International Standards, requirements, quality

An Investigation into the Impact of Brain-Based Learning on Adult EFL Students' Proficiency Level

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Abstract

English language learning outcomes in an EFL setting are assumed to display distinctions from the ones in an ESL context on account of the absence of the opportunities for practicing English outside the classroom environment. Pursuing the enhancement of English language proficiency, practitioners and academicians have been in search of developing new methods and techniques to struggle against thorny problems to be faced in EFL settings. The objective of this paper is to explore the influence of the intervention in brain-based learning on adult EFL students' proficiency in English. Mixed-methods research design was employed in order to examine whether or not the brain-based learning intervention could lead to a considerable improvement in students' proficiency level in English. The classes attended by the participants in the experimental group were taught in compliance with the educational implications of brain-based learning principles for four months while the participants in the control group were taught in accord with the program developed by the school of foreign languages where this study was carried out. The findings obtained from the analysis of the data comprising the grades the participants got from the four midterm exams administered in the course of the intervention indicate that there exists a statistically significant difference between the experimental and control group as to their English language proficiency. The results gathered from the content analysis of the data collected from the semi-structured interview conducted with the participants in the experimental group subsequent to the intervention reveal that the participants have positive views on brain-based lessons. Teachers of adult EFL learners and of different age groups might benefit from the findings of this study and be prompted to implement a similar intervention in their own context to aid students in developing their proficiency in English.

Keywords: Brain-based learning, proficiency in English, adult EFL learners, EFL learning

A Closer Look at the Incentives for Teachers to be Involved in Teacher Leadership in Rural Elementary Schools in the Turkish Context

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Abstract

The core purpose of this paper is to examine the incentives for teachers to be involved in teacher leadership in rural elementary schools in Turkish Context. A systematic review of literature has revealed that much has been said by the scholars about teacher leadership in general, but too little has been said about the teacher leaders in rural schools. This study adopted the qualitative research methodology and was designed as a multiple case study. Case study is one of the most common qualitative approaches. Although they are wide ranging in their scope and sequence, case studies typically focus on small groups or individuals within a group and document that group's or individual's experience in a specific setting. Except to identify the case and the specific type of a case study that shall be implemented, the researchers have to consider if it's wisely to make a single case study, or if it's better to do a multiple case study, for the understanding of the phenomenon. Another important thing to take under consideration is the context. When a study includes more than one single case, a multiple case study is needed. In this sense, multiple cases were recruited in this study. Among the purposeful sampling methods, the maximum variety, criteria sampling and extreme case selection methods were employed to select the participants of the study. Based on an extensive review literature, a list of the traits and behaviors of teacher leaders was sent to the school principals in 8 rural elementary schools affiliated with Ministry of National Education (MoNE) and they were asked if there is a teacher who concurs well with the items in the list in their schools. The researcher had phone conversations with the school principals and invited them to the study. The school principals provided us with 11 teachers involved in teacher leadership based on the criterias. Then the teachers were called and were solicited for the study. The data were collected through interviews with the teachers and their principals. Most qualitative research includes interviews. The interview might be the major data collection tool of the study (particularly when the behavior of interest cannot be easily observed) or may be used to corroborate or verify observations. An interview is basically a purposive conversation with a person or a group of persons. A semi-structured interview form was used to collect data. The content analysis technique was employed to analyse the obtained data. A series of interviews was conducted with eleven teachers across the eight rural schools. Additional interviews conducted with principals are used as a secondary data source. All interviews were audio recorded and transcribed verbatim. A coding scheme was developed based upon the related literature and emerging analytical areas. The content analysis of the qualitative data is being done. Upon finishing the analysis, the findings, the implications and further recommendations for future research are discussed.

Keywords : Teacher Leadership, Leading the Change, Motivation, Rural Schools, Social Justice, Culturally Responsive Leadership

Economical Reflections of Mega-Events and Urban Sustainable Development: Example of Formula 1 Grand Prix

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Abstract

Mega-events have different types of effects for host cities or countries. The purpose of this paper is to identify the impact indicators of the Formula 1 Grand Prix in Baku, Azerbaijan from the perspective of tourism stakeholders and to investigate the effects of these impacts on the urban sustainability through the perceptions of stakeholders after the Formula 1 Grand Prix. The authors conducted a literature review and prepared new scale based on previous scales. This process resulted in 17 indicators of economic impact, 13 indicators of social impact, 12 indicators of environmental impact and the authors developed a 12-dimension/42-indicator mega-event impact measurement scale. This study identified the impact indicators of the Formula 1 Grand Prix and investigated the effects of these impacts on the urban sustainability.

Keywords: Urban sustainability, Mega-events, Stakeholders' perceptions, Formula 1 Grand Prix

Toplumsal Gelişme ve Eğitim Etkileşimi

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Özet

Eğitim, ülkelerin gelişmişlik kriterleri arasında en önemlilerinden biridir. Gelişmişlik değerlendirmesi yapılırken, sosyal, ekonomik ve siyasi parametreler yanında eğitimin yeri en önde gelir demek yanlış olmaz. Bunun pek çok nedeni vardır. Kalkınma ve toplumsal gelişmişlik tek yanlı, yani sadece ekonomik yönden değerlendirilemez. Bunu günümüzde daha çok anlayabilmekteyiz. Tüm gelişmişlik parametrelerinin eğitim zincirinden ve buna bağlı kalite değerlendirmelerinden geçtiği, günümüz şartları dikkate alındığında daha net gözlenmektedir. Tüm dünya ülkelerinin gelişmişlik ilkeleri ve eğitime olan harcamaları daha doğrusu yatırımları göz önünde bulundurulduğunda, çok gelişmiş, orta seviyede gelişmiş ve az gelişmiş ülkelerin gelişmişlik değerlerinin neler olduğu daha iyi anlaşılabilir olacaktır. Çünkü eğitim harcamaları daha çok ülke için geleceğe yatırım anlamı taşımakta ve ülkeler yatırımlarını eğitim üzerinden diğer yaşam sektörlerine transfer edebilmektedirler. Toplumsal gelişmişlik, bireysel kalkınmadan yani bireyin yaşadığı çağdaki yükselen değerlere ayak uydurmasına yarayan gerekli donanımlara sahip olmasından geçtiğinden, toplumsal gelişmişliğin en önemli ön aşaması, bireyin konumuna yani eğitim seviyesine bağlıdır. Kalkınma iktisadının bu yeni yükselen değerler arasında yer alması boşuna olmasa gerektir. Gelişmişliği dolayısıyla kalkınmışlığı etkileyen en önemli faktör olarak eğitim karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Eğitim ve gelişmişlik arasında bu nedenle pozitif bir yakınlığın ve bağın olduğu söylenebilir. Bu aşamada bireyin bireysel değerlerine sahip olabilmesinin de eğitimin sağlıklı bireyler yetiştiren bir sistematığe sahip olması gerekliliği unutulmamalıdır. Sağlıklı eğitimin ancak sağlıklı toplumlar üretebileceği yadsınamaz. Bu da gelişmiş çağdaş toplumun ön şartı olarak kabul edilmelidir. Bu çalışmada nitel veriler üzerinden değerlendirmeler yapılmış olup, nicel verilerle eklemlemeli veri analizi incelemesi yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Eğitim, toplumsal gelişmişlik, ekonomi.

The Case Study of the University Student Who Stutters

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Abstract

The aim of the paper is to introduce Filip, 24-years-old, male, with chronic stuttering. Filip has been suffering from stutter since the age of 4, i.e. for 20 years. He is a student of Digital and Device Optics at Faculty of Science, Palacky University in Olomouc, Czech Republic. Filip is a client of The Support Centre for Students with Special Needs at Palacky University due to stuttering. We have been realizing speech and language therapy (SLT) since November 2016. At the beginning of our SLT we diagnosed prolongations of vowels and consonants, repetitions of vowels, consonants and syllables, disturbed co-verbal behavior, i.e. missing visual contact, fear of communication, avoiding difficult words and situations, changing the word order in the sentence. During every SLT we discuss situations that are challenging for the client (for example expressing an idea to a teacher, raising the hand and giving the answer during lectures, giving a presentation, a situation where an immediate answer is required, buying a train/bus ticket etc.), we assess them and we rate their difficulty on a scale from 1 to 5 points (1 meaning the easiest and 5 meaning the most challenging). The author of the paper used a holistic therapy approach, Fluency Shaping Techniques as well as Stuttering Modification Therapy. The author also created numerous possibilities for Filip to speak about his stuttering before an audience made of students, speech and language therapists or university teachers and counsellors. The author suggested and assisted Filip with various street contacts that included primarily initiating a conversation with strangers. These situations used to be challenging for Filip to the point where he deliberately avoided them due to the fear of failure. Nowadays, Filip perceives his communication difficulties as less severe, he enjoys speaking, he does not avoid words, he does not change the word order in the sentence, he speaks a lot and he has been tutoring mathematics and English language to three pupils from primary school. Filip seeks opportunities to speak and does not avoid challenging situations.

Keywords: Stuttering, Fluency Shaping Therapy, Stuttering Modification Therapy

Teachers Intercultural Sensitivity Towards Different Ethnic and Religious Groups

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Abstract

Importance of research. Intercultural education is especially important for Georgia. One of the big problems that the Soviet Heritage left is a civil integration of various religious or ethnic groups living in Georgia. One of the hindering factors of civil integration is the lack of communication and knowledge about Georgian cultural features. Stereotypical attitude towards each other's heritage and national traditions is another reason that interferes to strengthen intercultural relationships. In the reports of various international organizations and Georgian Public Defender, we often encounter the problems of citizens with different ethno-cultural identity.

Aims and objectives. Our article aims at measuring only one aspect of intercultural education –primary teachers' intercultural sensitivity. The geographical areal of our research is also limited- The target schools involved in the research are public and private schools of Ajara region only.

Methodology: research includes the quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection. Mixed methodology, numerical and verbal data were used to collect empirical data. Besides, the survey was used to get the whole picture of the situation and the final analyses was done through individual and group interviews and focus groups.

We used several tools for data collection: the minimum requirement are questionnaires, semi-structured interviews (individual and group), observational data and documentary data.

It is noteworthy, that the reflection of Bennett modeling in the teaching learning process is the most convenient, since it is based on the Bloom's cognitive development taxonomy from simple to complex and thus, it makes possible to assess the development of intercultural competence.

The goal of the research is to create new knowledge in the field of education. This will enable the educators, schools, self-governments, non-government organizations, parents and others, to take into account the best practices of the developed country, as well as assessment based on the local empirical evidences.

Results of Research. As a result of the research, it became possible to identify the intercultural sensitivity of teachers in the schools of Adjara with two sources of cultural identity (ethnicity, confession). Analysis of the intercultural sensitivity questionnaire of the public school revealed interesting trends. In particular, the study showed that the majority of teachers are at the last stage of the ethnocentric phase of intercultural sensitivity developed by Bennett (Bennett, 2011). None of them are at the lowest level of intercultural sensitivity – the stage of denial of differences. The majority of the respondents in the last stage of the ethnocentric phase provides a sense of perspective that it is possible to step up their intercultural sensitivity to the ethno-relative phase following the development of the knowledge and intercultural competences of the school community.

Key words: Teacher, differences, intercultural sensitivity.

Marketing Research of Livestock Products Market

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Abstract

Development of Azerbaijan agriculture based on the market relations improved rise of personal initiative in enterprises and households engaged in production of livestock products, and this, in its turn, led to increase of production of those products. Multi-sectoral livestock breeding has deepened competition between different enterprises and households and boosted market-based development. Businesses and farms are now completely free to determine the livestock products to be produced, to justify the price level of those products, to share the products and to select sales channels and they independently accept decisions on various aspects of production and sales activities. Ensuring independence of production and sale activities of enterprises and households engaged in production of livestock products requires their flexible adaptation to changing market conditions and consumer demand. As a result, enterprises and businesses, in contrast to the administrative and management system, are freely adopting decisions on marketing activities based on market information. However, not all businesses and households have the capabilities and skills to conducting marketing research of the market. At the same time it should be noted that the demand of the population of our country for livestock products is not fully compensated and there are problems with balanced nutrition of the population. The elaboration of substantive measures to address this problem is possible on the basis of the marketing research of the dairy products market. Marketing research of the market of livestock products may allow to reveal the amount of outstanding demand of the population for these products and to obtain valuable information that can be used in decision-making on production and sale activities in the enterprises and households engaged in the production of these products.

Keywords: Agriculture, market relations, livestock products market, marketing research of the market, balanced nutrition.

Development of Organizational Sustainability Scale

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Abstract

When the literature on organizational sustainability is examined, it is found that there is no measurement tool related to organizational sustainability in Turkish literature, and also the measurement tools developed in foreign literature are mostly business oriented. Therefore, there has been a gap in terms of assessing sustainability in the field of education. Therefore, the main purpose of this study is to develop a valid and reliable measurement tool that measures organizational sustainability in order to fill this gap. In this respect, firstly, the studies on organizational sustainability were examined. The measurement tools used in these studies were focused on and their items were collected in a pool. Subsequently, 15 experts were interviewed to test the validity of the substances in this pool and their opinions were obtained through the validity form based on the Lawshe technique. In this context, 2 assessment and evaluation experts and 1 guidance and psychological counselling expert were interviewed and it was determined that the validity of the appearance was achieved. In addition, in accordance with the opinions of 12 field experts, content validity rates, content validity criteria and content validity indices were determined. As a result of this determination, it was seen that the Organizational Sustainability Scale provided content validity with 40 items and 5 sub-dimensions in total. For the factorial validity of the scale, first, exploratory (EFA) and then confirmatory (CFA) factor analyses were performed in the separate sample groups. As a result of the EFA, one item was discarded and the scale showed itself with a structure consisting of 39 items and 5 sub-dimensions which were environmental sustainability, cultural sustainability, social sustainability, economic sustainability and administrative sustainability. After the EFA procedures, CFA was performed in a separate sample group and as a result of this analysis, it was found that the model established in 39 items and five sub-dimensions had an excellent and acceptable level of fit indexes. In terms of convergence and discriminant validity, common variance values and interstructural correlation were examined. In this direction, it was found that the convergence validity was achieved in all sub-dimensions as each was greater than .50. In addition, common variance values square roots and interstructural correlations were compared and it was found that discriminant validity was achieved in all sub-dimensions due to each being greater than .70. Finally, the Cronbach alpha and composite reliability of the scale were examined. In this context, the reliability of the scale was proved as a result of all values being excellent and close to perfect. For this reason, it was determined that the Organizational Sustainability Scale is a valid and reliable scale consisting of 39 items in 5-point Likert type and five sub-dimensions which are environmental sustainability, cultural sustainability, social sustainability, economic sustainability and administrative sustainability.

Keywords: Educational Organizations, Organizational Sustainability, Reliability, Scale Development, Sustainability, Validity

A Study on the Scientific Attitudes of Preschool Teacher Candidates

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Abstract

It would be safe to say that attitude is a combination of several components and it defines how people behave in different settings, under different conditions. According to scientists, attitude is comprised of three components: affective, behavioral and cognitive (Ajzen & Fishbein, 1980; Safran, 1993) Bařaran (1978) defined scientific attitude as the effort to interpret issues, actions and situations based on logical data as much as possible having isolated one's emotions from such interpretation. It was suggested that scientific attitude places more importance on the mental aspects of the process, while affective aspects are slightly more dominant in attitudes towards life sciences (Hamurcu, 2002). People with scientific attitude tend to have inquiring and critical characteristics, while not being affected by prejudice and dogmatic beliefs. These people like to explore and solve immediate issues and they seek methods to solve such issues (Bařaran, 1978).

Purpose

The purpose of this study was to identify the difference between the scientific attitudes of graduate students of the Early Childhood Education program who have and have not taken the "Research Project on Child and Family" class. Accordingly, scientific attitudes of the preschool teacher candidates were explored.

Method

This study used post-test control group design, a quantitative research approach. Post-test control group design is commonly used especially when there is no need to administer a pre-test or when it is predicted that pre-test would not have an impact on the study or on the study results (Tanrıoęen, 2009, pp.41)

Universe & Sample

The participants of this study were junior and senior students of Sakarya University. A total number of 93 university students were included to the study. A control group and an experimental group were defined using random assignment method.

Data Collection & Instruments

The personal information form developed by the researcher included 7 questions concerning the students' gender, age, educational background, years in university, and the classes taken. Moreover, the "Scientific Attitude Inventory" (SAI), a scale consisting of 40 items developed by Moore & Foy (1997) and adapted to Turkish language by Demirbař & Yaębasan (2006), was used to define the scientific attitudes of the senior students of Early Childhood Education program.

Findings & Discussion

Research data collected using quantitative methods were analyzed using SPSS 15.0 software; the results were shown in tables. Research data were then interpreted according to the purposes of this study.

Key Words: Preschool teacher candidates, scientific attitudes, early childhood education

The Perception of Professional Social Support as a Predictor of Burnout Levels of Preschool Teachers

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Abstract

The main purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between pre-school teachers' professional social support and burnout perception levels. The model of this research is the relational screening model included in the quantitative research model. The participants of the study were 297 preschool teachers working in official schools of the Ministry of National Education in Tekirdağ in 2017-2018. The data were collected by Pines and Aronson burnout scale, teacher professional social support scale and participant information form prepared for demographic data. The vocational social support levels of the teachers differ only in the student support sub-dimension according to the age variable. According to the marital status, the number of children, the seniority and the place of residence of the school, it differs only in the effective teaching support sub-dimension. According to the educational status, it differs in the sub-dimensions of management, colleague, family and effective teaching. According to the type of task, the management, family, students and effective teaching differ in sub-dimensions. According to the findings, the burnout levels of the teachers do not differ according to age, marital status, and number of children, type of institution, and type of school. However, the burnout levels of the teachers differ according to the professional seniority and occupation of the profession, selection, educational status and type of duty. There was a statistically significant negative correlation between burnout scale and all sub-dimensions of Social Support Scale. Professional social support is a significant predictor of burnout.

Keywords : Preschool teachers ; Social support ; Burnout

The Provision of Education: Research and Innovation Unity is an Important Factor in Raising the Competitiveness of the National Economy

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Abstract

In modern period, our country has entered into one of the stages of economic development that has enhanced the competitiveness of the national economy, and its effective integration into the world economy which made the development of human capital an objective necessity, ensuring the unity of "Education-Research and Innovation". Establishing a competitive environment in the country while addressing human capital development challenges requires the creation of an effective co-ordination system among different sectors of the national economy as well as a cluster approach at all stages of the "Science-innovation" system. Analysis shows that in order to determine the priorities of human capital development for this purpose in Azerbaijan applying a perspective period, it is necessary to take into account the fact that it has historically formed its structure, scientific-technical, financial, personnel potential, infrastructure, as well as strategic directions of the national economy. While concretely estimating the role of human capital competitiveness, the changes taking place in its structure should be taken into consideration. Individuals, firms, and human capital indicators of the national economy differ in their essence. Thus, these three indicators of human capital are formed under the influence of different factors and conditions. Analysis shows that it is advisable to implement the policy of raising the competitiveness of the national economy in education-research and innovation on the basis of the development of five directions in the near future.

- Enhancing competitiveness by providing education, research and innovation, forming and implementing innovation-oriented investment policies;
- Establishment of appropriate infrastructure for ensuring competitiveness in our country implementing a perspective;
- To formulate a national innovation system that meets world standards for ensuring competitiveness and efficiency of national economy in Azerbaijan
- sharp increase in the intellectual property of the country's gross domestic product for ensuring a stable competitiveness of the national economy;
- requires institutional changes in accordance with changing conditions and requirements of market;

Keywords: Education, innovation, national economy

Rethinking School Facing the Intercultural Challenges of Globalization

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Abstract

Modern school expansion assumed equal treatment to all as a fundamental Enlightenment presupposition, which guided the curricular uniform organization. Nevertheless, such recognition of alterity was related to a perspective denoting a reductionist approach. Consequently, the various models and programs of compensatory education were projected within the classical parameters of standardization, although providing differentiating methodologies. Later on, the movement induced a less discriminatory conceptualization by inserting differentiations into curricula, based upon the ideological mediatic primacy on behalf of minorities interests, as is the case in Europe. However, in an apparent paradox, the cross-cultural economic production trends forced standardize symbols and representations propitiating a greater convergence of the organizational systems and the curriculum contents. In such new historical context, one may ask how to include alterity, when production presses to standardization and ideology as well as the "pluritopicity" of the new technologies of information and communication erase the distances configuring geocultural diversity.

Keywords: Education, gobalization,interculturality

A Structural Equation Modeling approach to Factors that Influencing Students' Intention to Apply to Thai Private Universities for Securing a Sustainable Future for Higher Education

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Abstract

As indicated by the present aging population and fewer children situation plus an oversupply of offered courses, the number of Thai youngsters has been radically diminishing contrasted with the earlier decades and this prompts the insufficient number of students enlisting in the university level. It has influenced both public and private university however the second one has gotten a higher effect as Thai parents and children have a typical social esteem that graduating from the public university will get more pride and respect to the family. This paper therefore investigated a multitude of factors both the direct and indirect factors affecting an intention to apply to the university for a sustainability of Thai private universities. From the 360 Thai high school students who are interested to apply to private universities surveyed and analyzed by use of a structural equation model by AMOS software. This research also concluded that perceived benefit and subjective norms were not just highly influenced directly through the intention to apply but instead was indirectly influenced through attitude. The perceived behavioral control and perceived ease of application process also influence potential prospects which in turn affects the intention. Strategies and tactics within the university's administrative team must also be stated clearly and early, which also meets the needs of the learners with cost management being imperative as well. It was determined that attitude affects the intention to apply to the greatest extent with an intermediate input into subjective norms, perceived behavioral control, perceived ease of applicational process, and perceived benefit.

Keywords: Attitude, intention to apply, subjective norms, perceived ease of application process, perceived benefit, SEM

Sport Imagery Ability Questionnaire Adaptation

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Abstract

Scientists believe that mental imagery provides positive effect on athletes' success. Imagery enhances performance by improving key mental factors that heavily influence athletic performance. Imagery as a sport skill is similar to any performing skill and it may be possible to predict athletic performance from variations in imagery ability. The aim of the study is to adapt the Sports Imagery Ability Questionnaire (SIAQ) in the Latvian sports environment. SIAQ was completed by 220 Latvian athletes. It is designed to measure and assess the athletes' ability to imagine a variety of different circumstances. The following research methods were used: research and analysis of literature sources, SIAQ, mathematical statistical methods. Internal reliability was assessed using Cronbach's Alpha (CR). Through assessment of the five subscales of SIAQ adaption to the Latvian language (skill, strategy, goal, affect and mastery), the results demonstrated adequate CR (from .62 to .75). To determine the validity factor analysis was performed. SIQA Latvian adaption has five factors: Skill imagery ability (with weight from .582 to .824; $p < 0.05$); Strategy imagery ability (.583 - .710; $p < 0.05$); Goal imagery ability (.487 - .842; $p < 0.05$); Affect imagery ability (.529 - .792; $p < 0.05$); Mastery imagery ability (.573 - .713; $p < 0.05$). The factor number and factor structure is the same as in the original version. Test-retest was carried out with interval of two weeks in between, in order to determine temporal reliability of questionnaire. The Latvian version has an acceptable temporal reliability ($p < 0.05$). The results indicate that the SIAQ Latvian adaption measures imagery ability with respect to five types of imagery content. Reliability and validity of the Latvian version of SIAQ is adequate with the psychometric structure of the original version. Therefore, the SIAQ Latvian adaptation can be used for intercultural research of athletes' imagery abilities in sport science as well as for practical use in sports environment

Keywords: Sport imagery abilities, adaptation, reliability and validity

The Role of Education on Sustainability of Economic Growth: Evidence from PISA Participating Countries

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Abstract

In this study, it is aimed to examine the relationship between education and economic growth by using quantitative and qualitative education indicators in the participating countries of PISA exams, which is accepted as an international reference in the field of education. For this purpose, the effects of quantitative and qualitative education indicators on economic growth in the participating countries of PISA exams are analyzed econometric within the framework of panel data analysis methodology considering the cross-sectional dependence for 1995-2017 period. As a result of the study, it was determined that the long-term effects of quantitative and qualitative education indicators on economic growth were positive and statistically significant in the participating countries of the PISA exams during the review period. However, the study found that the magnitude of the long-term and positive effects of quantitative and qualitative education indicators on economic growth increased in parallel with the achievement levels of the PISA participating countries.

Keywords: Sustainable Growth, Education, PISA, Panel Data Analysis.

Emerging Pedagogies for Lifelong Learning: an Insight of Urdu Literature in Pakistan

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Abstract

Literature has a foremost impact on the maturity and development of any society. It produced civilizations, Impact on political systems and exposed injustice. It gives us a detailed preview of human experiences, allowing us to connect on basic levels of desire and emotion. Literature is thought to provoke; it allows us to raise questions and gives us a deeper understanding of issues and situations. The aim of this study is to make an appraisal of the impact of the reading of the literature on increasingly diverse societies like Pakistan. The objective of the study is to explore how Urdu literature changes the way of thinking, to indicate the new pedagogies of lifelong learning and to highlight the current culture of reading in Pakistan. To achieve these objectives survey method of research will be used. In order to collect data self-structured questionnaire based on the open and close-ended questions will be used. The collected data will be analyzed in statistical software available for social sciences (SPSS). Results will be presented and recommendations will be given on the basis of these results. There had been no previous study done on this particular topic of Urdu literature, so there is a need to explore the impact of reading the culture of Urdu literature in a multicultural society of Pakistan. Being the first study of its kind in Pakistan it is anticipated that the research will provide a baseline for further research in this area and will contribute to the literature.

Keywords: Lifelong Learning, Urdu Literature, Pakistan

Teacher Leaders can Use Digital Tools to Improve Student Learning Experiences

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Abstract

Today, most students are motivated by the use of technology tools. Since students are so savvy when it comes to using technology tools, teacher leaders and other educators must continue to find ways to incorporate the use of technology devices across the curriculum in a relevant manner to expand students' learning experiences in solving problems and gaining new and improved experiences in course work in school. When teachers integrate technology across the curriculum, students will have access, consistency and clarity to what is expected of them and what students can do to have real-world experiences. More teachers today as leaders in schools are infusing the use of technology tools to support course content and working collaboratively with their peers to engage in relevant professional faculty development. Teachers can use technology tools to broaden students' choices as information is learned in various classes and will be able to differentiate the instructional process based on, again, the needs and interests of individual students. Even novice teachers should not fear learning new and improved technology and different types of digital tools in the workplace, because in most settings there are individuals who are willing to show one how to use different types of digital tools. This study will focus on the benefits of technology tools being used to enhance teaching, learning, leading, professional development, student engagement/advisement, management, data usage, assessment and preparing students for college and career readiness for the marketplace.

Keywords: Teacher Leaders, Instruction, Digital Tools, Marketplace Readiness

Econometric Evaluation of the Quality of Education on Economic Growth in Azerbaijan

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Abstract

Achieving economic growth is not the only indicator of development, although it is one of the main functions of the state. The distribution and redistribution of GDP, social inequality, poverty, indicators of ecology and the natural environment are among the key components of achieving a decent standard of living for the population of the country. It is no accident that special attention is paid to achieving sustainable development within the framework of the Millennium Development Goals proposed by the United Nations Development Program in recent years. However, the factor of economic growth has not lost its significance as one of the main indicators of the country's socio-economic development. Economic growth, including GDP growth is influenced by numerous factors (economic, social, political, demographic, natural environment and resources). Education and its quality occupy a significant place among these factors. In this regard, the assessment of the impact of education quality on economic growth is relevant. In this work was studied the influence of the quality of education on economic growth in Azerbaijan. The quality of education is assessed at two levels: 1) up to tertiary education; 2) after tertiary education. As a quality indicator of education at the first level, were taken the average scores of applicants for admission to universities in Azerbaijan in the current year. For after tertiary education as a quality indicator was taken the number of research publications per million of population. These research publications refer to those that are indexed on the Web of Science base and are related to basic science and engineering. The average annual growth rate of GDP per capita is taken as a dependent indicator, and the average score and the number of research publications are independent indicators. The regression dependence equation was estimated using the least squares method using the Eviews software package based on 2003-2017 statistical data. Key statistical characteristics of the econometric model, residual diagnostic tests and other relevant tests have shown that the model is adequate. Corresponding to the Gauss-Markov conditions residuals of the estimated parameters are unbiased and efficient. The impact of the average score and the number of research publications on average annual growth rate of GDP per capita is statistically significant respectively with 12 and 2 years lags. The reason of the positive impact of the average score accumulated in the admission exams for Azerbaijan with 12-year delay on annual growth rate of GDP per capita is that admissions to higher education institutions have a positive impact on economic growth only after spending four or six years in bachelor and masters' studies, and remaining years for careers and internships. The 2-year delay in the positive impact of the number of research publications per million people in Azerbaijan on the growth rate of GDP per capita can be explained by the fact that the idea of the research publications in the economy begins to appear in about two years.

Keywords: Economic growth, average score, research publications

Determination of Price Strategies in Azerbaijan Food Sector Suitable with Current Competition Situations

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Abstract

Nowadays world economy is going to be changed very quickly and also it turns into a single market. The increasing level of technology is also influences to this process very closely. Food industry – which has and includes the most important socio-economic aspects is a complex activity that involves different sub-groups and represents great improvement in recent years. This level of deveelopment, key variable factors, understanding their dynamics and support for continuous competetive advantage has great importance together with food industry and national economy of the country respectively. Increasing in every single day of our fast changing world of innovations the extremely important point for enterprises is to gain competetive advantage by adopting the innovative environment. In order to continue their businesses the firms have to keep up with the level of changes, on the other hand they should create new strategies to combat with their competitors. As known that, firms are in the active competition with their competitors, so in this point all these firms have to pay attention to proper planning and implementation of these strategies which is also extremely important from all points of view. Turning to food sector, It would say that it is ranking with the first level in a comparison with other sectors with its quantity of produced goods and the number of labor force working in this field. Also rising in the volume of production, sustainable development of economy, experience for the improvement of efficiency this sector remains very crucial point in Azerbaijan. With the variaty range of products produced by companies in our food sector , companies of Azerbaijan in food industry also are different with their competitive level and marketing strategies. The main purpose of this research is to investigate applied price strategy of three example firms of Azerbaijan's food industry. In this research as a methodology marketing managers of firms interviewed and these marketing activities, competition levels, applied strategy ways of pricing was identified and analyzed.

Keywords: Food industry, production, pricing, competition, firms, Azerbaijan's food industry

Competitiveness of Azerbaijani Universities in Global Education Environment: Main Trends and Development Directions

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Abstract

The article analyzes the main problems of higher education institutions in Azerbaijan and reflects the trends of their international competitiveness in the context of the factors determining the competitiveness of universities in the modern global educational environment. In this article, the author analyzed the competitiveness of universities, examining the context of scientific research, educational services and solving important social problems, and also analyzed the system of indicators characterizing the main competitive advantages of higher education institutions in many countries of the world, criteria for evaluating universities of the world and their place in rating tables. The factors ensuring the competitiveness of Azerbaijani universities have been identified, priorities, strategic goals and directions of state policy in the field of science and education have been systematized, which will contribute to the development of highly competitive universities. The reasons that impede the development of world-class national universities based on the current state of higher education and development trends in Azerbaijan are the lack of financial resources of higher education institutions and the ineffectiveness of the university management model. The author systematizes the main priorities, strategic goals and directions of state policy aimed at creating competitive universities in the field of research and education in the country. According to the author, the role of the state in the development of higher education is to develop and implement integrated strategies to ensure reform of the system of management of the higher education sector and an effective academic competitive environment for creating world-class universities. According to the author, the national system of higher education in Azerbaijan has significant potential for development, the more productive use of which, with appropriate government support, can become the basis for the development of highly competitive global universities. One of the most effective ways to transform Azerbaijani universities into world-class universities is to invest public funds in the development of the research potential of leading universities in the country.

Keywords: Higher education institutions, competitive advantages, educational services, world universities

Ambassador of Lifelong Learning: Public Libraries in Multicultural Society

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Abstract

Cultural diversity is an asset, an added value, and an opportunity. Public libraries promote cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue. They play dynamic roles as social meeting places. Public libraries in a culturally diverse society work as mediators between society, culture and users. Pakistani community is a mixture of different languages and cultures which have different dimensions' and local cultural roots. This present research aims to draw a real picture of public library's role in the multicultural and digital society of Pakistani. The role of public libraries can be very vital. They can play a critical part in advocating multiplicity responsiveness, as they are responsible to provide resources to the public. They provide help and guide general public to accomplish the objective of social and monetary fairness and equity that at last will prompt a peaceful & flourishing society. To get the maximum benefits from the cultural awareness programs devoted efforts, sufficient funds, adequate training and total commitment are required from the top management to low management of public libraries of Lahore. Public libraries can play essential role to overcome the cultural gap in Pakistani society. The work serves as a source to develop concepts and best practices of multicultural library work for all librarians concerned with these issues. It will provide an opportunity for professionals, students, and library members to create new awareness and practice.

Keywords: Lifelong learning, Public Library, Cultural Diversity

Vicious Circle of Reproduction of Stereotypical Thinking in Czech Schools

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Abstract

Globalization brings new opportunities but also difficulties in understanding intercultural communication. This study is based on a comparison of research studies concerning the media images of people who are viewed as “different” by means of a quantitative content analysis of the Czech media together with an examination of values and attitudes towards those viewed as “different” among high school students. The aim is to show the vicious circle of reproduction of stereotypical thinking without critical reflection in school and in the media, which confirms our subjective, stereotyped reality. In today’s globalized world this is perceived as a problem that multicultural education could deal with. However, in the Czech Republic, the multicultural approach in the educational process, due to its reduction to “Roma problem”, does not meet our expectations or is in fact failing, since to date this approach leads to a superficial acceptance of postmodern values, which includes for example toleration of differences among pupils (and often also among teachers). Societies experience their own history, during which human identity is formed, but the history of these societies is made by people with a certain identity. As people open themselves up to the world as it takes place, they also shape their world and become genuine creators of their own world, constructing their own world in which their own meanings are reflected. Berger and Luckmann’s theory has influenced the long-term approach of the social sciences to reality. And thus the school in the true sense of the word reflects the views and attitudes of the whole society, which is not only shaped by reality, but itself creates and legitimizes reality, amongst other factors also through media representations.

Keywords: Educational process, Media Image, Multicultural Education, Social Constructivism

Perception of Health within the Context of Value Orientation among Czech Youth, Its Changes and Determinants

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Abstract

The aim of our research was to clarify the relationship of Czech adolescents to the value of health and identify the main determinants of its formation and changes, specifically focused on the impact of family structure and educational environment. The research was carried out via the technique of a survey amongst students of selected secondary schools and high-schools in the regions of Zlín and Olomouc. The investigation was attended by a total of 855 respondents. Age rank of respondents was 15–20 years. The data was obtained by questionnaire included closed and semi-opened questions structured into three thematic areas. The research pointed out the great importance of health within the value orientation of Czech youth. The value of health was of most importance to circa 83 % of high-school attendees. The results show the considerable impact of social background, especially family’s attitudes toward health to the individual perception of health and disease held by adolescents in the Czech Republic. We argue that each individual creates their own values and value-orientations, based on past experience, borrowed attitudes and opinions of past generations, upbringing and education. Values are the foundation of our morals and morality. Our morals are based on an identification of our own opinions on what is right, good and true with the opinions of the society. Our morality is based on the stability of our personal opinions on good and evil and other qualitative judgments. A regular and fair assessment of the performance of the pupil by the teacher leads the pupil to create his own values, which are then later fixed in a value-orientation focusing the student in a particular direction.

Keywords: Czech Republic, Health, Schools, Value Orientation

Czech District Schools in Croatia - Sources of Resistance to Croatization

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Abstract

One of the factors that has a fundamental influence on maintaining Czech national identity beyond the borders of the Czech state is the existence of Czech schools and teaching in the Czech language. Minority schools started in Croatia after the First World War and were further developed after 1945, when hundreds of children were taught in Czech language at that time. Our aim is to build on the description of the current state of minority education in Croatia, which we described earlier (ICLEL 2018) and to focus in more detail on the so-called district schools with teaching in the Czech language, as these shows primarily how targeted effort against assimilation brings its fruit. Currently two kindergartens, two elementary schools and six district schools teaches most of their subjects in Czech. District schools play an irreplaceable role for the expatriate community, since with the help of the Croatian government, the allow minority language lessons to be taught in settlements where Czech ethnicity has survived to this day, even though it is only two or three pupils.

Keywords: Czech Minority, Croatia, Czech District School, National Identity

The Beginning of Czech Education in Croatia (1921-1941)

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Abstract

Czech schools in Croatia have existed for almost a hundred years and still belong to the main pillars of Czech national identity in Croatia. The most important role of Czech schools in Yugoslavia and subsequently in Croatia is its role in process of resisting assimilation of Czech minority in Daruvar region, which is condition to maintaining Czech compatriotic identity. The paper discusses the socio-political circumstances of foundation of Czech education in Croatia. We will reflect both the problems hte compatriots have faced in founding schools, including the reluctance of Yugoslav authorities, and the support activities of the Czechoslovak Republic, which sent Czech teachers to Slavonia, all based in historical research of archival sources. Thanks to the persistence of compatriots, the foundations of the institution of Czech education were laid at the beginning of the 1920s, which now has a good reputation not only in the Czech minority, but also in the majority population of Croatia.

Keywords: Czech Minority, Croatia, Minority School, National Identity

Self-Learning of the Universities Academic Staff as an Element of Lifelong Education: the Role of Development of Assessment Competence

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Abstract

The purpose of the study is to confirm the thesis on increasing the role of assessment competence of academic staff in the context of new tasks of universities in the light of requirements of the knowledge economy. The statement about the need for continuous education of all participants and stakeholders of the educational process is generally accepted. Data analysis and preliminary conclusions are made on the basis of a survey of professional motivation for the development of skills for preparation and use of objective tests for student achievements. The survey involved more than fifty general professional and humanitarian academicians of the economic university (UNEC). The study consisted of two stages: 1) identification needs of development the assessment competence and 2) assessment of the degree of mastery of the test technology after the course. In the process of training and research of participants of training, the role of assessment activity as a feedback of the pedagogical process and objective certification, as well as the value of test competence in a variety of promising forms of adult education are noted. The analysis of the survey result allowed us to outline the most optimal forms of systematic retraining and self-education of academic staff for the development of professional, including appraisal, competence in order to improve the quality of education in a rapidly changing competitive educational environment. In particular, on the basis of the identified sustainable preferences of the respondents, a network organization has been proposed to develop the assessment competencies of teachers, as well as forms of motivation for preparation of assessment tools.

Keywords: Academic staff, assessment competence, needs and preparatory survey

The Sisyphic Destiny of Philosophy (Of Education)

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Abstract

We begin with a synthetic historical review of the emergence of the philosophy of education up to the present day. We then present the results of several meta-analyses on the topics, problems, guidelines and relevance given to the Philosophy of Education (PE). For this purpose, several paths were chosen: one, more empirical, focuses on the works developed within the field; the other, more foundational, seeks disciplinary sense within the field's tradition and the current challenges that are being raised. Finally, we try to outline some of the paths that can be opened up for the philosophy of education, understood as a critical and creative quest.: it may be a creation of concepts, in a stance to rip Chaos - introducing an innovative real-intensity, a plan of meaning that opens and articulates a possible world (of meaning). We come to conclude that PE remains a field of hermeneutic openness and resistance.

Keywords: Education, Philosophy, Assignments, Tasks, Teleology

A Few Aspects about the Scientific and Academic Research Ethics Legislation in Romania

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Abstract

Good conduct in research - development - innovation is ensured in accordance with relevant international and EU laws and the rules of ethics for research programs - development – innovation thereof. The application of the measures referred to above is the responsibility of the ethics committee belonging to the structures that run research, development and innovation, such as universities, research institutes etc. This paper presents the current provisions of the Romanian legislation on research ethics, formulating a set of proposals in order to improve the conduct in scientific research, technological development and innovation. It concerns, in particular, a better formulation of the definitions on deviations from the rules of ethics in scientific research, prevention and resolution of plagiarism facts, tasks of the bodies empowered by law to decide on ethical violations. Differences are noticed between deviations considered under the criminal law as crimes and those representing misbehaviors, formulating proposals on limitation periods for these facts, namely the lifting and removal of the sanctions. Also, provisions that are specified in law enforcement must be used of good conduct in research - development – innovation, too, the application of other laws, such as those relating to copyright, patents, industrial designs protection have to be made. Through concrete application of such provisions, there are some issues, like the lack of correlation with other regulations, insufficient definitions etc. This paper presents, also, some of the weaknesses of this legislation, formulating a set of proposals to improve conduct in scientific research, development and innovation.

Keywords: Scientific research, Ethics, Legislation

The Role of Universities in the Development of Intellectual Capital and “Smart” Economy. Case Study for Romania

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Abstract

After overthrowing the communist regime and joining the European Union, Romania kept transitioning towards an advanced economy, continually striving to define a winning long-term development strategy. This paper aims to support the development of such a strategy with the input of higher education students and other highly trained contributors. Our goal was to identify in which way can curricular adaptation and intellectual capital development curricular adaptation and intellectual capital development can support the promotion of bio-economy and smart cities, seen as strategic directions meant to yield a tangible increase in quality of life, in close correlation with the population's expectations. The concept of intellectual capital (IC) is a highly relevant one in the context of the knowledge-based economy, influencing the daily existence of virtually the entire world population. During the last decades, institutional cooperation in the field of education aims at developing a cross-disciplinary network in which the concept of intellectual capital (IC) is aligned with other modern concepts, such as bio-economy. The evolution from the field of human resources to strategic management reflects the capacity of IC to adjust its profile, in order to yield adaptive elements to support improvement of the quality of life. The evolution of “smart” economy shows societies are becoming more concerned with the optimization of their resources usage. Our goal is to improve the understanding of the way in which, in the context of internationalization, higher education can bring a valuable contribution to strengthening the relation between intellectual capital and “smart” economy, seen as resources supporting the strategic development of a nation.

Keywords: Intellectual Capital, Higher Education, Smart Economy, Smart City, Quality of Life

EEA Mobilities – An Important Factor in the Process of Internationalization of Higher Education. Case Study for Romania

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Abstract

Improving transnational student and staff mobility is one of the key objectives of the Bologna process and a core principle of European integration in general. The objective of these mobilities is to strengthen the cooperation between European universities and EEA institutions mainly through the promotion of academic excellence and institutional improvement, reduction of mobility obstacles, and internationalization at home. This paper presents a case study about the first stage of the EEA Program. According to the Romanian applications, the estimated number of students (both incoming and outgoing) who will go in mobility during the academic year 2014-2015 was of 292 (out of a target of 365 until Sept 2016). The number of staff (both incoming and outgoing) estimated to go in mobility in the academic year 2014-2015 was of 219 (more than the target established which is of 140). We consider that the results have meet the objectives set in the Call for this Measure. The main outcome for the beneficiaries was the exchange of knowledge that will positively impact the academic staff of both donor and partner institutions, the possibility to compare the curricula in the host university while staff training beneficiaries experienced new working methods, contribute to the development of new practices that allow internationalization at home to the benefit of the academic staff as well as of the students. The projects outputs are reflected by the specific achievements of mobility beneficiaries.

Keywords: Mobilities, EEA Grants, Internationalization

Smart Utilities for Smart Cities

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Abstract

The exploding growth of urban areas is a great challenge but also great opportunity to develop technologies and services which will change profoundly the way we see and perceive our society. Fortunate the exponential improvement in the fields of electronics, telecommunication and information technologies versus the production cost, we are able to solve this challenges and complexities of audacious leap of urban areas. The article is proposing a solution through integrated utilities solutions, to the challenges and complexities that come with large networks of utilities such as telecommunication, smart grid and water utilities in order to have economical, reliable and sustainable services. Over the few decades it is expected to millions of distributed energy production, storage and management systems that will be equipped with autonomous intelligence and automation to optimize economy, sustainability, reliability and security of the urban utilities. Our scope is to find through our research a way to erode many of the functional and organization barriers which exist between utilities companies and customers. A main issue in this relationship is that customers have no control over consumption except turning on or off the devices and no opportunity to fully generate locally their utilities. This has started to improve at the same time an intense focus on actionable intelligence, smart metering and smart grid. Utilities are following the wave of changes driven by the deregulation and privatization of renewable energy, raising industry sector and by the public consciousness of sustainability. We are currently entering a time in human history in which data and intelligence are becoming the key for long-term success. We propose a practical vision, basically a reengineering across all utilities systems for business and housing with continuity, reliability and safety.

Keywords: Integrated Utilities, Smart Grid, Information Technologies,

Key Economic Factors Affecting the Electricity Demand and Supply in Azerbaijan

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Abstract

Being an important utility service, electricity supply has virtually been the main driver in technological development in all countries including Azerbaijan. Affecting the everyday lives of people and operations of businesses and governments, any change in electricity supply can significantly affect the overall economic activities. The objective of this paper is to investigate and identify the key economic factors affecting the electricity demand and supply in Azerbaijan. Comparative statistical analysis and economic analysis methods were used for electricity generation and consumption. The current structure of Azerbaijan's electricity sector is dominated by vertically integrated state-owned generation, transmission and distribution companies. Having 7.9 GW of installed generation capacity, Azerbaijan's power system possesses thermal (85%) and hydro (14%) power plants. The analysis shows that electricity consumption pattern by household and non-household consumers has sharply changed since the country's independence in early 1990s. While the household consumers had in average 60% share in the countrywide consumption by early 2000s, it dropped to 40% in average, associated with significant industrial growth, improved metering and tariff increase. Moreover, the electricity consumption loads have high variances between day and night consumption patterns. On the other hand, the economic rate of return analysis shows that the electricity generation capacities are not economically run in terms of cost efficiency, plant capacity utilization rate and electricity output, and that the unit cost of electricity generation at most power plants are not covered by the electricity generation tariff set by the Government. In other words, triggered by the lack of liberal electricity market and the Government's dominating market power and regulation, the country has excess electricity generation capacities beyond the required demand level and incompatible electricity demand and supply. As concluding points, the following key economic factors affecting the electricity demand and supply in Azerbaijan are identified: (i) subsidized cost of fossil fuel (i.e. subsidized tariff of fuel by the Government) that is supplied to thermal power plant, which do not provide any incentive for cost efficiency in electricity generation and optimal use of generation capacities; (ii) lack of time of day type differentiated electricity tariffs that would provide incentives for electricity consumption by household and non-household consumers during both day and night, which would ultimately result in optimal electricity demand and supply.

Keywords: Electricity demand, electricity supply, power plant, electricity tariff, cost

The Search of Indicators of External Breathing, Determining the Efficiency of Overcoming the Underwater Part of the Distance in Sport Swimming

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Abstract

The purpose of the research was to identify the relationship between the indicators of external breathing and the results of competitive activity of Latvian swimmers. The subject of the research – 71 Latvian swimmers in the age group from 16 to 24 years, who according to the results of Latvian winter swimming championships 2017 were selected to participate at the Baltic States swimming Championships on the 31th of March and on the 1st of April 2017. It's assumed that there is a high level of correlation between the selected parameters of respiratory system and swimming abilities of male and female swimmers. The following methods were used during the research: a) spirometry; b) mathematical statistics; c) video analysis of competitive activity. The data obtained shows that the competitive result (FINA points) correlates with the index of maximal expiratory pressure (p-value = 0,16037*) and the index of maximal inspiratory pressure (p-value = 0,4899*). It was determined that the high correlation between the selected indicators is observed in a group of female representatives between the index of maximal expiratory pressure and the competitive result (p-value= 0,5631*). Statistically significant (p<0,05). As well as the inverse relationship was noticed between the index of maximal inspiratory pressure and the competitive result (p-value= 0,4594*) Statistically significant (p<0,05). In a group of men, the correlation between the index of maximal expiratory pressure and competitive result (p-value= 0,0095). Statistically insignificant (p>0,05) However, the inverse relationship between the index of maximal inspiratory pressure and competitive result (p-value= 0,1211*) is statistically significant (p<0,05). The obtained results prove the existence of relationship between the speed of inhale and exhale and the high competitive result. Athletes with higher MEP (maximal expiratory pressure) are able to overcome the underwater parts of the distance more efficient that positively influence their competitive result. The underwater distance and time strongly influence the result in any style of swimming and for both genders. The longer is distance and time spent in an underwater phase after the start or the turn, the higher is the competitive result (FINA points). The results of the research can be used by coaches to optimize the training process with a purpose to form functional abilities of external breathing for young swimmers that will lead to a more efficient overcoming of underwater parts of the distance that in its turn will increase the competitive result.

Keywords: Sport swimming, Underwater part of the distance, Breathing parameters, Competitive result

Economic Aspects of Functional Relationship of Financial Literacy and Sustainable Development

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Abstract

The main purpose of the article is to substantiate the necessity of increasing the financial literacy of the population, to analyze and evaluate the economic aspects of financial literacy and functional relationship, and to develop recommendations for further enhancement of reforms in this direction as one of the most important priorities of sustainable development in Azerbaijan. For this purpose, the factors necessary for increasing the financial literacy in the context of global changes are analyzed and systematized, the means for implementation of basic financial literacy is identified and the global initiatives in the field of financial enlightenment is estimated in the article. Investigating the development of Azerbaijan in this field, the author emphasized the increasing financial literacy of the population as one of the main tasks of the state and financial market participants in the modern world and looked through ways to achieve this goal. The implementation of the project on increasing the financial literacy of the population in Azerbaijan was considered and the National Strategy on financial literacy was considered worthy. According to the author of the article, all areas of financial literacy have been covered in the article and it is not only a social issue, but an economic one. The article also outlines the strategic goal of raising financial literacy in the "Strategic Road Map on Development of Financial Services in the Republic of Azerbaijan and highlighted the importance of financial literacy, and suggestions have been made on future measures to increase financial literacy in Azerbaijan.

Keywords: Financial literacy, sustainable development, market.

Accounting Education in the Universities and Structuring According to the Expectations of the Business World

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Abstract

One of the important factors shaping accounting education is the business world. Structuring of accounting education according to the expectations of the business world which will employ the graduates is an important issue and it is especially necessary in our country. Every year significant amount of expenditures are provided for education in Azerbaijan. In order to get even more efficiency from these expenditures, education system should be developed, updated and renewed. Developed countries meet the need for labor force by the business world with vocational training methods which are formed according to businesses' internal dynamics, by taking advantage of international experiences. Countries that implement their education based on university-business cooperation, only those who apply school-based education, and countries that adopt both approaches but are constantly in pursuit of achieving this goal through three different methods. (it needs to indicate the methods) The current education system in Azerbaijan is based on theoretical approach. Due to the expectations of the business world and the importance of modern accounting education, the specialization level of the graduates is expected to be brought to the standards of the business world who will employ them, by restructuring accounting education itself. In this study, we analyzed expectations of the business world from the accounting education in the Universities and Vocational Schools in Azerbaijan and determined main problems they face in this field. For this purpose, a research has been conducted on the expectations of the companies operating in Baku from teaching of accounting. In this research, general information about accounting and educational institutions, the structure of the current accounting training in universities, the perspective of the business world in accounting teaching and their expectations was analyzed. In the technical part, 110 questionnaires collected from various respondents were analyzed with SPSS-25 program package with descriptive statistics and factor analysis methods and the results were interpreted. We believe that the outcomes of the research will be very useful in both - for the improvement of the accounting education in vocational schools and for the positive reflection of this education to the business sector.

Keywords: Teaching, Accounting Education, Accounting Education Restructuring, Business

Yerel Yönetimlerin Nitelikli Personel İstihdamında Hizmet Öncesi Eğitimin Önemi: Yerel Yönetimler Programları

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Özet

Yerel yönetim kurumları, yerel ve ortak nitelikteki birçok ihtiyacı karşılamakla görevlidir ve esas itibarıyla bu amaçla kurulmuştur. Kamu tüzel kişiliğine sahip bu kurumların sundukları yerel kamu hizmetlerinin verimliliği ve etkinliği için personelin liyakati çok önemlidir. Yerel yönetimlerde istihdam edilen personelin niteliğinin bir ölçüsü de bu personelin yerel kamu hizmetlerine yönelik mesleki bir eğitim almış olmasıdır. Personelin eğitim durumu, insan gücünün nitelikleri hakkında genel bir fikir verebilmektedir. Bu nedenle yerel yönetimlerde çalışacak personelin seçiminde mesleğe yönelik eğitim önemlidir. Yerel yönetimler alanında hizmet öncesi eğitim almış kişilerin yerel yönetim kurumlarında tercih edilmesi ile liyakat ilkesi önemli ölçüde gerçekleştirilmiş olacaktır. Yerel yönetim kurumlarının personelinin hizmet öncesi eğitimi, ortaöğretim, önlisans, lisans ve lisansüstü düzeylerinde verilmektedir. Yerel yönetim kuruluşlarına personel yetiştirme amacıyla olan hizmet öncesi kurumlarının yükseköğretim bölümünün bir kısmını, üniversitelerin meslek yüksekokulları bünyelerinde yer alan Yerel Yönetimler Programları oluşturmaktadır. Türkiye’de hem örgün öğretim hem de açıköğretimde önlisans düzeyinde Yerel Yönetimler Programı adı altında yerel yönetimlere ilişkin teorik ve uygulama şeklinde eğitimler verilmektedir. Bu program ile siyaset bilimi, hukuk, kamu yönetimi, yerel yönetimler, kentleşme gibi farklı disiplinlerde eğitim almış, yerel yönetim anlayışının gerektirdiği teorik bilgilere sahip ve bu bilgileri uygulamaya aktarabilecek, özellikle yerel yönetimlerin çeşitli kademelerinde görev alacak meslek elemanı, alt ve orta düzey yönetici yetiştirmek amaçlanmaktadır. Yaşam boyu öğrenme bağlamında hizmet içi eğitim oldukça önemli bir yere sahiptir. Hizmet içi eğitim, kişilerin mesleki yaşamında oldukça önemli bir rol oynamakla birlikte kişinin hizmet öncesi eğitimi, hizmete başladıktan sonra başarı ve performansını doğrudan etkilemektedir. Personel, hizmeti süresince ne kadar eğitim alırsa alsın bu eğitimler temel formasyonunun yerini alamayacaktır. Türkiye’de yerel yönetimler hizmet öncesi eğitiminin incelendiği bu çalışmada, meslek yüksekokullarında önlisans düzeyinde Yerel Yönetim Programları’nda verilen eğitimin niteliğinin araştırılması amaçlanmaktadır. Bu amaçla Türkiye genelinde devlet üniversitelerinde yerel yönetimler programlarında okutulan derslerin içerik analizleri yapılmıştır. Yerel Yönetim Programları öğrencilerinin, yerel yönetimlerin ara eleman ihtiyacına uygun yetiştirilip yetiştirilmediklerine yönelik mevcut veriler üzerinden bir araştırma yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yaşam Boyu Öğrenme, Hizmet Öncesi Eğitim, Yerel Yönetimler Programı, Yerel Yönetimlerin Personel İstihdamı

The Impact of Teaching Learning Strategies directed towards Elementary Students on Learner Autonomy

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Abstract

For the last decades, a great amount of scientific knowledge has been generated and the frequency of communication has been increasing in tandem with the scientific knowledge. This situation has forced the educators to educate children so that they can catch up with the speed of the new developments throughout the world. In this sense, the educators across the world has agreed upon that they should bring children who have lifelong learning skills. On the other hand, only a few scholars have focused on the learning strategies and learner autonomy even though their importance is continuously being emphasized. The core purpose of this study is to determine the perceptions of the students' regarding the learner autonomy levels as well as their learner autonomy levels before, and after the teaching strategy education. A total of six 6th grade students (4 girls) studying at an elementary school in Amasya city were recruited for this study. This study, in a qualitative in nature, adopted case study research design. Case study research can require the close examination of people, topics, issues, or programs. These studies might explore student experiences in a school, effects of school reform in a middle school, or countless other entities. These entities are considered as particular cases unique in their content and character. Case studies seek to answer focused questions by producing in-depth descriptions and interpretations over a relatively short period of time, perhaps a few weeks to a year. A semi-structured interview form was employed to collect data before and after the procedure about the learner autonomy situations of the students. The interviews with the participants were recorded and then were transcribed. Following this step, the obtained data was categorized in terms of learner autonomy. Four weeks teaching period including the direct learning strategies (memory strategies, cognitive strategies, correction strategies) and indirect learning strategies (metacognitive strategies, interactional strategies, social strategies) were conducted. The procedure lasted as two-hours Turkish and Mathematic courses in a week and a different learning strategy was addressed in each week. Following the procedure, the final interviews were conducted. There is evidence to suggest that some of the participants didn't have a critical point of view towards the learning process, while others adopt a questioning approach to the learning process. The findings show that some participants didn't have consciousness on selectiong the right method and technique to learn, supervision of their learning, and evaluation the final situation of the process. The activities involved the participants to take notes, write summaries and employ visual materials. Following the process, there have been positive developments in the participants' expressions. Said another way, the procedure made positive contributions to their learner autonomy skills. However, it can be noted that the students still tended to rely on their teachers' guidance and supervision for effective learning even though they were educated on the self-study skills. As an explanation for this finding, it can be noted that the age level of the students may have played a key role in this findings. In conclusion, the findings clearly show that there must be studies which are conducted in longer periods to make the learners be an autonomous learner. The limitations and recommendations for the future studies are discussed.

Keywords: Learner autonomy, strategy, teacher, student

Social Justice Perceptions of Midwife and Nurses

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Abstract

This research aims to examine the attitudes and perceptions about social justice of midwives and nurses working in a research and practice hospital and 8 family health centers according to various variables (gender, age, professional seniority, marital status, occupation, service unit, education level). Quantitative research method was used in this research. The population of the research consists of 507 midwives and nurses working in Family Health Centers and Community Health Centers in Amasya University Education and Research Hospital in Amasya Provincial Health Directorate in 2018. A questionnaire was used to collect data. In the data analysis, descriptive statistics, ANOVA test and t- Test test were applied. As a result of the ANOVA test , it was put forward that the social justice scale scores of midwives and nurses participating in the study showed a significant difference according to education status As a results of the t test, it was also found that the social justice scale scores of midwives and nurses participating in the study showed a significant difference according to gender. Accordingly, the social justice scale scores of male staff (29.00) are more positive than the social justice scale scores of female staff (27.38).

Keywords: Social justice, Nurses, Midwives, Hospital, Family Health Centers

The Media Representation of People with Visual Impairment

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Abstract

Currently, mass media has a major influence on the life of the society and each of its members. In the context of the majority of members of society, the key aspect is the significance or 'credibility' of contemporary media, especially the television and internet, which makes it possible to transfer and maintain the viability of stereotyped messages about persons with health disability. In various mass media (newspapers, radio, TV, internet), one can find a rigid one-sided perspective of the issue of persons with health disability, including those with visual impairment. This media image has a significant impact on the attitude of the whole society towards persons with health disability and strengthens prejudices, stereotypes and rigid attitudes of the intact society. What is the attitude of domestic and international media to persons with health disability, what sort of information do they present, and what image of persons with health disabilities, specifically visual impairment, do they create? The present paper attempts to cover the breadth of this topic in order to answer these questions through quantitatively oriented research with a poll survey character.

Keywords: person with visual impairment, media, media image, attitudes of the majority population, inclusion.

Mentor's Support at the Initial Stage of Career Counsellors' Professional Activity

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Abstract

Meaningful and planned mentoring is essential for supporting the young professionals at the initial stage of their careers. The mentor as a competent advisor supports and shares his/her experience helping the new employee to integrate in the professional work environment. In Latvia, career counsellors start their professional duties under different circumstances, and they hold different experience and knowledge. Each workplace has both written and un-written laws, traditions and regulations, and it is important to be aware of it. However, in Latvia there is no support programme developed for introducing the new career counsellors to their duties, promoting faster and more successful integration in the new work environment by systematizing and explaining their tasks, and by introducing to the work environment, co-operation parties, work place traditions, as well as to inner laws and regulations. The objective of this study is to explore the necessity and usefulness of mentor's support to career counsellors in the initial stage of their careers. The following research questions are put forward: what support do career counsellors need when starting their professional careers, and in what areas? How can a mentor help career counsellors at the initial stage of their professional activity? This study was conducted in 2018 in two Baltic countries: in Estonia, where the mentor support programme for new career counsellors has been operating already for 3 years, and in Latvia, where support programme is developed only as part of this study. The research data was gathered by interviewing 15 career counsellors with three types of experience: those who 1) have experienced mentor's support when starting professional career as career counsellors, 2) have been mentors themselves for new career counsellors; 3) have not received mentor's support when starting their professional activity, but who believe it would have been necessary. The obtained data was analysed applying the principle of hermeneutical analysis, which aims to understand the intention of the message (Kropļijs, Rašcevska, 2004). The interviews reveal four main areas, which according to the respondents are the most important for starting a successful professional career: 1) adaptation, which includes such sub-themes as the length of the adaptation period and the need for an adaptation period plan; 2) work environment, which includes understanding of organizational culture and circulation of documents; 3) professional development – the need to accumulate experience both through applying the theoretical knowledge in praxis and observing the work of other colleagues; and 4) mentor's support. As the result of study, the recommendations have been developed not only for the new career counsellors who stress the issues of faster and more successful inclusion in the workplace, but also for employers and career counsellors who are ready to be mentors to their new colleagues. The needs of career counsellors at the initial stage of their professional careers were identified and their problems explored also within the Nordplus Horizontal 2017 project "Reducing Teacher Drop-Out Rate" (ReTeD), where the authors of this study are involved.

Keywords: Career counsellor, inclusion, initial stage of a professional career, mentor, mentoring

Social Entrepreneurship as a Tool for Civic Engagement in the Context of Smart Regional Development

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Abstract

The growing importance of the social sector in Europe determines emerging of a new concept - social entrepreneurship as an innovative non-standard business activity to solve existing problems and overcome challenges. A decade ago this concept was rarely mentioned but now it is included in the research agenda of all major world economy schools. This unexplored and potentially effective phenomenon is being discussed not only in the academic realm but it is also analyzed and integrated into national policies and implemented by innovative business practitioners. Social enterprises act as change agents for society, providing opportunities that traditional business misses, improving systems, creating innovative approaches, and providing solutions for societal change, making it better. However, traditional entrepreneurship can create completely new industries, it is still creating gaps being unable to address the societal challenges. Social entrepreneurship presents new solutions to solve social problems and then implements them in the existing industries or creates hybrid businesses that combine different types of economic activities or industries to find solutions that traditional entrepreneurship and the public sector were unable to provide. Social entrepreneurship and social innovation are part of the solution, as both have a clear goal to provide innovative solutions for unresolved social problems and emphasise creation of social values as a key mission to improve the individuals' and communities' lives, increase overall prosperity. Nowadays the most important task, which is also a kind of challenge for national governments, municipal authorities, policy makers and all economical stakeholders, is to help the weakest groups in society (the poor, people with disabilities, etc.) to adapt to new and changing situations. It is most important to provide this assistance in a way that promotes sustainable economic and social development. As social entrepreneurship is a relatively new area of research and it is not particularly developed in Latvia, the work will be devoted to the characterization of social entrepreneurship, the analysis of the situation in Latvia, identification of strategic elements and the development of recommendations for supporting social entrepreneurship development in Latvia more efficiently. The authors of the paper have developed a model of social entrepreneurship reflection based on current economic actors as well as suggestions for social entrepreneurship projects development in Latvia.

Keywords: Social entrepreneurship, civic engagement, smart regional development

Effective Utilization of Scientific-Technical and Innovative Potential as an Important Factor of the Development of the Non-Oil Sector

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Abstract

It is substantiated in the article that in modern times, Azerbaijan has entered into one of the stages of economic development that its future dynamic and sustainable development will be largely depend on the development of the non-oil sector. The development, diversification and opportunities for raising the competitiveness of the non-oil sector will be determined by the efficient utilization of scientific and technical progress and innovation potential, taking into account the balance of resources, the degree of their use and the potential for action in the near future. In this case, taking into account historically formed structure of the country's economy, the formation and realization of the national innovation system, its potential absolute advantages, is of exceptional importance. While forming the national innovation system according to the current scientific and technical innovation potential of our country: long-term availability of economic growth; the startup position of the development of the national economy; global trends in technical and technological development; the absolute advantages of the national economy; taking into account the existing level of infrastructure necessary for the development of the country's financial, scientific - technical, innovated experienced potential should be determined. Advanced development of the non-oil sector in Azerbaijan in recent years is conditioned by the sharp increase in investment through the oil and gas sector, the great potential of the scientific and technical potential of the country and the large financial resources derived from the activity of this field. It is precisely the result of that, at present more than 65% of the fixed capital invested in the country's economy accounts for 60% of GDP is the share of the non-oil sector. As a result of the measures implemented in recent years for stimulating the introduction of innovative technologies into the non-oil sector in our country, numerous industrial parks, zones, neighborhoods, and agroparks meeting the modern standards of agriculture have been established. As a result of these issues, the special value of the manufacturing industry has increased sharply in the structure of value added in the non-oil industry over the last decade. All this shows that in recent years, scientific- technical and innovation potential in the non-oil sector have widely used in the country. Historically formed scientific-technical-technological and qualified personnel in the oil sector have given a strong impetus to the development of non-oil production in these areas in recent years in Azerbaijan. Thus, SOCAR Polimer, Baku NOH Ferrous and Foundry Company, Fobaterra plants which have great export potential in the past year, have been put into operation. The analysis also shows that in the near future, our assessment in our country indicates that the development of the non-oil sector will largely depend on regional development. For this purpose, in the last 15 years, three regional development programs have been adopted and successfully implemented in our country. Researches reveal that improvement of the normative-legal and institutional framework of this process has an objective necessity to stimulate the scientific- technical and innovative development of non-oil sector. Extensive coverage of both general and per capita expenditure on GDP to increase scientific and technical and innovation potential of our country, the sharp increase in GDP and the state budget, private enterprises and companies' financial resources, venture capital, direct foreign investments, loans and extra-budgetary funds require its utilization. All these measures will eventually lead to the development of the non-oil sector and the implementation of the state budget to reduce oil dependence and, ultimately, to the sustainable and dynamic development of our country.

Keywords: Scientific and technical potential, non-oil sector; national innovation system; unity of education, research and innovation.

Econometric Analysis of Dynamics of Personnel Training in Tourism Sphere

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Abstract

According to the statistical data of recent years, tourism has been one of the ever-growing sectors in Azerbaijan. Thus, in the last five years, there has been a steady increase in the number of entrepreneurship subjects serving tourism in Azerbaijan and the number of foreign nationals traveling for tourism, correspondingly 4.5 and 8.5 percent. At present, the direct share of the tourism industry in the country's GDP and employment is 4.5 and 3.3 percent, respectively. Baku has always been a major driver of tourism development in terms of involving tourists who enjoy business and leisure with internationally recognized tourist destinations. In addition, the development of a large number of tourism sectors has also contributed to the development of regional tourism. The analysis shows that Azerbaijan's advantage over both areas can be further enhanced by attracting more tourists from neighboring countries and becoming a specialized tourist destination for countries with more global demand. All this, along with enhancing the importance of the field, increases the need for qualified personnel as well. In the article econometric analysis of the dependence on the relationship between tourism industry graduates and their development has been done. The regression equation of the dependence of the number of graduates studying tourism on the number of tourists in the country and the dependence of the tourism sector's GDP on the number of graduates in the tourism sector were estimated using the Eviews software based on 2008–2017 statistical data using the least squares method. Statistical characteristics and corresponding tests have shown that the models are adequate and suitable for appropriate analyzes. The following results were obtained from the models:

- an increase in the number of tourists in the country by 1% increases the number of graduates in the tourism sector by 2.64% in 4 years,
- The increase in the number of graduates in the tourism sector by 1% increases GDP in the tourism sector by 0.42% with a delay of one year.

Keywords: Tourism, econometric model, personnel potential, GDP, tourism education.

Assessment Problems of Sustainable and Continuous Development of the National Economy

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Abstract

The main purpose: Complex research, study, synthesis, suggestions and recommendations for solving problems and principles related to the assessment of the potential for sustainable and continuous development of the national economy in modern conditions. Problem and sub problem: Analysis of the current problems of assessing the sustainable and continuous development of the national economy, research and study the features of the main indicators of the development of the national economy and their synthesis. Methodology: In addition to universal scientific methods, theoretical foundations and methodological features of sustainable and continuous development of the national economy, models of national economic development, concepts, strategies, publications on macroeconomic problems of sustainable development of the national economy, scientific works, statistical data, legislative acts, etc. are organized. Scale: In the review of practical examples of high efficiency in the context of global economic hazards to study more effective mechanisms for assessing the sustainable and continuous development of the national economy, difficulties were noted. Analysis techniques: The practical significance of the study is explained by the possibility of using existing mechanisms of action in the context of different approaches, taking into account the post-oil period, sustainable and continuous development potential of the national economy, remodeling the potential of key indicators of sustainable development of the national economy, as well as the use of specific action programs and activities. Result and suggestions. The main group of mechanisms and performance indicators has been identified, which makes it possible to assess the sustainable and continuous development of the national economy, and shows the effective directions for the development of the national economy. On the other hand, the problems of diversifying the economy and improving its structure should be solved by maximizing the potential of the oil and gas industry in the interests of the sustainable and continuous development of our country. Azerbaijan should develop and apply economic development mechanisms that fully incorporate the principles of renewable and sustainable development of its economic development model, taking into account environmental factors in the near future. A serious assessment of the principles and orientations of sustainable development that are adequate to the characteristics of the transformation of global economic development processes and global economic challenges, making more efforts to solve global problems, contributing to global problems of food security, improving living standards, balancing society and living standards, human capital development and achieving sustainable development of the national economy and society as a whole, should be consistently addressed and measures which matured must be taken continuously.

Keywords: National economy, national economic development model, economic mechanisms, resource potential, key indicators of sustainable development.

Analytical Frameworks and Procedures for Application of Demonopolization

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Abstract

This article aims at offering government officials of emerging market economies analytical approaches with a great responsibility and operations towards solution of difficult and vital issues during settlement of demonopolization affairs. The first step for decision-making is determining “a limited market” (this term is used in settlement of competition and anti-trust policy related problems). “A limited market” means a group of goods, production and sale of which have been regionalized, and influence of the existing structure of undertakings upon perspective of competition is evaluated within boundaries of this region. The next step aims at studying importance of demonopolization for development of competition in given market. If demonopolization is necessary for development of competition in the given market, then the next step will be mutual analytical cooperation in the third and fourth stages. The third and fourth stages offer to how and where implement horizontal and vertical sections in the structure of an undertaking in order to reveal individual independent institutions. Demonopolization should be seen as a step from a central planning and management system towards market economy. “Demonopolization” used in this paper defines separation of a unique undertaking into two or more ones at different disposals and separately managed, for creation and development of a competition. Unlimited independence of economic activity typical for capitalism and productive forces” belonging to the private property serves in favour of the society more effectively only when the competition spreads. Transition of state-owned and state-run undertakings into private ones, creation of sufficiently strong private monopolies interested in unlimitedly rising their products’ prices ignoring customers’ demands and desires, and covering all fields will not bring in a great welfare and opportunities. Only competitive private undertakings are intending to meet customers’ current and expected demands by effectively producing high quality goods and services and introducing them for attractive prices. When implementing demonopolization after privatization, demonopolization becomes sufficiently complicated, because this time resistance of new entrepreneurs established due to privatization gets stronger. The process of privatization itself may get difficult through further demonopolization perspective. Such a perspective will create a unnecessary uncertainty during evaluation of the state property and hand over the property to those exercising rather tough impact on demonopolization. With a view to increase incomes from privatization to the state budget, demonopolization may be prolonged or accelerated. Whole demonopolization will expectedly increase state incomes resultant of privatization. At this time, covering of increase in state incomes by that of real social payments stipulated by transition from monopoly to competition, is a significant economic phenomenon. If demonopolization occurs after privatization, property candidates will reduce their requirements and intended demonopolization conditions in connecton with uncertainties. When intended demonopolization conditions are not completely clear during privatization, this makes uncertainties more complicated and shakes new proprietors’ belief in development of competition.

Keywords: Demonopolization, competition, horizontal and vertical section, limited market, government officials.

Program Accreditation: a Catalyst towards Quality Enriched Education System in Oman

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Abstract

Being a fundamental need, right as well as foundation for the successful and prosperous society education requires well defined and quality enriched provisioning and assurance. To assure a self-sustainable and potential future generation and prosperity, ensuring education quality is of paramount significance. To ensure educational quality and its delivery accreditation system has played significant appreciable role globally. Realizing the need of accreditation system, numerous significant measures have been incorporated in the Sultanate of Oman that monitors, controls and ensures quality educational delivery across the country. In this paper, a number of development, programs and practices for educational accreditation at different level of educational hierarchy in the Sultanate of Oman have been studied and discussed. Various programs and accreditation practices introduced by Oman academic accreditation authority (OAAA) have been discussed and their effectiveness has been studied. The implementation of different accreditation programs and standards at secondary and higher education level have been discussed. The implementation of different accreditation policies, standards and associated quality audit procedures for programs as well as institutions along with its significances has been discussed in this manuscript. The presented manuscripts can play vital role in assisting policy makers to map optimal constructive strategy to enhance quality education delivery for higher education in the Sultanate of Oman.

Keywords: Educational quality, accreditation system, QAAA, Accreditation policies, Quality Audit procedures.

Learning Tasks as a Important Didactic Category for the Development of Key Competencies

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Abstract

Significant attention in the field of education is devoted to the didactic category of the learning task, which represents a wide range of all learning assignments, from the simplest tasks requiring merely memorable reproduction of knowledge to complex tasks requiring creative thinking. However, learning tasks cannot be presented spontaneously, randomly, in isolation, as this is a vital means of managing a pupil's learning. The teacher should always come to the classroom with pre-thought-out tasks and the means to solve them. In this way, the pupil's learning will not go elsewhere, or the time in teaching will be filled with activities, but purposelessly. Each teacher should be able to present pupils with a tailor-made set of learning tasks. For these reasons, learning tasks have also been at the heart of the project Community Support for Practice as a tool for developing key competencies (supported by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport of the Czech Republic). It included intensive communication between the involved primary and secondary school teachers, follow-up master teachers, field and general didactics and other professionals from the faculties preparing students for the teaching profession (especially a special pedagogue, psychologist, general pedagogy, pedagogy diagnostics, action research). The aim of the paper is to reflect the selected project results in the field of mathematic literacy, especially financial literacy, based on the knowledge and experience from above mentioned experts

Keywords: Learning tasks, didactic, teaching profession, key competencies , education

Paper Name The Roles of Men and Women in the Proverbs of Baghdad

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Abstract

In this article, the roles of men and women in the proverbs of Baghdad were studied. Many things about social life and values of a society can be learnt through its proverbs. This article is written with the use of the sources of the proverbs of Baghdad. The roles given to men and women who live in Baghdad can be easily seen in the proverbs. The Positive and negative sides of the roles are told in the proverbs. In the proverbs which are said in Baghdad, father is described as God. The best way of making Allah happy is making your father happy. A Proverb is a way of expressing the experiences of a society by words. Proverbs mean a lot with a few words. They enlighten the future of a nation with the heritage of its' past. Proverbs reflect how a society think. In this article, the roles of men and women are studied through the proverbs of Baghdad.

Key words: Proverbs of Baghdad, women, men, marriage, girl, boy

Multilingual and Multicultural Classroom: Support Provision for International Students of Different Cultural Backgrounds

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Abstract

The importance of higher education internationalisation, its modes, benefits and possible challenges, is the apparent focus of theoretical research within this scope. Many researchers in the field highlight the conclusion that recruitment of international students and academic staff are not the key in the foundation of the truly internationalized university. The internationalized university would build its mission, vision and strategy based on the understanding that internationalization is an ongoing process incorporating many different aspects, such as curriculum development, research and practice collaborations, continuous professional development of both the academic and support staff, research on the student experience, both local and international student support services, etc. The article reports the selected results of the research conducted in the framework of the project "Multilingual and Multicultural University: Preparation Platform for Prospective International Students" (No 1.1.1.2/VIAA/1/16/019), which aims to internationalize the prospective students' experience before arriving to a host country or enrolling in higher education programs in the framework of study mobility. The study is being conducted in the pragmatic paradigm applying mixed-method approach as the research strategy. The aim of the study reported on in the article was to explore and accumulate the experience of international students hosted in Latvian higher education institutions focusing specifically on the benefits and challenges of the multilingual and multicultural classroom as well as language issues international students face outside the classroom. The research sample comprised 20 students from diverse backgrounds. The findings were processed through the prism of the context of Latvia as a specific context revealing the language situation from the perspective of international students. Based on the data obtained, the main conclusion can be drawn that common and unified support provision frameworks to enhance quality education in the multilingual and multicultural classrooms do not work for all the students coming from diverse backgrounds. Unique and specific support provision should be ensured for each target group based on the research on the peculiarities of integration of specific target groups in the host country. The research is conducted in the framework of the project "Multilingual and Multicultural University: Preparation Platform for Prospective International Students" (No. 1.1.1.2/VIAA/1/16/019) co-funded by ERDF.

Keywords: Internationalization, integration, culture, values, multilingual and multicultural university

MIS's Impact on HRM: Azerbaijan Case

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Abstract

With the increasing influence of globalization and technology, organizations have begun to use information systems in various functions and divisions in recent years. Human resources management is one of the departments that utilize management information systems. The software enables human resources to be implemented electronically. The objective of this research is to determine what parameters of the HR program to improve the human resources management and efficiency of processes in enterprises and to prepare HR software in accordance with Azerbaijan labor legislation. Because of the research, an online Human Resources Management Software Assurance model for small and medium-sized enterprises was developed in accordance with the Labor Legislation of Azerbaijan. This model offers full-function HR software that can be accessed by businesses with less budget than those who cannot afford a lot of software. Among the limitations of the research is that most businesses in Azerbaijan do not share information about software used because of their confidential nature.

Keywords: HRM, MIS, Software

Social Inclusion Through Youth Work and Lifelong Learning

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Abstract

Over the last decade, in practice, youth work has become more and more an innovative part of social work that has helped to achieve European goals for the sustainable development of the individual and society. Despite the lack of normative regulations, established standards in practice and state educational standards in the field, the practice of youth work is one of the mechanisms for social inclusion of this risk group from society through its means of action - training, mediation, counseling and support. Regardless of the different definitions of youth work, a unifying element is to define it as a means of personal development, social integration and active citizenship among young people. The practice of social work with young people calls for a focus on them as a potentially vulnerable group at risk of poverty, violence, discrimination and social exclusion. Young people are among the most affected by the economic and social insecurity surrounding our society, as well as by the collapse of the ethical and moral norms of modern times. Social youth work is subject to the principle of lifelong learning, as its main contingent is the people under the age of 29, those who have dropped out of the education system who have completed their formal education or are unable to study there. In the context of the present, youth work is a critical factor for personal, professional and social development. Today's challenge is to build a unity between the social sphere, formal education and lifelong learning so as to create prerequisites for building a person who is competitive on the global labor market. In this way, it responds to the expectations of society related to the establishment and consolidation of a sustainable social and educational system that responds to the diverse needs of the citizens of today's democratic society and provides access to optimal learning conditions. The purpose of this article is to draw the link between social youth work and the principles of lifelong learning - elements that promote social inclusion. In addition to the positives, problematic areas of practice have been highlighted to guide the discussion towards validating this share of social work. The present analysis has the ambition to draw conclusions to support the process of validating practice and acquiring the legitimacy of youth work.

Keywords: Social, inclusion, lifelong learning, youth

Analyzing of Consumption Styles in Sustainable Competition: The Case of Azerbaijan

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Abstract

It is seen in literature review that businesses have two main aims. The first is to make a profit and the second is to maintain its existence for a long time. In order for businesses to maintain their assets for a long period of time, businesses should analyze consumer behavior and follow the marketing strategies of competing firms. It is necessary to make the competition sustainable. The complexity of consumer behavior is also observed in the literature. Purchasing processes of consumers who are under the influence of many material and moral factors are not very simple. Consumers have different personalities and identities which are influenced by many factors. This makes the consumption process more complicated. In today's societies, it is clear that consumers do not consume products or services only for functional purposes. Consumers can add meaning to these products and services and change their purpose of consumption. When the consumption process is examined, it is seen that various styles are discussed. These are rational consumption, hedonic consumption, symbolic consumption, prestige consumption, conspicuous consumption, compulsive consumption and the modes of consumption in which we can further extend the order. In this research, the role of consumption styles in gaining sustainable competitive advantage of enterprises was emphasized and a research was conducted in Azerbaijan. In this study, questionnaire research was applied as a method. The current research was carried out in Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan between April and May 2019. The study was conducted over a period of two months. Around 600 questionnaires were applied. Some questionnaires were canceled due to inaccurate and incomplete questionnaires and a total of 536 questionnaires were surveyed. The survey was conducted to determine the attitudes of the consumers of Azerbaijan regarding their consumption styles. In this study, we try to determine the consumption styles of consumers and the consumer cluster profiles for various consumption styles with using cluster analyze..

Key words: Sustainable competition, consumption, consumer, consumption styles

Virtual Support System To Foster Novice Teacher Integration in the Education Institution

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Abstract

Support provision during the induction period can be viewed as one of the most effective strategies to ensure successful transition from pre-service teacher stage towards independent professional teacher career. The induction period lasting up to three years is frequently diff challenging for novice teachers, which leads to the necessity to provide additional support during this career stage. The aim of the research was to identify the key areas of early career support necessary to reduce novice teachers' drop-out rate. The research was conducted applying survey as the research method. Based on the data obtained in the research framework, the contents and design for the support platform and the booklet for novice teachers were developed. The research was conducted in the framework of the Nordplus Horizontal Project "Reducing Teacher Drop-Out Rate" (Project number NPHZ-2017/10067) and the project "Multilingual and Multicultural University: Preparation Platform for Prospective International Students" (No. 1.1.1.2/VIAA/1/16/019) co-funded by ERDF.

Key words: Novice teachers, support provision, integration, virtual support

Modern Challenges and Prospects of Educational Development in Azerbaijan

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Abstract

All socioeconomic spheres have gone through the major reforms to be compatible with the new economic system following the restoration of independence of the Republic of Azerbaijan and still successful reforms are currently underway. One direction of these successful reforms is to improve science and education, which form the basis for a progressive world, in a systematic and well-thought manner. The main objectives set forth in the State Strategy for the Development of Education in the Republic of Azerbaijan are to increase the international competitiveness of the Republic of Azerbaijan by developing the human capital that is necessary for modernization of our country and to create the leading educational system in the world. The implementation of these goals and objectives is directly linked to the economic development level of the country and its economic opportunities. World Economic Forum classifies three stages of the economic development of countries:

The first stage: Factor-Driven Economies

The second stage: Efficiency-Driven Economies

The third stage: Innovation-Driven Economies

According to the last reports of the World Economic Forum, Azerbaijan falls in a group of countries that are transitioning from the first stage to the second stage, from factor-driven economies to the efficiency-driven economies. The formation of an efficiency-driven economy is directly connected to the development of education and the formation of human capital. Expanding financial sources of education and improving its structure plays an important role in solving this challenge raised.

At the modern stage of the economic development of our country, the limited distribution of funds allocated to finance education requires the identification of priorities in this area. These priorities should include the geographical location of educational institutions and the continuity of education as a whole. State, particularly budgetary funds play a significant role in investment in education. State financing of education is carried out at three levels: the central executive body, the regional executive power, and the local executive authorities. It would be interesting to encourage and widely involve private sector in financing education. Conducting staff training per request of the private sector is one of the promising areas of educational financing.

Keywords: Education strategy, innovative education, human capital, knowledge economy

Investigation of the Relationships between Individual Innovation and Sustainable Education Beliefs in Terms of Some Variables

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Abstract

Just like the economy and ecology, the educational institution has an important role in maintaining the sustainability of life. Sustainable education has become one of the important issues of the last decade and has led to important decisions in the field of education. The concept of sustainable education has seven main features: being holistic and interdisciplinary, focusing on values, directing to critical thinking and problem solving, requiring the use of multiple teaching methods, encouraging participatory decision-making, highlighting applicability and locality (UNESCO, 2005). In this study, the pre-service teachers' beliefs on sustainable development will be discussed together with their self-efficacy beliefs. Describing the attitudes of prospective teachers with the potential to raise future generations is important for reviewing teacher training policies. For this purpose, two scales were used in the study. The first one was developed by Sağdıç and İnanç (2015). The Beliefs for Sustainable Development Education Scale consists of 32 items and three sub-factors. The other is the Individual Innovation Scale, which was adapted by Kılıçer and Odabaşı (2010). This 20-item 5-point Likert scale has five sub-dimensions as Innovative, Pioneer, Questioner, Skeptic and Traditionalist. The data obtained were subjected to correlation and regression statistics and discussed in the light of literature.

Keywords: Individual innovativeness, sustainable education, preservice teachers

Investigation of Teacher Candidates 'Relations Between Sustainable Education in Terms of Relationship With Self-Efficiency Perceptions

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Abstract

One of the most important issues of the last decade is the fact that the educational institution, which is one of the important institutions of the society, has made more studies on sustainable education in education as well as issues such as economy and ecological balance. The concept of sustainable education has seven main features: being holistic and interdisciplinary, focusing on values, directing to critical thinking and problem solving, requiring the use of multiple teaching methods, encouraging participatory decision-making, highlighting applicability and locality (UNESCO, 2005). In this study, the pre-service teachers' beliefs on sustainable development will be discussed together with their self-efficacy beliefs. Describing the attitudes of prospective teachers with the potential to raise future generations is important for reviewing teacher training policies. For this purpose, two scales were used in the study. The Beliefs for Sustainable Development Education Scale developed by Sağdıç and İnanç (2015) consists of 32 items and three sub-factors. The other is the Academic Self-Efficacy Scale, which was adapted to Turkish by Yılmaz, Gürçay and Ekici (2007) and validity and reliability studies were conducted. The data obtained were subjected to correlation, comparison and regression statistics and discussed in the light of literature.

Keywords: Self-efficacy, sustainable education, preservice teachers.

Educational Leadership in the 21st Century: Leadership for Future Teachers

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Abstract

Educational leadership plays a key role in improving school outcomes by influencing the motivations and capacities of teachers, as well as the school climate and environment. Effective educational leadership is essential to improve the efficiency and equity of schooling. The overall purpose of my presentation is to highlight the concept of educational leadership and reflect upon factors in supporting professional learning for future teachers. The presentation is based on my own experiences in education over the last four decades as well as international research evidence available. Three questions will be guiding my presentation: What do we mean by leadership? Which are the most important aspects of educational leadership? What are the keys to successful 21st century educational leadership? This presentation is a contribution in the debate of the importance of excellent educational leadership and finding ways to improve learning and to improve the process of educating students. This presentation is a contribution in the debate of the importance of excellent educational leadership and finding ways to improve learning and to improve the process of educating students.

Keywords: Educational leadership, future teachers, professional learning.

The Use of Functional Opportunities of Virtual Folklore in Lifelong Education And Its Psychological Aspects

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Abstract

One of the most important conditions for the education to be targeted to the requirements of modern times, as well as to be suitable for social orders, is determining the effective training technologies. Many socio-cultural institutions, including the training models of the traditional-cultural institutions and the traditional models of knowledge transfer can be urgent and effective in determining the effective learning technologies. In this sense, folklore has a great potential of use in the application of modern educational technologies with its own functional capabilities that played an important role during many centuries in the interaction of some individuals with one another, in the socialization of people and in the self-formation of society. It is known that in the traditional-cultural environment there were institutional aspects and structures of knowledge transfer. Before the appearance of the written language in the oral communication level the information, i.e. the gained experience and knowledge were passed with the empiric models from generation to generation by old people, wise elders who were the institutional aspects of the traditional culture. The training technologies of the traditional culture have the following peculiarities: 1. Unlike the religious training technologies it is not dogmatic, it has a democratic nature; 2. Taking into consideration the vital situations it has an operative adaptation character; 3. It has a character of getting and transferring the knowledge empirically; 4. It has the ability of taking into consideration the individual abilities and character in the process of incessant learning and teaching. The appearance of the Internet which is considered the “apogee” of communication has caused the formation of new transformations of traditional folk culture, virtual folklore samples as in all other spheres. Of course, in modern times at the stage when the digital resources are growing, the methods and means of getting, transferring and mastering knowledge, as a whole, the formation of education has completely changed. That is why, we consider that it is possible to use the opportunities of folklore, in particular, the potential of virtual folklore and digital folklore resources, in the of lifelong education and innovative educational concepts, in getting and teaching of knowledge. Because the folklore resources have unique opportunities in formation of socio-psychological essence of personality. There is a great need for the individual to adopt the folklore of this group in order to freely enter and become a member of various social groups without experiencing psychological complex and tension in all spheres of society. In this sense, one of the goals of modern education is to aim the growing new generations to promote stereotypes that are in harmony with human values and to free them from non-humanist and local stereotypes

Keywords: Virtual folklore, functional and psychological aspects

Lifelong Economic Education Based on Distance Learning Technologies

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Abstract

The purpose of lifelong education is the constant creative renewal, development and improvement of each individual throughout his life. By lifelong education, we understand not the mechanical movement of a person from pre-school to general secondary, professional or post-graduate education, but the harmonious process of cyclical renewal of personality at each of the indicated stages of development. At the present stage of development of scientific and technological progress, information technologies are coming to the fore. This study will address the problem of introducing innovative processes in lifelong education, namely the introduction of distance technologies into the system of lifelong economic education. Economic education, economic literacy of the population at the present stage are one of the sources of increasing the intellectual potential in the regional economy. Increasing competition in the labor market, the restructuring of the economy, the introduction of new technologies in production - all this contributes to stimulating self-employment, training and retraining by occupation, increasing the demand for training in the economic profile, the demand for economic knowledge. The transition to the market creates many problems in organizing the training of specialists at various levels. Continuous, but also regulated flow of well-trained and qualified personnel has always been and will be one of the most important, inalienable conditions for economic and industrial development. Industry and the economy in all countries have long recognized that vocational training is an investment in itself, since the quality and level of standards for products and services largely depends on the qualifications of the relevant personnel, on human resources that can be developed on a broad educational basis.

Keywords: Lifelong Education, Distance Learning, Economic Education, E-Learning, Teaching

Aspects of Holistic Space Economics from the Perspective of Sustainable Development

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Abstract

This work is based on these basic assumptions that result from satellite measurements in the interplanetary space close to Earth, as well as parts of the heliosphere remote from the Earth: 1) solar activity is a key process responsible for generating space weather; 2) cosmic weather in the interplanetary space near Earth is generated by solar flares, coronal mass ejections, high-speed solar wind flows, solar energy particles. On the scale of the entire planet, the mechanisms of transfer of charge, mass, energy, momentum, acceleration between the heliosphere and individual spheres bound to the Earth, i.e. the lithosphere, atmosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere, techno sphere, are investigated at both qualitative and quantitative levels. The transformation of terrestrial economics into extraterrestrial economics is discussed; including the fact that trade will be realized at a speed that is close to velocity of light. In addition, the paper deals with security risks of information war in the field of economics. In the area of non-relativistic as well as relativistic economics, new economic variables are derived, which are price jerk, price crackle, price shake. The theory of binary relations is used to formulate the principle of correspondence between a set of quantities of non-relativistic and relativistic mechanics and a set of new economic quantities. The principle of correspondence is used to introduce a stationary field of retail gravity with two components, which are the intensity of retail gravity and the induced retail gravity. The basics of tensor theory of utility are laid. In tensor utility theory, tensor equations derived in one coordinate system also apply in other reference frames. In the formulation of the utility tensor theory, the methodology developed by Albert Einstein in general relativity was used. The paper is one of the outputs of the preparatory work on the research project of the influence of the Sun-Earth relations on the Earth's economics.

Keywords: Information war, Holistic space economy, Sustainable space agriculture, Sustainable space economy, Sustainable space urbanism

Taxes on Income and Directions for their Improvement

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Abstract

Questions of determining income are one of the long-lived topics of economics. The theoretical shortcomings of this concept are also a stumbling block in determining the object and tax base for personal income. In economic theory, several alternative versions of the definition of the concept of income have been proposed, but each of them has flaws that do not allow them to be accepted as a universal definition for various purposes. Specifying and advising on the elimination of such deficiencies in determining the income tax is also the purpose of this article. The ideal tax on personal income is the one that covers all incomes of individuals and provides the most equity. The fairness of taxation is ensured by the progressiveness of tax rates, reasonable deductions, and benefits for the poor, tax credits and holidays. Expanding the tax base will reduce the tax rates, which leads to a decrease in the tax burden. The collection of income tax at the source greatly facilitates tax administration, reduces opportunities for tax evasion and thereby increases the efficiency of the tax system. The concept of income has not yet acquired its full definition in economics. On the other hand, the uncertainty of the concept of justice also imposes its own nuances on the construction of the tax system. The multiplicity of deductions, benefits, exemptions, and other regulatory levers complicates tax administration and reduces its effectiveness. The question of integrated taxation of incomes remains open.

Keywords: Capital income, income taxes, social taxes, reduction of tax rates on social expenses.

The Potential Role of Open Innovation Activities in Sustainable Development in Azerbaijan

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Abstract

As a new innovation policy, open innovation is a broadly used notion in academia, businesses and policy-making processes. The conducted studies show that open innovation has a significant impact on the innovation economy and socio-economic development of the countries. Thus, open innovation strategies are already being developed and implemented by many countries, activities on open innovation are increasing gradually. In Azerbaijan, the preparation of these strategies is at the initial stage. This paper discusses critical trends, challenges and potential solutions within the context of open innovation policies in sustainable development of Azerbaijan. The aim of the study is understanding the effects of open innovation activities on socio-economic development of Azerbaijan, particularly developments within the private and public sector. In this paper, the context of open innovation was investigated by examining the current situation in Azerbaijan and analyzing it in accordance with the results of the survey conducted by the researchers.

Keywords: Open innovation, open innovation activities

The New Direction in Latvian Language Policy: Eliminating or Restarting Bilingual Education?

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Abstract

Although bilingual education in Latvia has been expanding for almost two decades, and has been acknowledged amongst post-Soviet countries as a good, imitate worthy experience, the suggestions for transition to general education in state language only, prepared by the Ministry of Education and Science of Latvia, has brought renewed interest and contestation around this educational alternative and its future, particularly in schools that are implementing minority education programmes. The paper analyses Latvian bilingual education development steps based on basic orientations toward language and its role in society proposed by Ruiz (1984): language-as-problem, language-as-right, and language-as-resource. Following through Ruiz's defined directions, Latvian language policy can be described as one that has experience working within all of these aspects. However, if we paraphrase 'Delor's Report Learning: The Treasure Within' then the third aspect - language-as-resource, is taken into consideration the least. Similarly 1998, the present top down policy has its own Splendors and Miseries. The Ministry has given justification to its policies and set certain steps towards implementing changes. The background for these policies is not just the unnamed societal support for nationalist parties but also the surprising growth of nationalism in the entire Europe. However, there are still many unanswered questions and doubts as to policy and implementation, program and curricular design, classroom instruction practices, pedagogy and teacher professional development. The author points out that in the context of social research data and the new educational content development project "School 2030" the good practices such as schools as learning organizations, parent and community involvement, and teacher reciprocal learning are promising examples against language policy extremes. This paper was supported by Nordplus Horizontal 2017 project Reducing Teacher Drop-Out Rate (ReTeD) No NPHZ-2017/10067.

Keywords: Language policy, bilingual education, multilingual education, teacher training

The Influence of Character and Values Education on the Development of the University Students' Human Values

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Abstract

This study aimed to explore whether there has been any influence of Character and Values Education (CVE) course and talking about the values occasionally in various courses on changing the level of possessing human values. It also aimed to find out if CVE course offered to the students during one semester has influenced increasing the level of the students' human values. The participants of the study were the students studying in the Faculty of Education at one of the university in North Cyprus during the Spring term of the academic year 2018-2019. Data were collected between February 2019 and June 2019. In this quasi-experimental study, there were two different experimental groups and one control group. The first experimental group consisted of the students who were enrolled into CVE course while in the second experimental group the participants were the students who were exposed to human values by occasionally talking about them in various courses. The control group of the study were composed of the students who were not mentioned about any human values at all. Data collection instrument was Human Values Scale (Dilmaç, 2007), which was used to carry out pre- and post-tests of the study. It consisted of six sub-categories: responsibility, friendship, being peaceful, respect, honesty and tolerance. It was composed of forty-two items and the internal consistency and the reliability coefficient of the scale were .92 and .87, respectively. Since 2018-2019 academic year Spring term has recently been completed and the statistical results and the findings are still being studied, they will be presented at the conference.

Key words: Character and human values education, Human Values Scale, quasi-experimental study

Regulation of Lifelong in Education and its Economic, Social Benefits

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Abstract

Sustainability in education is important in ensuring knowledge-based and innovation-driven development and human capital reproduction. Sustainability is particular important for the prevention of some economic and social problems that may arise in the future and raising the competitiveness of the country. Sustainability - the prevention as some of economic and social problems that may arise in the future is of particular importance in raising the country's competitiveness.

The aim of the research is to estimate the economic-social benefits of regulation of sustainability in education and to give the suggestions in the direction of the improvement of the effectiveness of the regulation.

The impact of continuity in education on the formation and development of human capital, knowledge-based society building, labor intelligence, competitiveness and the improvement of welfare are assessed cross-country in the article. In particular, in recent years, researches and politicians have analyzed the "4th industry" revolution ("Industry 4.0") "the benefits and losses in the medium and long-term perspective and its interaction with the sustainability of education. Here are two issues: 1) socio-economic disadvantages of ensuring sustainability in education, 2) socio-economic advantages of ensuring sustainability in education. Firstly, it is analyzed the impacts of increased unemployment, reduction of employment income, declining social security and welfare that will be resulted as problems on economic development. Secondly, it is analyzed (ensuring in sustainability condition) the distinguished factors of rapid technological innovation, labor productivity, repatriation of human capital, raising competitiveness on the international level, innovation-based development, economic benefits of knowledge and skills. Researches prove that, it is required in both cases according to the technological update in the world flexibility in government regulation and effectiveness. It has been determined that at some stages of the sustainability of education, it is necessary to implement a policy of "compulsory derigisme" and at some stages "stimulating liberal" regulation.

Keywords: Education, Knowledge, Innovation, Information, Regulation

The Role of Education in the Formation of Tax Ethics: in the Case of Azerbaijan

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Abstract

Tax collection without a tax gap is of paramount importance for maintaining both economic and social sustainability of the state. Tax compliance of taxpayers is directly related to the tax ethics of citizens. Given the importance of tax ethics, the impact of education on it was discussed in this study.

The impact of tax-oriented education on tax ethics was determined in the case of Azerbaijan. For this purpose, the questionnaire was applied to 250 students who studied at the Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan between 2017 and 2019. As a result of empirical research, it turned out that the tax ethics of students was higher after passing tax classes.

Keywords: Tax ethics, education, students' tax awareness, empirical study, Azerbaijan.

Azerbaijan - Russia Tourism Relations: Problems and Perspectives

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Abstract

In recent years, there is a serious fight for the selection of target markets in tourism. One of the main ways to be superior in this fight is to increase the focus on scientific research in this direction.

One of the main target countries in increasing the number of tourists coming to Azerbaijan is Russia. The Azerbaijani-Russian relations have deep historical roots. Many factors play a role in choosing Russian tourists. The steps taken in recent years to expand the legal framework between Azerbaijan and Russia in economic and humanitarian spheres create a basis for the development of tourism. It is no coincidence that Russian citizens prefer the number of tourists coming to our country. Nevertheless, Russian tourists mostly visit Turkey and Georgia. From this point of view, it is necessary to study the Russian tourism market. In particular, there is a great need for Azerbaijani tourism companies to carry out marketing research in Russia. The above-mentioned points have been widely commented in the article. The role of the transport sector in the development of tourism relations between the two countries and the innovations that will be implemented are reflected in the article.

Key words: Azerbaijan-Russian tourism relations, Russian language, tourism companies, advertising, air transport.

Education and Tourism: Aspects of Interaction on the Example of Azerbaijan

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Abstract

Tourism worldwide is considered one of the most significant sectors of the economy. With the transition to market relations in Azerbaijan, it became clear that without highly qualified, cultural, knowledgeable personnel, profound qualitative changes in the tourism industry are unthinkable.

Tourism is a complex process based on science, culture and education. From the beginning of the 90s, on the basis of the old excursion system, tourist organizations of various forms of ownership began to be created, mainly engaged in outbound tourism. At present, in Azerbaijan, the problem of compliance of the level of professional competence of personnel with the development of material and technical base and advanced service technologies of tourism and hospitality enterprises has been actualized. The importance of professional training of relevant personnel and their compliance with the qualification requirements is now difficult to overestimate. It is obvious that the further discrepancy between the level of personnel training and the expectations of the target market audience can be a significant deterrent to the development dynamics of the entire domestic tourism and hospitality industry.

In this paper, the importance of tourism for the individual, society and the state, issues of training personnel for the tourism sector and a number of problems of training personnel facing the industry in Azerbaijan are touched upon. The article also reveals the causes and forms of interaction between education and tourism, as well as the results of their synergy. A methodical approach to the definition of educational tourism is proposed. The contribution of the tourist industry (theme parks) to the development of the theory and methods of active learning is highlighted. The possibilities of using pedagogical technologies in the promotion of tourist products are shown.

Key words: Tourism, education, educational technologies, educational tourism

The Fourth Industrial Revolution and Its Potential Opportunities for the Azerbaijan's Economy

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Abstract

The Fourth Industrial Revolution represents an environment in which a rapidly changing digital transformation of the world of information, communications and internet technologies have a profound impact on the production processes. It affects economies in ways such as innovation, changeability, speed and agility.

Research and evaluation of the potential opportunities of the Fourth Industrial Revolution is extremely crucial for economic diversification policy Azerbaijan is utilizing as a part of its continuous economic improvements. This process will not only help to develop non-oil sector in the country, but also will accelerate the establishment of cutting edge industries. The beginning stages of this process are the analysis and benchmarking of different countries and formation of economic models analogous to the economy of Azerbaijan. The purpose of this paper is enlightening this topic and encourage different agencies to acknowledge the importance this subject and it will introduce in their future researches and activities.

Key words: "Industry 4.0", impacts of 4th Industrial Revolution

Outsourcing in Human Resources Management within the framework of sustainability: The Case of Azerbaijan

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Abstract

Evaluating sustainability not only in the framework of the use of natural resources, but also in terms of consumption of resources in general would lead to more precise outcomes and one of these significant resources is believed to be human resources. Sustainable human resources management is defined as long-term conceptual approaches or activities aimed at recruitment, selection, placement, development, and if necessary, dismissal of personnel with priority in social interest and economic benefits. In other words, human resources managers should establish a human resources infrastructure that will bring success in the long term, rather than in the short term. It is observed that the tendency to fulfill the functions and activities of the human resources management by using external sources has become widespread in recent years. Increasing competition conditions and qualitative and quantitative changes in human resources management functions support this trend. The outsourcing method, which allows enterprises to focus on their core competencies, that is, leaving the activities outside the core competencies to other specialized firms, leads them to gain customer satisfaction, increase their productivity and become more successful in comparison with competing companies. The aim of this study is to examine the situation of outsourcing in sustainable human resources management in Azerbaijanian enterprises. In this study, through interviews it is tried to determine the reasons and the extent to which the large-scale industrial enterprises operating in Azerbaijan are performing the functions of sustainable human resources management, the extent to which they choose to benefit from external resources, the factors that affect the external resource preferences, and the benefits and disadvantages of the outsourcing process for the enterprises. For this purpose, first literature review was done and then human resources field research has been conducted in 10 outsourced enterprises. Based on the findings of the research, a situation assessment was conducted.

Keywords: Sustainability, human resources management, outsourcing

The Risks Created by Learning Overload for Grade 1-3 Pupils

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Abstract

Primary education is the second level of general education, which forms an essential basis for further education. In primary school, from Grade 1 to 3, a pupil obtains the foundation for further education – develops thinking, co-operation and self-management skills, acquires experience of learning and growth, becomes aware of his/her personal needs, interests and abilities. This is also a stage when the personality development process takes place, considering social, physical, emotional and psychological preconditions. In the learning process, children encounter problem situations linked to the fulfillment of learning requirements, their attitude towards assessment and interpersonal relations, which stimulate a stress response in the child's body. If the problem situation is not solved, the stress level is increasing, and it significantly affects the child's daily life, abilities and attitudes. The aim of this article is to analyze the workload of 1st – 3rd grade pupils in relation to the learning content identifying the possible risks created by cognitive overload, taking into account the current curriculum content changes in Latvia, the school environment and the demands placed on teachers and pupils in the process of acquiring the educational content.

Keywords: Education, educational content, learning overload, stress, pupils.

Analysis of Educational Impact on Women Entrepreneurs in Sustainable Social Business: The Case of Azerbaijan

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Abstract

Education is one of the key factors that influences the definition of entrepreneurial women and helps to realize the potential and awareness of existing entrepreneurship characteristics in women. In today's developing world, it is important that companies and people's approach are very careful in solving social problems. Entrepreneurship is thought to be the most effective tool in increasing its market share. Social business is one of the key solutions to global challenges such as poverty reduction, employment growth and social reintegration. This study, aimed at the sustainability of women entrepreneurs engaged in social activities in Azerbaijan, has examined the effect of education on how well informed women are and the main factors driving them to this field. For this purpose, the entrepreneurship and social management of women were examined theoretically and systematically. The role of education in women entrepreneurship and the effect of education levels and educational activities of women entrepreneurs in the field of social entrepreneurship in Azerbaijan were examined, as well. Finally, proposals were made on the basis of theory, world experience and analysis.

Keywords: Social Business, Women Entrepreneurship, Education, Sustainability

Predictive Assessment and Modeling of Commodity Markets in Order to Determine the Parameters of the Membership Function

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Abstract

Problems of forecasting and modeling of commodity markets is relevant, due to the fact that the prospects for the purpose of their development that determines the main directions of important sectors of the economy, which includes industry, agriculture and trade. The main purpose of this study is to provide a prognostic assessment of such commodity markets as the industrial commodity market, the agrarian commodity market, and the consumer goods market. In addition, another goal is to investigate the modeling issues of the individual components of these markets, which involves modeling the management of commodity markets; modeling the process of import substitution; modeling the process of forecasting an innovative product, etc. Overall, the scope of work includes following findings: forecasting the product market of industrial products and its assessment, predictive assessment of the main parameters of the agrarian commodity market, the forecast estimate for the main parameters of the consumer product market.

Keywords: Forecasting, modeling, commodity market, industrial market, agrarian market, consumer market.

Public Investments to Development of Irrigation System and Main Enlightenment Issues of Climate Change Adaptation in Agriculture of Azerbaijan

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Abstract

Climate change mitigation and adaptation strategy is one of the 17 goals of the Sustainable Development Goals committed by more than 190 leaders in 2015 year. Adaptation strategy in agriculture involves different options and actions by producers and public agencies seeking to maximize public good aspects of adaptation. Public investment to irrigation system of Azerbaijan is vital for country where only 1/3 of all agricultural lands are irrigated and arable. Besides this the water resources in Azerbaijan are very limited and country annually using the 70% of all renewable natural water recourses. Annual water shortage in Azerbaijan varies between 4.5-5 billion m³. The public financial capital should be invested to irrigation system of country as a part of national adaptation program. Public investments to climate change adaptation strategies should aim at maintaining, or even increasing, food production in key exporting developed and developing regions, or in regions key to regional food security.

Key words: Climate change, public investment, adaptation, agriculture, irrigation.

A SWOT Analysis for Awareness of Cyber Security and Correct Use of Social Media: The Case of Istanbul

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Abstract

The internet is a cyber-environment which can be accessed through numerous information technologies and whose number of users is continuously increasing due to the ample opportunities it provides. Worldwide examples continue to enhance in cyber-crimes and cyber-attacks committed by the internet and social media, whose number of users has reached billions today. Therefore, it has become inevitable to create and raise public awareness on cyber security and the use of social media. Creating and raising awareness can be provided by training all segments of the society. Considering the potential of the experts, institutions and organizations with the knowledge and experience to support the formation of educational infrastructure in both cyber security and the use of social media, it is aimed to bring these stakeholders together and to cooperate with the hosting of Istanbul Provincial Directorate of National Education. In line with this objective, the Workshop on Cyber Security and the Correct Use of Social Media was held in Istanbul on February 17-18, 2018. During the discussions within the workshop, participants conducted SWOT analyses in order to raise awareness of cyber security and encourage the correct use of social media. In this study, information about these analyses, which were conducted for Istanbul, will be given. It is hoped that the data obtained as a result of the analysis will shed light on the decision makers and practitioners about the correct use of cyber security and social media.

Keywords: Cyber security, Social media, Awareness, Swot analysis

Comparative Study on the Needs of Economics Specialists in Mathematical Education in Latvia and Lithuania

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Abstract

Developments over the past decades have led to a remarkable increase in the importance of mathematics in a growing number of occupations and in daily life. Different studies show that the mathematical competence adults needed in different life situations is limited. Since higher education has to interact with the labor market and meet the demands of society development, the course "Mathematics for economists" also have to meet these requirements. To improve the course, the fields of mathematical education needs for economics professionals have to be identified. For that reason, the employer and employee survey was conducted in Latvia and Lithuania. The survey results are analyzed by employees' and employers' needs and compared, putting emphasize on their knowledge of mathematics needs. The employees' answers analyzed comparing them by gender, age, place of residence, education level and self-assessment of mathematical competence. At the same time these needs are compared in two Baltic States - Latvia and Lithuania. Employees survey results show that the excel usage in different calculations and also tasks on the calculation of percentages, averages and/ or errors are more often mentioned needs. In turn, employers believe that the greatest needs are to analyze the market (computing a demand and supply balance) and to group and analyze data. Comparing the mathematical education needs by country, employees in Lithuania are more interested in excel usage in the different calculations. In Latvia, the distribution of mathematics education needs of economics professional is even. Employers in Lithuania consider the ability to graphically display data as the main need, but in Latvia - statistical methods of the data analysis as well as skills to estimate of statistical relations. The article compares the course "Mathematics for Economists" programs of Latvian University of Life Sciences and Technologies and Siauliai University as well as based on the survey results, proposals for their development have been made. The study done in the framework of Nordplus project NPHE-2019/1010293 "Transformation of the study course "Mathematics for economists" for building of the competence necessary for sustainable development".

Keywords: Competence, mathematics for economists, mathematical competence, sustainable development

The Role of the School Director in the School Organization: A Case Study in Angola.

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Abstract

The core of the present research is to analyze which competencies do teachers consider essential to the position of a school Director. To answer the research topic presented, the following research objectives were identified: i) to ascertain essential competencies to exercise the position of a School Director, according to the perception of teachers; ii) to understand inherent aspects to exercise the position of a School Director in the perspective of teachers; iii) to hone knowledge about the competency profile of a School Director, with reference to the teachers' perception.

The research methodology adopted was predominantly of a qualitative nature, being the case study the privileged research strategy. The empirical study took place in the school year of 2015, at a Missionary School in the province of Benguela. The privileged data collection technique was the questionnaire survey, applied to forty-two (42) teachers of the I and II Secondary School Cycle of the mentioned school. The document analysis was one of the complementary techniques of data collection. A simple statistical analysis was used as the preferred data treatment technique.

The main results of the research show that for the teachers who participated in the study: i) the position of the School Director should be occupied by a teacher with School Management and Administration training; ii) that the appointment of a School Director should result from peer election rather than from direct appointment; and iii) the ability to manage human resources, leadership, communication, teamwork and management knowledge are critical competencies that a School Director must have.

Keywords: School Organization, Competencies, School Director

Growth of the Agricultural Sector is One of the Main Directions of the Economy Diversification Strategy

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Abstract

The agricultural sector of Azerbaijan has become an important part of the country's economy. As a result of the agrarian reforms, special property relations were formed on the land, radical changes took place in agriculture, and the development of agriculture was determined by the state as one of the priority directions of economic policy. The state program on the reliable provision of food products in the Republic of Azerbaijan for 2008-2015 was approved by Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated August 25, 2008 No. 3004 on the systematic and comprehensive implementation of measures in the field of food security. Improving the food supply in the regions, as well as improving agriculture, are considered one of the most important tools for ensuring food security in the country from a macroeconomic point of view. Therefore, the macroeconomic and dynamic development of agriculture and the processing industry is one of the main elements of the non-oil sector in our country. Food security is one of the key human rights. Therefore, ensuring this right is one of the most important tasks of the Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Food security means food for a healthy and productive lifestyle for everyone. The solution to this problem is primarily related to poverty reduction, food security, and the increase in the use of food products. Reliable food supply is a key condition for economic stability and social sustainability of each country. The article studies the priorities and strategy of the state in ensuring food security, as an essential element of economic security, and also reveals its essence and current state. The article considers the essence, the current state of food security and its priorities as an important aspect of the state economic policy. Since food security is one of the main conditions for maintaining economic stability and sovereignty throughout the country, the article investigates the directions and factors for ensuring it.

Key words: food security, agricultural produce, state regulation, economic support, agricultural sector

Teaching Methods of First Aid Knowledge in Schools

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Abstract

For Romanian society and the education system after 1990, Health Education has a special relevance, especially on increasing health, increasing the quality of life, reducing some risk factors that lead to diseases, etc. From a public perspective, health is, due to its huge individual, but also social and demographic implications, one of the most relevant elements of government policies and strategies around the world. In the Romanian education system, teaching of first aid notions is of particular relevance, especially given that students / students from postgraduate courses urge qualified staff to organize such courses / activities. The paper presents the results of an opinion poll conducted among the students in the gymnasium cycle on the knowledge to be included in the Health Education discipline, but also the results of a questionnaire administered to the teachers, to doctors of some specialties (school doctors, specialists in medical emergencies, anesthesiology-intensive care physicians) who teach this discipline or who are involved in practicing practical activities with students. The school, through its moral authority, can make a substantial contribution to the transmission of this knowledge of student health education (with a strong emphasis on first aid) and has the ability to encompass and address, over time, to a high percentage of the population.

Keywords: Health, Education, First, Aid

Modern Innovation System: The Role of Innovation in Learning Languages

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Abstract

The application of technological means in science, education and teaching in the modern education system shows its positive influence on getting and spreading of the new scientific achievements. Today one of the areas in which the application of information and communication technologies is necessary in the study, teaching and propaganda is language. To learn the languages, to take advantage of these opportunities in order to bring them to the world level is very important. In general, it should be noted that the development level of languages is measured by two criteria: a) Perfection of the phonetic, lexical, grammatical structure of the language; b) To have the native speakers with high cultural, scientific, political and economic achievements. The role of computer technology in teaching and dissemination of languages within technological means is much greater. Thus, all the possibilities of teaching and promoting language should be fully placed in the computer system. If the user enters any information in that language into the computer, he will examine the components of the information, the word composition carefully and he must obtain the necessary information. In other words, this system should present the entire competence of other languages to the user as well as it reflects the English and Russian languages in the same way. The use of information and communication technologies in the education system, which is the future of the nation at the request of the globalization period, leads to the increase of the intellectual level of teachers and researchers, as well as students to the world scientific level, integration of national and human achievements.

Keywords: The modern requirements, he technological means, computer technology, method

Concept Creativity and Education in The Framework of Economic Development: The Case of Azerbaijan

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Abstract

The Republic of Azerbaijan stepped into the path of democratic development and began to become the world's most influential country. Integration of the national economy to the world standards, structuring the market economy, developing opportunities for entrepreneurship, realizing foreign capital investments are among the indispensable conditions for the economic development of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Recently, businessmen and investors from many developed countries around the world are reporting important business developments and important developments in the international comparison and integration of the country. Free and independent development of the Republic of Azerbaijan can not stand on the sidelines of economic developments in the world. In the Republic of Azerbaijan, in every independent country, educational institutions have undertaken the training of specialized staff in their fields. In order to train these cadres and to catch up with the rapid development trend of the country, it is necessary to prepare classrooms in the field of economics suitable for the world market in Azerbaijani language and especially to translate the economic concepts. These important studies are carried out by the educational institutions with their own means and with the help of the supporting private companies. The main supporters in this regard are the Central Bank of the Republic of Azerbaijan and BP oil company. The main objective of this study is to analyze the literature preparations and the point reached in the country. As a result of the findings determined for this purpose, recommendations will be made in the form of studies to be performed.

Keywords: Azerbaijan, economics, concept, creativity.

Relationship between Work Life Balance And Employee Satisfaction : The Case Of Azerbaijan

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Abstract

Increasing competition in every-day business life, and the fact that workers face the situation of losing their jobs cause them to be in constant stress in business and become unable to devote time to their personal lives. It is observed that individuals who are not able to find a work-life balance are generally neither satisfied with their working life nor are happy in their personal life. Employee satisfaction is an important factor in creating a harmonious working environment in organizations. Employees and managers both share great responsibilities in ensuring employee satisfaction. Once employee satisfaction is not provided, a decrease in employee performance is observed, which directly affects the productivity of organizations negatively. The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between work-life balance and employee satisfaction. For this purpose, the literature was first searched and then the field data were analyzed by SPSS 22.0 statistical package program. The relationship between work life balance and employee satisfaction was determined as a result of the findings.

Keywords: Work life balance, employee satisfaction

Customers' Loyalty and Corporate Social Responsibility among Iranian Manufacturing and Industrial Companies

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Abstract

One major social issue drawing attention from authorities and experts in different communities in recent years is lack of social responsibility in organizations and their managers. This is of much more importance in Iran for it is going through a critical period and is in need of development. Managers, nowadays, have to evade attending the details and take social advancement and nation's interests as their priority and guide in their attempts. Once organizations and manufacturers were believed to be responsible only before stockholders and their customers. In other words, they had to manufacture their products with the highest quality and the lowest price and in this severe competition, they had nothing to do with secondary outcomes, population growth and environmental pollution. Novel approaches in management and organization brought social commitment and responsibility. In fact, this responsibility was a response to the environmental needs and challenges. The present study is a survey conducted in private companies in West Azerbaijan province.

Keywords: Corporate social responsibility; Customers' loyalty

Optimizing Dividend Policy of Oil and Gas Companies Subject to Capital Structure

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Abstract

This article substantiates the necessity for improving approaches towards optimization of a dividend policy of oil and gas companies. Therefore, this research develops a new conceptual approach in the theory of corporate management aiming at substantiating the feasibility for considering a dividend structure factor of a company, while maximizing the company's market value. A quantitative measurement of the level of optimum dividend payouts that are differentiated according to the company's capital structure is an advantage of this approach. A functional dependence of the company's market value against the level of dividend payouts, with regard to the company's capital structure, has been presented. A range of quantitative levels of dividend payouts of oil and gas companies under consideration has been calculated, and a type of the optimum policy regarding the established company's capital structure has been determined, in accordance with such range. Such approach allows for substantiating the most effective type of the dividend policy subject to the financial condition of the company for maximizing its market value. It utilizes the subjectivity in the course of optimizing the company's dividend policy and ensures accurate evaluation of the optimum level of dividend payouts. It facilitates increasing efficiency of the net profit of oil and gas companies under consideration and building capacity of the market value of such companies.

Keywords: Dividend policy of oil and gas companies, maximizing the company's market value, dependence of dividend policy on the company's capital structure, level of dividend payouts, net profit of a company, capital structure of a company.

The Impact of Business English to Millennium Development Goal and Teaching of English for Specific Purposes at Ubec

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Abstract

Taking into consideration the world experience of economic development, global changes took place in the sphere of education, including Business English. Business English is taught in all the faculties of the Azerbaijan State University of Economics (UNEC); universities, colleges of Azerbaijan. Business English has an important role in our life and is a key to the world knowledge, as well as, the Business English is a key to the world of Business. English is the world's leading language studied mostly as a foreign language around the world. In all continents of the world it has been intensively taught and even at this very moment millions of people are trying to learn English. As a result of this increasing interest, researchers have been investigating how Business English is learnt looking from different angles. A lot of interesting discoveries were made and more are expected for the further study of Business English, within the framework of ESP (English for Specific Purposes), seems likely to grow and flourish. It is vital to understand the essence of English for Specific Purposes and the role Business English in the development of this area. It is obvious that many institutions offer special courses to the people who are young in order to improve their skills. However, more active actions and multidisciplinary approaches towards Millennium Development Goal of Business English and English for Specific Purposes will encourage the researchers to get closer and to share their investigation with the community interested in the same field that will definitely lead to the new findings. Globalization will continue to fulfill new requirements and promote Business English.

Keywords: English for Specific Purposes, Business English, Global Business English and Business communication, Business correspondence, Millennium Development Goal of Business English

Strategies to Improve Academic Training and Future Professional Performance of Students

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Abstract

Problem and sub-problem: One of the interests of studies on the subjective dimension of social processes is related to the fact that the decisions and actions of social actors are closely linked to the way they think and experience social realities. Thus, an analysis of student's representations and behaviors about their training process, concretized in the school space (classroom training) and in the context of work (curricular and professional placement close to the professional reality), can give valuable indications about how improve their academic preparation and performance in the professional field. The aim: This research seeks to understand and explain the importance of the curricular internship in the framework of the academic training process and the construction of the professionalism of the students of the 2nd and 3rd years of the first degree course Socioeducational Animation, taught at the Polytechnic Institute of Coimbra - Escola Superior de Educação of Coimbra, as perceived by the students themselves. Methodology, scale and analysis techniques: Data of 98 students, related to the Curricular Units Internship, Analysis of Educational Needs and Potentialities, Initiation to Professional Practice in SocioEducational Animation and Intervention Projects Workshop, were collected during the years 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018, through administration of two instruments: a written questionnaire survey, with open questions, and written texts of students' critical analyzes on the development of their traineeships. The content analysis of these data, according to a qualitative methodology, was carried out with the aid of the computer application MAXQDA18. Results: The results show that students attach great importance to the curricular internship. This importance is linked to the very positive perceptions they hold of the curricular internship (associated with characteristics such as potentialities and relevance), and not very positive perceptions of classroom training (associated with weaknesses and difficulties). Conclusions: Some suggestions are presented to improve the academic preparation and future professional performance of the students, namely taking into account student representations (thoughts, visions and experiences) about the training in the reorganization / improvement processes of the course curricula; the intensification and improvement of the articulation between the training practices carried out in the classrooms and the experiences materialized in the curricular internships; or the need to develop other lines of research that allow us to improve the knowledge of the representations and behaviors of other educational actors.

Keywords: Theories and methods, Intervention in social reality, Academic training, Professional performance

Leisure Activities as Resistance Practices

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Abstract

Problem and sub-problem: Since 2012 and throughout the years since, hundreds of seniors participate in the various socio-educational leisure activities provided by the "Escola de Educação Sénior – IHSénior", a project of the IHumanus-Institute for the Promotion and Development of Lifelong Learning developed in partnership with the Escola Superior de Educação de Coimbra (ESEC). These activities are mainly artistic (theater, music), formative (frequency of Curricular Units - UC, such as computer science, yoga, painting, UC attendance courses in ESEC masters degrees) and cultural (literacy projects, visits to cultural heritage sites, entertainment events). The objective of the "Escola de Educação Sénior – IHSénior" project is to provide seniors with opportunities for learning, through socio-educational leisure activities, capable of facilitating personal fulfillment, civic participation, social integration, and personal, social and cultural development. In spite of their recognized importance as tools of resistance, by producing meaning (personal and political) in people's lives, the leisure practices of seniors participating in the "Escola de Educação Sénior – IHSénior" project were not, as yet, the object of any study in this perspective. The aim: The purpose of this research is to a) identify the specificities of the leisure activities that seniors perform in the framework of the "Escola de Educação Sénior – IHSénior" that give them the character of resistance practices, and b) explain and understand how and in what way these leisure activities promote resistance. Methodology, scale and analysis techniques: Speeches by 14 seniors, collected through semi-structured interviews, were coded with the support of the MAXQDA18 computer application, distinguishing between 1) the characteristics of leisure activities of the "Escola de Educação Sénior – IHSénior" resistance practices, and (2) the ways in which the leisure activities of the "Escola de Educação Sénior – IHSénior" are transformed into resistance practices. Subsequently, these data were objects of content analysis, according to a qualitative methodology. Results: The resilience of leisure activities of the "Escola de Educação Sénior – IHSénior" is mainly associated with its adaptation to the real needs and interests of the seniors; to its power to stimulate the participation of seniors in events of an artistic, formative and cultural nature; or to the possibilities of personal, group and social enrichment of the seniors. The transformation of these activities into resistance practices occurs when seniors' experience improved their quality of life reflected in physical, intellectual, emotional and social well-being; access to meaningful learning in various fields (cultural, artistic, training); active participation in various activities; or experience feelings of personal and social usefulness to the surrounding community. Conclusions: The transformation of the socio-educational activities of the senior population into practices of resistance is possible and desirable because of the relevance it has in the daily lives of these people and in the community in general. Suggestions are presented to improve the understanding of these practices, to increase and improve the opportunities for seniors to experience those practices in their daily lives.

Keywords: Humanus, Lifelong Education, Resistance Practices, ESEC

The Challenges of Playing and Preparing Adolescents and Children for a Future Life

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Abstract

Problem and sub-problem: Institutional facilities for children and adolescents at risk are important spaces for learning, socializing and preparing for future life. The accomplishment of this desideratum is associated, among other aspects, with the experiences and more or less positive experiences of these children and adolescents and to the more or less adequate specific intervention strategies carried out. In this context, the development of actions to prevent risk behaviors and / or the overall, harmonious development of children and adolescents is a key factor. **The aim:** This study deals with two issues. First, what are the characteristics of the leisure-pedagogical activities of play time that enhance the global, integral and harmonious development of children and adolescents? Secondly, how and to what extent do the leisure and pedagogical activities of playtime in the context of socio-educational professional practices make these characteristics advantageous? **Methodology, scale and analysis techniques:** The primary data from this study concern 45 children and adolescents belonging to host institutions located in the central region of Portugal. The data are submitted to a content analysis, according to the qualitative methodology. A previous codification with the help of the MAXQDA18 computer application distinguishes a) characteristics of leisure activities that promote the global, integral and harmonious development of children and adolescents and b) leisure activities accomplished in the framework of socio-educational professional practices that promote those characteristic. **Results:** The results show that the global, integral and harmonious development potential of children and adolescents associated with leisure activities is particularly related: to practices carried out in a process of constant interaction between institutionalized children and adolescents with other children and adolescents (institutionalized or not); to work in partnership and networking between institutions; to the work of personal valuation of children and institutionalized adolescents, and the valuation and dissemination of the sheltering institutions. The results also show that due to diverse reasons this global, integral and harmonious development potential of children and adolescents is not always fulfilled. **Conclusions:** The global, integral and harmonious development potential of children and adolescents can be improved and intervention strategies adopted in the framework of socio-educational professional practices are a fundamental resource. Suggestions are presented to improve this potential.

Keywords: Challenges of play, Institutionalized adolescents and children, Social life, Professional life

Methods of Optimization of Income and Expense of the Organization

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Abstract

It should be noted that the increase or decrease in the profitability of the entity is related to many factors that are or may not depend on the level of economic activity. Important factors should be emphasized in terms of sales volumes, reduction of production and circulation costs, and price factor. It is important to emphasize that there are interdependencies and different tendencies among the factors mentioned. So increasing the sales volume may require a lowering of your product and service cost. At this time, it is impossible to exclude the need to buy resources at higher prices. Of course, the apparent increase in the volume of sales may lead to a decline in costs for the product unit, and the lowering of the cost value of the product may lead to a decline in the quality of the product and, consequently, a decline in demand. The price factor affects different aspects of the price of the product or purchased resources. Increasing profitability of farmers depends largely on the level of revenue and expenditure and their optimization. Revenue and expense optimization involves finding additional options for improving performance.

The following methods are used to evaluate the costs of reducing costs:

- Implementation of Pareto Law
- ABC method (active base costing)
- Target-costing method
- Kaizen-costing method

Of course, increasing the organization's revenues is primarily accomplished by increasing product sales and sales, and improving the quality of the product by using cutting-edge technologies. In the modern era, competitive product production paths are diverse, and in general, this is due to increased product quality and production costs. Notwithstanding, there are a number of issues related to improving the quality of the product - improving the quality of the product, improving the technical level of the production, developing methods that characterize the quality of the information, the characteristics of the products with a higher specific weight economic content, the design, analysis and interpretation of the models that reflect the impact of the technical level of production on the quality of the product, and especially those of other types. With regard to cost reduction, productive use of production resources at the expense of increasing the organizational and technical level of production will reduce the cost of the product.

Keywords: Income, expence, cost, sales volume, product

The Search of Indicators of External Breathing, Determining the Efficiency of Overcoming the Underwater Part of the Distance in Sport Swimming

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Abstract

The purpose of the research was to identify the relationship between the indicators of external breathing and the results of competitive activity of Latvian swimmers. The subject of the research – 71 Latvian swimmers in the age group from 16 to 24 years, who according to the results of Latvian winter swimming championships 2017 were selected to participate at the Baltic States swimming Championships on the 31th of March and on the 1st of April 2017. It's assumed that there is a high level of correlation between the selected parameters of respiratory system and swimming abilities of male and female swimmers. The following methods were used during the research: a) spirometry; b) mathematical statistics; c) video analysis of competitive activity. The data obtained shows that the competitive result (FINA points) correlates with the index of maximal expiratory pressure (p-value = 0,16037*) and the index of maximal inspiratory pressure (p-value = 0,4899*). It was determined that the high correlation between the selected indicators is observed in a group of female representatives between the index of maximal expiratory pressure and the competitive result (p-value= 0,5631*). Statistically significant (p<0,05). As well as the inverse relationship was noticed between the index of maximal inspiratory pressure and the competitive result (p-value= 0,4594*) Statistically significant (p<0,05). In a group of men, the correlation between the index of maximal expiratory pressure and competitive result (p-value= 0,0095). Statistically insignificant (p>0,05) However, the inverse relationship between the index of maximal inspiratory pressure and competitive result (p-value= 0,1211*) is statistically significant (p<0,05). The obtained results prove the existence of relationship between the speed of inhale and exhale and the high competitive result. Athletes with higher MEP (maximal expiratory pressure) are able to overcome the underwater parts of the distance more efficient that positively influence their competitive result. The underwater distance and time strongly influence the result in any style of swimming and for both genders. The longer is distance and time spent in an underwater phase after the start or the turn, the higher is the competitive result (FINA points). The results of the research can be used by coaches to optimize the training process with a purpose to form functional abilities of external breathing for young swimmers that will lead to a more efficient overcoming of underwater parts of the distance that in its turn will increase the competitive result.

Key words: Sport swimming, Underwater part of the distance, Breathing parameters, Competitive result

The Role of Education in Raising the Efficiency of Human Resources Use in Azerbaijan

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Abstract

Azerbaijan is currently experiencing improvements in its economic development model. Today, the vast majority of economic reforms have been completed in our country. The article considers investigated adequate mechanisms and identified directions of the use of human resources in the country in socio-economic challenges of the modern era.

There were analyzed organizational and economic mechanisms of the search process of the reforms in education, raising the level of education, implementation of measures to form a modern vocational education system, the increasing investment which focuses on human development, adequate mechanisms of human capital development at the level of modern requirements. As one of the most noticeable areas of the modern era, it is the qualitative improvement the use of human resources in working places and working conditions. The article also includes the assessment of such factors.

Keywords: human resources, the efficiency of human resources, human capital, reforms in education, Azerbaijan.

Üniversite Öğrencilerinin Yaşam Boyu Öğrenme Eğilimleri (Düzce Üniversitesi Örneği)

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Özet

Yaşam boyu öğrenme çağın gereklilikleri ile önemli bir kavram haline gelmiştir. Hızla değişen dünyaya ayak uydurabilen bireyler olabilmenin en kaynağında farklı öğrenme fırsatlarını oluşturup öğretim ortamlarında kullanabilen öğretmenlerin çok önemli olduğu vurgulanmaktadır. Bu yüzden geleceğin öğretmenlerde bireylerin yaşam boyu öğrenme eğilimlerinin yüksek olması için kendilerinininkinin de yüksek olması beklenir. Bu doğrultuda araştırma, öğretmen adaylarının yaşam boyu eğilimleri belirleyerek yaşam boyu öğrenme eğilimlerinin cinsiyet, sınıf, yaş, bölüm, günlük internet kullanma değişkenlerine göre farklılık gösterip göstermediğinin incelenmesini amaçlamaktadır. Araştırmada nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden olan ilişkisel tarama modeli benimsenmiştir. Araştırmanın evrenini 2018-2019 eğitim öğretim yılı bahar döneminde Düzce Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesinde okuyan 1545 öğretmen adayı oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın örneklemini ise amaçsal örnekleme yöntemlerinden tabakalı amaçsal örnekleme yöntemi ile belirlenmiş olup araştırmaya gönüllü olarak katılan 500 öğretmen adayından oluşmaktadır. Araştırmada kullanılan veri toplama aracı, Diker Coşkun (2009)'un geliştirdiği "Yaşam Boyu Öğrenme Eğilimleri" ölçeğidir. Verilerden elde edilen bulgulara göre öğretmen adaylarının yaşam boyu öğrenme eğilimlerine ilişkin puanları sınıf düzeyi ve yaş değişkenlerine göre istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılık göstermezken; cinsiyet, bölüm ve günlük internet kullanımı değişkenlerine göre istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark göstermektedir. Buna göre, erkek öğretmen adaylarının yaşam boyu öğrenme eğilimleri kadın öğretmen adaylarınıninkine göre, Sınıf Öğretmenliği bölümündeki öğretmen adaylarının yaşam boyu öğrenme eğilimleri Fen Bilgisi Öğretmenliği bölümündeki öğretmen adaylarınıninkine göre, internet kullanımı günlük 1-2 saat olan öğretmen adaylarının internet kullanımı günlük 3-4 saat olan öğretmen adaylarına göre yaşam boyu öğrenme eğilimleri daha düşüktür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hayat Boyu Öğrenme, Yaşam Boyu Öğrenme Eğilimleri, Öğretmen Adayı, Yaşam Boyu Öğrenme

Lifelong Education in Business: Role of Simulation Games in the Teaching Process

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Abstract

The significance of the business simulation games rapidly increases. And this quite understandable. Because simulation games are based on the model playback mode realistic processes, events, locations or situations. The necessity of business simulation games in the educational process can be explained on the one hand by the growing demand of the labor market in specialists with practical skills, and on the other hand by growing needs of students to be able to navigate themselves through unfamiliar situations and find their decision in a proper and responsible way, instead of blind copying teachers instructions. Business simulation games offer a broad scope of the forms of competencies students such as an ability to work in a group teamwork, find a common language and understand that is globally relevant and informed, while providing space to adapt the framework to local contexts. Business simulation games train students create risk-free spaces where everyone can work out specific skills and feel effects of own decision-making, requiring a certain level of risk. Entrepreneurial activity is pivotal to the continued dynamism of the private sector, as the generation of new businesses fosters competition and economic growth. This is particularly relevant for Azerbaijan, whose entrepreneurship and business innovation levels are low, and it faces a central challenge to create conditions that will facilitate growth in nonoil tradable sectors. Therefore the proposed paper has three objectives: development of teaching resources and tools for delivery of entrepreneurship education. Business simulation games will facilitate strategic problem solving in life-like simulated business environments and it will be attached to the existing UNEC incubator. Business simulation should become an integral part of the educational process. Simulation games allow students to practice and improve their entrepreneurial skills in a 'virtual' environment by making informed decisions and applying the knowledge and skills acquired in the class. According to OECD LEARNING COMPASS 2030, the educational process should be focused on evolving learning framework that sets out an aspirational vision for the future of education. The wider goals of education open new horizons of orientation towards the tomorrow we want to see. Thinking globally acting locally we will create collective well-being for every society's member.

Keywords: Simulation games, entrepreneurial activity, virtual environment

Postmodern Bir Danışmanlık Yaklaşımı: Kısa Süreli Çözüm Odaklı Aile Danışmanlığı

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Özet

Kısa süreli çözüm odaklı aile danışmanlığı özellikle son yıllarda aile danışmanlığı alanında yaygın olarak kullanılan bir danışmanlık yaklaşımı olarak ele alınmaktadır. Diğer danışmanlık yaklaşımlarına göre daha kısa süreli olması, soruna değil çözüme odaklanması, rotasını geçmiş yaşantılara değil geleceğe çevirmesi, ailelerin çözümü kendi içlerinde barındırdığını esas alması gibi temel noktalardan hareket etmesi sebebiyle aile danışmanlığı alanında sıkça tercih edilen bir danışmanlık yaklaşımıdır. Yaklaşım stratejik aile danışmanlığının geliştirilmesi ile ortaya çıkmıştır. Steve DeShazer, Ben O'Hanlon ve Insoo Berg yaklaşımının önemli temsilcilerindendir. Kısa süreli aile danışmanlığının özü, ailelerin var olan bilgilerinin yapılandırılarak sorunlarına yönelik etkili çözüm bulma becerisinin kazandırılmasını içermektedir. Bu araştırma kısa süreli çözüm odaklı aile danışmanlığı yaklaşımı üzerine yapılmış olan kuramsal bir çalışmadır. Yaklaşımın temeli, danışmanın rolü, danışma süreci ve teknikler, yaklaşımın güçlü ve sınırlı yanları literatürde var olan bilgilere dayalı olarak sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Aile danışmanlığı, Kısa Süreli Çözüm Odaklı Aile Danışmanlığı

İnsanın Anlam Arayışı: Logoterapi

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Özet

Logoterapi, varoluşçu yaklaşım ve hümanistik yaklaşımdan beslenen ve anlam üzerine odaklanan bir terapi yaklaşımı olarak son yıllarda psikoterapi alanında dikkat çekmektedir. Logoterapiye göre insanın temel güdüsü anlam arayışıdır. Logoterapinin amacı bireyin hayatındaki gizli anlamın farkına varmasına, bir amaç bulmasına ve kendini aşma doğrultusunda olumlu bir biçimde hareket etmesine yardım etmektir. Üçüncü Viyana Psikoterapi Okulu olarak da nitelendirilen logoterapinin düşünsel temelleri Victor Frankl tarafından nazi toplama kamplarında kaldığı dönemde atılmıştır. Frankl, nazi toplama kamplarında, yaşamın işkence içerdiği bir ortamda, insanları hayatta tutan şeyin ne olduğunu sorgulamıştır. Frankl bu zorlu süreçler içinde insanların yaşama tutunmak için uğruna yaşayabilecekleri bir şeye ihtiyaç duyduklarını ve anlam arayışının insan için hayati düzeyde önemli olduğunu keşfetmiştir. İnsanın irade özgürlüğü, anlam istemi, yaşamın anlamı, sevginin anlamı ve acının anlamı gibi kavramlar logoterapinin temel ilkelerini oluşturmaktadır. Bu araştırma logoterapi üzerine yapılmış olan kuramsal bir çalışmadır. Yaklaşımın özü, temel ilkeleri, temel kavramları, terapistin rolü, terapötik süreç ve teknikler alan yazındaki bilgilere dayalı olarak sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Logoterapi, Anlam arayışı

Investigating the Relationship between Organizational Resilience and Organizational Sustainability

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Abstract

According to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) report, sensitive organizations and effective policy interventions can create a sustainable dynamic to support social conditions and individual capabilities that strengthen human activity and make individuals and communities more resilient. In this context, it can be said that organizational structures and norms can increase or decrease resilience. In this case, it can be thought that the characteristics of the organizations affect their ability to cope with difficulties and to survive by creating opportunities from threats. As a matter of fact, when the literature is examined, it is seen that organizational resilience and organizational sustainability concepts are related. Therefore, the aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between organizational resilience and organizational sustainability based on the opinion of academicians. In this respect, the study was designed with a relational screening model which is one of the quantitative research methods. The population of the study was the academicians working at Sakarya University and the maximum diversity method was followed in determining the sample of the study. Thus, 322 academicians formed the sample of this study. As the data collection tools, one-dimensional Organizational Resilience Scale and five-dimensional Organizational Sustainability Scale were used. As the results of the analysis of the data obtained from the participants, it was occurred that organizational resilience had a high positive relationship with the overall dimensions of organizational sustainability ($r = 0.792$; $p < .01$), and the sub-dimensions of social sustainability ($r = 0.767$; $p < .01$) and administrative sustainability ($r = 0.832$; $p < .01$). In addition, organizational resilience had also a moderate positive relationship with the sub-dimensions of environmental sustainability ($r = 0.487$; $p < .01$); cultural sustainability ($r = 0.615$; $p < .01$) and economic sustainability ($r = 0.590$; $p < .01$). In this case, it was seen that the results obtained in the study were supported by other studies in the literature.

Keywords: Organizational Resilience, Organizational Sustainability, Relational Screening Model, Resilience, Sustainability

Growth Trends of Foreign Students in Georgia

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Abstract

"Educational Migration" is quite common in Georgia, as it is one of the fastest growing migration. Therefore, studying this type of migration, making relevant conclusions and developing recommendations is more important in the modern stage. Therefore, quantitative analysis of educational migration is the main goal of the article. Hence, quantitative analysis of educational migration is the main goal of the article. According to UNESCO's Institute of Statistics, the number of international mobile students in the world is more than 4,85 million by 2016. More than 12,000 students study in Georgia (49% in 2008/2009 academic year) and more than 12,000 students in 2018/2019 academic year (21% compared to the previous year and 23.5 times higher compared to the 2008/2009 academic year). Their 90% is a citizen of Azerbaijan, India, Iraq, Nigeria, Turkey and Russia, the majority (95%) in Tbilisi, 2.2% in Kutaisi and 1.8% in Batumi. Most expensive and exceptionally popular is medical education (50%). The average cost of a foreign student is 7,733 dollars (the cost of living, leisure, travel and other expenses), or 195 million GEL per year (USD -2.7 GEL), which is 0.6% of GDP and 6% of service exports. By According to the forecast, the number of students in 2020 will be 20 thousand and the income will be 0.5 million GEL. Economic benefits will be further increased by improving teaching quality and service. 2020 the number of students will be 20 thousand and the revenues will be 0,5 million GEL. Economic benefits will be further increased by improving teaching quality and service.

Keywords: Migration, students, education, international mobile, statistics.

The role of universities in human capital development

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Abstract:

Currently, there is a transformation of the national education system connected with the country's transition to an innovative development path. This process involves strengthening the role of higher education institutions in the development of human capital and the formation of citizens' competences necessary for innovation. The reproduction of innovative knowledge requires the search for promising forms of higher education institutions that are able to provide an educational process, conduct scientific research, and generate business ideas. One of them is an entrepreneurial university.

The article reveals the priority role of higher education as an intellectual potential owner in the formation and implementation of an innovative development strategy for Azerbaijan. Also, a systematic analysis of the problems associated with the creation of new type of universities, which in modern conditions are the main source of human capital formation, is being conducted, the issues of creating an innovative infrastructure of universities are being considered. The main criteria for classifying universities as a research type are identified. Based on a comparative analysis of methodological approaches to assessing the results of research activities of universities from different countries, a system of indicators of the main dimensions of research activities of universities is proposed.

Keywords: Human capital, university, higher education, innovation infrastructure

Lifelong Economic Education Based on Distance Learning Technologies

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Abstract

The purpose of lifelong education is the constant creative renewal, development and improvement of each individual throughout his life. By lifelong education, we understand not the mechanical movement of a person from pre-school to general secondary, professional or post-graduate education, but the harmonious process of cyclical renewal of personality at each of the indicated stages of development. At the present stage of development of scientific and technological progress, information technologies are coming to the fore. This study will address the problem of introducing innovative processes in lifelong education, namely the introduction of distance technologies into the system of lifelong economic education. Economic education, economic literacy of the population at the present stage are one of the sources of increasing the intellectual potential in the regional economy. Increasing competition in the labor market, the restructuring of the economy, the introduction of new technologies in production - all this contributes to stimulating self-employment, training and retraining by occupation, increasing the demand for training in the economic profile, the demand for economic knowledge. The transition to the market creates many problems in organizing the training of specialists at various levels. Continuous, but also regulated flow of well-trained and qualified personnel has always been and will be one of the most important, inalienable conditions for economic and industrial development. Industry and the economy in all countries have long recognized that vocational training is an investment in itself, since the quality and level of standards for products and services largely depends on the qualifications of the relevant personnel, on human resources that can be developed on a broad educational basis.

Keywords: Lifelong Education, Distance Learning, Economic Education, E-Learning, Teaching

Modern Educational Technologies and National Interests.

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Abstract

The deepening of globalization processes and the integration of countries can take up from three to five years. Information systems of the education system and meeting modern requirements are considered as one of the most important priorities of all states and international organizations. In this regard, it is considered appropriate to take into account the traditions of contemporary education in the world. The development of the distance education system that meets the requirements of the globalization process in the world is one of the most important aspects of the development concepts of the states and education policy. At least 4 new technologies are needed to adopt each new generation's labor activity. For this reason, experimental and theoretical knowledge needs constant renewal. World experience shows that people tend to continually improve, lifelong learning continuously (Life Long Learning). Due to the introduction of new technologies in the often changing world, there is a need for continuous education to adapt to these socio-economic conditions. As a way out from this situation, the article analyzed the specifics of the distance and supplementary education in the world and the stages of development. Mechanisms of application of existing educational technologies in Azerbaijan were studied. As we know, one of the lifelong learning forms, which is the correspondence education, has received a wide circulation in our country. However, we have recently mentioned that the type of education should be adapted to modern conditions. In order to achieve the goals mentioned in the article, the relevant legislation of Azerbaijan has been prepared and recommendations for institutional reforms have been prepared. In the context of globalization, the development of new technologies has negative effects, though there are positive effects. The strengthening of globalization leads to the inequality of development among countries, the sharp differences in the living standards of the population, the escalation of language, religion, traditions and, ultimately, the weakening of national state institutions. In this case, the protection and development of the state language is of great importance and special attention should be paid to this problem. At the end of the article, we came to the problem from another aspect, and we believe that if we use the right technologies properly and precisely, it can be achieved through the promotion of mother tongue. Our compatriots living abroad will be able to acquire new knowledge and will not forget and develop their mother tongue with effective use of remote training technologies. Millions of our compatriots living abroad will be able to benefit from these advantages. In order to achieve this, it is important to use the modern IT technologies' innovations as well as the effective use of language teaching methods for language development carried out by linguists. We believe that there is a relationship between these two factors, and when analyzing lifelong learning issues, there is a need for two aspects. At the end, it should be noted that we have to analyze the problem from different perspectives and make suggestions.

Keywords: Distant education, Life Long Learning, Supplementary education, Economic development, Linguistics.

Educational Proposals for an Environmental Ethics

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Abstract

An ecological threat is a widespread phenomenon and if it results from non-compliance of international and national conventions, by economic operators, everyone is actually co-responsible in the search for a solution. Born of this sense of collective responsibility towards nature, environmental ethics enshrines non-human rights and transmutes the demand of human solidarity to the various inhabitants of the multiple ecosystems. Turning its realization into an essential urgency, this ecological co-responsibility requires an educational response that points to the transmission of different values, inviting to a change in the field of economic growth and societal development. One should take in consideration that, contrary to other crises of civilization, the environmental crisis is not only a conjunctural problem, but puts at risk any possibility of future life in the conditions we know today. Therefore, it is wise we strive to endow the new generations the knowledge and motivation to be aware of the environmental concerns, while not attempting to restrict their sense of creativity and innovation.

Human societies need, for their own sustainability, preserve nature and therefore it will be within this framework that education must promote a teleological sense for new generations.

Keywords: Education, Environmental Sustainability, Ethics

The Problem of Forecasting in a Communicative Society

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Abstract

This article focuses on a topical issue in contemporary social research-forecasting. We examine in detail the specific features of the social projections (probabilistic, multivariate, different from the results of human activities, social programs, other social decisions), which update the problem of forecasting and modelling possible areas of societal development. We argue that the diversity of ways to develop the future requires the development of several possible options for the transition to a future state.

Keywords: Social forecasting, communicative society, risk society, multivariate, randomness Investigation of Teacher Candidates' Relations between Sustainable Education in Terms of Relationship with Self-Efficiency Perceptions

Customers' Loyalty and Corporate Social Responsibility among Iranian Manufacturing and Industrial Companies

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Abstract

One major social issue drawing attention from authorities and experts in different communities in recent years is lack of social responsibility in organizations and their managers. This is of much more importance in Iran for it is going through a critical period and is in need of development. Managers, nowadays, have to evade attending the details and take social advancement and nation's interests as their priority and guide in their attempts. Once organizations and manufacturers were believed to be responsible only before stockholders and their customers. In other words, they had to manufacture their products with the highest quality and the lowest price and in this severe competition, they had nothing to do with secondary outcomes, population growth and environmental pollution. Novel approaches in management and organization brought social commitment and responsibility. In fact, this responsibility was a response to the environmental needs and challenges. The present study is a survey conducted in private companies in West Azerbaijan province.

Keywords: Corporate social responsibility; Customers' loyalty