

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

BİLDİRİ ÖZETLERİ KİTAPÇIĞI / ABSTRACT BOOK

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TRANSFORMATION: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS



TRANSFORMATION: Challenges and Prospects

Transformation of Resources, Economic transformation, Political Transformation,
Social Transformation, Managerial Transformation, Technological Transformation,
Transformation in Health, Transformation in Agriculture,
Transformation in Art, Transformation in Education

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TRANSFORMATION: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS

2-4 May 2024

Hosted by

Final International University (Cyprus)

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Preface

Transformation is an inevitable aspect of both individual and societal life. Sometimes it occurs spontaneously, while other times it's a planned and managed process. The book in your hands is a compilation of papers presented at the 7th Academic Studies Congress, held from May 2nd to 4th, 2024, in the Final International University, Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, focusing on the challenges and expectations encountered in transformation processes.

Academics from various countries, including Turkey, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Malaysia, India, Kyrgyzstan, Afghanistan, and Bangladesh, came together at the congress to explore the concept of transformation from different disciplines and perspectives. The book consists of selected papers presented at the congress, shedding light on the multifaceted and complex nature of transformation

Transformation processes often bring challenges such as uncertainty and resistance. These processes can create psychological barriers for individuals and structural or operational obstacles for institutions. Throughout the congress, participants discussed these challenges through various case analyses and theoretical frameworks. The initial chapters of our book summarize these discussions and significant findings, aiding readers in understanding the complexity of transformation processes.

Moreover, transformation also brings significant expectations and opportunities. Individuals, institutions, and societies aim to achieve better outcomes through transformation processes. Managing these expectations and seizing opportunities play a crucial role in the success of transformation. The subsequent chapters of the book provide strategies for creating and managing these expectations, guiding readers through their transformation journeys.

By bringing together valuable studies presented at the 7th Academic Studies Congress, this book comprehensively addresses both the theoretical and practical aspects of transformation. The compilation of papers presented at the congress contributes significantly to understanding different perspectives and experiences related to transformation. The rich content presented by participants from different countries allows for an understanding of both universal and local dynamics of transformation processes.

At the congress, 244 participants from 12 countries, presented 216 papers. 82 of the congress participants are from Türkiye and 162 are from outside Türkiye. The congress was held in 3 simultaneous sessions over three days.

Countries of congress participants:

- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- India
- Malaysia
- Nijerya
- Pakistan
- USA
- Uzbekistan
- Afghanistan
- Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus
- Kyrgyzstan
- Bangladesh
- Türkiye

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We extend our gratitude to all the academics who contributed to this valuable congress, and we particularly thank Dr. Sidar Atalay Şimşek, the President of the Congress, for her contributions. We hope this book will inspire and guide readers in their own transformational journeys.

Associate Professor Hamza ŞİMŞEK

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Elif Bilge Varış, *Aydın Adnan Menderes University, Türkiye*
Elmaziye Temiz, *Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Türkiye*
Emine Kısıklı, *Başkent University, Türkiye*
Eray Alım, *Batman University, Türkiye*
Ertuğrul Güreşçi, *Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Türkiye*
Esin Sayın, *Aydın Adnan Menderes University, Türkiye*
Esra D Erkol, *Aydın Adnan Menderes University, Türkiye*
Eyüp Daban, *İstanbul Gelişim University, Türkiye*
Faizzatul Nor Shazleen Ahmad Lazim, *Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin, Malaysia*
Fareena Jamil, *Muhammad Nawaz Sharif University of Agriculture, Multan, Pakistan*
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Furkan F. Doğan, *Fırat University, Türkiye*
Gökben Bayramoğlu, *Hitit University, Türkiye*
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Guan Chengg Wong, *Politeknik Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah, Malaysia*
Gulbaxor A. Ibroximova, *Andijon Davlat Universiteti, Özbekistan*
Gulchehrahon Nematovna Rahmanova, *Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages, Uzbekistan*
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Güliz Ak, *Ege University, Türkiye*
Güzin Özmen, *Selçuk University, Türkiye*
Habibe Güngör, *Gelişim University, Türkiye*
Hakan Akın, *Yüksek İhtisas University, Türkiye*
Hammad Badar, *University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Pakistan*
Hasan Bozgeyikli, *Selçuk University, Türkiye*
Hidayet Şal, *Süleyman Demirel University, Türkiye*
Hilal Girgin, *Işıksoy Tekstil, Türkiye*
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İpek Saralar Aras, *Ministry of National Education, Türkiye*
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Jatin Maniktala, *University of Kota, India*
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Kitumaini John Munyahali, *Université Évangélique en Afrique, Democratic Republic of the Congo*
Krishna Dharmesh Dave, *Waymade College of Education, India*
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Kübra Nur Uzuntaş, *İstanbul Bilgi University, Türkiye*
Lakshmi R Ariyakkara, *Waymade College of Education, CVMU, India*
Laraib Manzoor, *The University of Faisalabad, Pakistan*
M. Amjed Iqbal, *University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Pakistan*
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Maryam Ejaz, *UET Lahore, Pakistan*
Mashraboy Xalimova, *Andijan State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan*
Mavluda Q Eshmurodova, *Semerkant Devlet Veterinerlik, Hayvancılık ve Biyoteknoloji University, Uzbekistan*
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Mehmet Murat Şahin, *Karabük University, Türkiye*
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Meltem Özbay, *Çağ University, Türkiye*
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Mesut Öztirak, *İstanbul Esenyurt University, Türkiye*
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Mohamad Zukhairi Danial Jaafar, *Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin, Malaysia*
Mohd Khairi Haslamia Mat Ripin, *Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin, Malaysia*
Mohd Zairunizam Umar, *Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin, Malaysia*
Mohd Firdaus Che Sab, *Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin, Malaysia*
Muhammad Afif Muqri Suhairi, *Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin, Malaysia*
Muhammad Aliff Haiqal Mohamad Faisol, *Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin, Malaysia*
Muhammad Aiman Syakirin Bin Sulaiman, *Politeknik Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah, Malaysia*
Muhammad Ali, *Institute of Agri Extension, Education And Rural Development, Pakistan*
Muhammad Azri Azni, *Politeknik Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah, Malaysia*
Muhammad Azriel Faris Zuraidi, *Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin, Malaysia*
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Muhammad Sibt e Abbas, *University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Pakistan*
Muhammad Sohail Amjad Makhdum, *Government College University, Pakistan*
Muhammad Syamil Aidil Adi, *Politeknik Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah, Malaysia*
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Nadire Kantarcıoğlu, *UBS Enstitü, Türkiye*
Nasiba Naraliyeva, *Andijan State University, Uzbekistan*
Nazia Gill, *University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, Pakistan*
Nazia Tabasam, *University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, Pakistan*
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Nik Nor Afifah Nik Mohammad Jafri, *Politeknik Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah, Malaysia*
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Nourin Sayyed, *All Saints' Group of Institutions, India*
Nur Jay Irrna Binti Abdullah, *Politeknik Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah, Malaysia*
Nur Sabrina Zulkarnain, *Politeknik Premier Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah, Malaysia*
Nuran Varışlı, *Sosyal Güvenlik Kurumu, Türkiye*
Nurasyikin Mohd Salleh, *Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin, Malaysia*
Nurul Khairunnisa Su, *Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin, Malaysia*
Nurul Najwa Mohd Hairani, *Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin, Malaysia*
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Ömer Faruk Hazar, *Batman University, Türkiye*
Özlem Senlik, *Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Türkiye*
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Sarita Soy, *Waymade College of Education, India*
Seema Damle, *Progressive Education Society's B.Ed. College, Shivajinagar, Pune, India*
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Selim Aren, *Yıldız Teknik University, Türkiye*
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Serap Körmén, *Selçuk University, Türkiye*
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Sidra Jabeen, *University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, Pakistan*
Sinem Sönmez, *Bingöl University, Türkiye*
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Siti Anizah Muhamed, *Politeknik Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah, Malaysia*
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Saiful Faris Saiful Fahzili, *Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin, Malaysia*
Surati Sharma, *University of Kota, India*
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Syed Muhammad Amir, *University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, Pakistan*

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Şeyda Bükrücü Kazkondur, *Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University, Türkiye*

Şule Aker, *Uluslararası Fındık University, Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus*

Taylan Tutkunca, *Çağ University, Türkiye*

Tengku Radzian Mardiah Tengku A Razak, *Politeknik Sultan Idris Shah, Malaysia*

Tharshini Manichelvam, *Politeknik Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah, Malaysia*

Ts. Hjh Wan Rosemehah Binti Wan Omar, *Politeknik Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah, Malaysia*

Tuğçe Çopur, *Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University, Türkiye*

Tuğçe Metin, *Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University, Türkiye*

Tze Ching Ong, *Politeknik Kuching Sarawak, Malaysia*

Ufuk Karadavut, *Karabük University, Türkiye*

Umar Farooq, *University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, Pakistan*

UNG EAN NA, *Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin, Malaysia*

Usama Sarwar, *University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, Pakistan*

Vivek Sharma, *Government Mahendra Karma Girls College, Dantewada, India*

Wan Zaida Binti Jamalludin, *Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin, Malaysia*

Yap Tek Hong, *Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin, Malaysia*

Yiğit Kaan Kızlier, *İzmir Atatürk Lisesi, Türkiye*

Yunus Alhan, *Akdeniz University, Türkiye*

Zamri Ahmad, *Politeknik Jeli Kelantan, Malaysia*

Zulkifli Sulaiman, *Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin, Malaysia*

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Keynote Speakers

Prof. Dr. Yu-Feng LEE New Mexico State University (NMSU), USA

Prof. Dr. Murat KOÇ Çağ Üniversitesi, TÜRKİYE

Dr. Anukrati SHARMA, University of Kota, INDIA

Panelists

MODERATÖR: Prof. Dr. Remziye TERKAN, YÖDAK Yönetim Kurulu Üyesi

Prof. Dr. Melek Şule AKER, Uluslararası Final Üniversitesi

Prof. Dr. Murat KOÇ, Çağ Üniversitesi

Dr. İçim ÇAĞINER KAVUKLU, GİKAD Başkanı

Prof. Dr. Ufuk KARADAVUT, Karabük Üniversitesi

Çağatay KARİP, ASBANK Genel Müdürü

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Session Chairpersons

CUMALİ YAŞAR	SONGÜL DEMİRKIRAN
PARVINDER HANSPAL	SELÇUK BALI
MOHD ZULFAZLI BIN RAUB KHAN	SEFALI PATEL
Makbule ŞİRİNER ÖNVER	SADHNA SHRIVASTAVA
MUSA ÖZATA	SABIHA KILIÇ
RUSTAMJON MULLAJONOV VOKHOBONOVICH	SAADET SAĞTAŞ
SERPİL AĞCAKAYA	MÜNEVVER BAYAR
PREETI SHRIVASTAVA	JITESH TALATI
SHAMBHAVI KUMARI	MAHESH DIXIT
TUĞÇE METİN	ELMAZIYE TEMİZ
OSMAN YILMAZ	SERKAN AYHAN
MURAT TOPALOĞLU	MUHAMMAD ASHFAQ
İBRAHİM ÖZMEN	LOGAISWARI INDIRAN
ANJALI DAVE	SÜREYYA KARSU
NIRALI SONI	JADEL DUNGOG
SİNEM SÖNMEZ	SARITA SOY
PARINITA RATNAPARKHI	

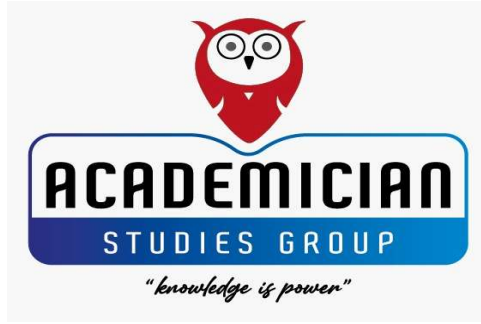
**7. ULUSLARARASI AKADEMİK ÇALIŞMALAR KONGRESİ KONGRE PROGRAMI- 7th
INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC STUDIES CONGRESS PROGRAM**

2 MAYIS PERŞEMBE- 2 MAY THURSDAY

2 Mayıs Perşembe- 2 May Thursday 10:00-11:30 AM (GMT +3)	AÇILIŞ KONUŞMALARI-OPENING SPEECHES Salon 1 Dr. Sidar ATALAY ŞİMŞEK Kongre Başkanı- Congress President, TÜRKİYE Prof. Dr. Hüseyin YARATAN Uluslararası Final Üniversitesi Rektörü- Rector of Final International University, KKTC Prof. Dr. Yu-Feng LEE (Keynote Speaker) New Mexico State University (NMSU), USA Prof. Dr. Murat KOÇ (Keynote Speaker) Çağ Üniversitesi This face-to-face session will also be broadcast live. Please click here for the Zoom link.
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2 Mayıs Perşembe- 2 May Thursday 11:30-13:00 (GMT +3)	PANEL Salon 1
	<i>MODERATÖR: Prof. Dr. Remziye TERKAN</i> YÖDAK Yönetim Kurulu Üyesi Prof. Dr. Melek Şule AKER Uluslararası Final Üniversitesi Prof. Dr. Murat KOÇ Çağ Üniversitesi Dr. İçim ÇAĞINER KAVUKLU GİKAD Başkanı Prof. Dr. Ufuk KARADAVUT Karabük Üniversitesi Çağatay KARIP ASBANK Genel Müdürü

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<p>2 Mayıs Perşembe- 11:00-12:00 AM (GMT +3)</p>		<p>English Online 1 (Economic Transformation)</p> <p>MODERATOR; AVDHESJ JHA</p> <p>THE INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON THE WATER REGIME OF THE SOUTHERN FERGANA RIVERS MAXMUDOVNA QUZIBOYEVA OZODXON EXPLORING THE DYNAMICS OF ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS IN THE AGE OF GLOBALIZATION KHICHI TARUN HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC IN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY ISMAILOV KALMIRA, SEITKAZYEVA GULNARA ,TOICHUBEKOVA GULANDA NEW FAVORITES: GULF NATIONS MANIKTALA JATIN , DOODI GAJENDRA PAL SINGH UNVEILING THE DYNAMICS OF SPACE ECONOMY AWARENESS KINAY MÜGE;; AREN SELIM Please click here for the ZOOM link.</p>	<p>English Online 2 (Managerial Transformation)</p> <p>MODERATOR; TUĞBA IMADOĞLU KALKAN</p> <p>PROPOSAL FOR A NEW SERVICE QUALITY SCALE IN SHARING ECONOMY: AN APPLICATION IN TURKISH FREE FLOAT CAR SHARING AREA GÖKMEN ŞENOL IMPACT OF MANAGERIAL TRANSFORMATION ON ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE AND EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT: A CASE STUDY OF COMPANIES IN RAJASTHAN, INDIA SOLANKI KRISHNA KUMARI MANAGERIAL TRANSFORMATION: NAVIGATING CHANGE FOR ORGANIZATIONAL SUCCESS SHARMA VIVEK KINETIC FOOTSTEP ENERGY HARVESTING SYSTEM MANICHELVM THARSHINI, HJH WAN ROSEMEHAH BINTI WAN OMAR</p> <p>Please click here for the Zoom link.</p>
<p>2 May Thursday 12:00-13:00 PM (GMT +3)</p>		<p>English Online 1 (Transformation In Health)</p> <p>MODERATOR; ÖZNUR BÜYÜKTURAN</p> <p>TRANSFORMATION IN HEALTH PARMAR KALPANA KISHORBHAI BENEFITS OF TRADITIONAL YOGA FOR PHYSICAL ACTIVITY & SPORTS KURANI FALGUNI TRANSFORMATIVE POTENTIAL OF INTEGRATIVE MEDICINE AND HOLISTIC HEALTH APPROACHES JAMIL FAREENA ,FIRDOUS NIDA MEDICAL TOURISM: NEW FACE OF HEALTHCARE MANIKTALA KIRTI, SHARMA ANUKRATI TRANSFORMATION IN SOCIAL POLICIES TOWARDS ELDERLY CARE SERVICES IN TURKEY: AN ANALYSIS ON SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURES AKIN HAKAN DEVELOPMENT OF E-LEARNING PLATFORM IN CLINICAL ULTRASOUND TRAINING LEE CHIN KU EVALUATION OF COLORECTAL CANCER MANAGEMENT IN EASTERN DR CONGO. ABOUT 55 CASES WERE COLLECTED FROM JANUARY 2002 TO DECEMBER 2016 PANZI GENERAL REFERRAL HOSPITAL MUNYAHALI, KITUMAINI JOHN</p> <p>Please click here for the ZOOM link.</p>	<p>English Online 2 (Transformation In Health Technologies)</p> <p>MODERATOR; MOHAMMAD AZMIN ZAINAL</p> <p>THE WIRELESS PATIENT CALL BELL SYSTEM NIK MOHAMMAD JAFRI, NIK NOR AFIFAH THE DEVELOPMENT SENSORY-MOTOR INTEGRATION FOR DYSLEXIA KIDS WITH INTERNET OF THINGS (IOT). TAMIL SELVAN, SHIVANI A/P THE DEVELOPMENT OF ELDERLY ASSISTANCE HUMAN-FOLLOWING ROBOT WITH ITEM RETRIEVAL AND PILL DISPENSING USING IOT BIN SULAIMAN MUHAMMAD ,AIMAN SYAKIRIN BIN A 3D-PRINTED PROTOTYPE OF A MEDICINE MEASURING DEVICE FOR THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED WITH BRAILLE LABELS MAT RIPIN, MOHD KHAIRI HASLAMIA FROM THOUGHT TO CODE: UNPACKING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AI AND RESEARCHER MENTAL HEALTH SINGH DIWAKAR FOOD AND MEDICINE DELIVER ROBOT CONTROLLED LINE MAPPING IN OLD FOLK HOMES. ATHY LAKSHMY ,HJH WAN ROSEMEHAH BI</p> <p>Please click here for the Zoom link.</p>

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2 Mayıs Perşembe- 13:00-14:00 PM (GMT +3)	Turkish Face to Face 1 (Dijital Dönüşüm) Salon 1 MODERATOR; İsmail ŞİRİNER THE ROLE OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN YOUNG PEOPLE'S PURCHASING DECISIONS: THE EXAMPLE OF INFLUENCER MARKETING İLHAN, EDA DIGITALIZED AVIATION INDUSTRY DURING THE TRANSFORMATION PROCESS: LITERATURE REVIEW YALÇIN, DİLEK SPORTS EQUIPMENT FROM YESTERDAY TO TODAY METİN, MEHMET; ÖZORUÇ, SERVET THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE-BASED CHATBOT S ERVICES ON BUYING BEHAVIOR IN DIGITAL MARKETING TOYGUR EROGLU, DUYGU	Turkish Face to Face 2	Turkish Online (Dijital Dönüşüm) MODERATOR; AYŞEGÜL KANBAK ELEKTRONİK HİZMET KALİTESİNİN BANKA PERFORMANSI ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİNİN ÇOK KRİTERLİ KARAR VERME TEKNİKLERİ İLE İNCELENMESİ SAYIN ESİN FINANS 4.0 VE DİJİTAL DÖNÜŞÜMÜN GELECEĞİ EROL ABDULLAH FERİT, AYTEKİN SİNAN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE APPLICATIONS IN INTERNAL AUDIT ŞAL HİDAYET, AĞCAKAYA SERPİL DİJİTAL DÖNÜŞÜM İLE İLGİLİ FINANS ALANINDA YAPILAN ÇALIŞMALARIN ANALİTİK LİTERATÜR İNCELEMESİ EROL ABDULLAH FERİT AN EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTS OF ENTERPRISE R ESOURCE PLANNING ON THE DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION PROCESS OF ORGANISATIONS ÇELEN, CEMİLE NUR; KOCAOĞLU, MUSTAFA Please click here for the Zoom link.
2 May Thursday 13:00-14:00 PM (GMT +3)		English Online 1(Transformation In Health Technologies) MODERATOR; YOGEESWARI SUBRAMANIAM A CONCEPTUAL REVIEW OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) IN SMART TOURISM EAN NA UNG .AZMI NUR AZMINA ; JAMALLUDIN WAN ZAIDA SUSTAINABLE RURAL TOURISM: A SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION OF RURAL AREA SARKER, JASHIM UDDIN, MEGHA ASMAUL HUSNA GLOBALIZTAION AND CULTURAL IDENTITY: A MYRIAD OF SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION MANZOOR LARAIB, MUSHTAQ SHAMA TECHNOLOGY TRANSFORMATION – USE OF QR CODE TECHNOLOGY IN TRAVEL AND TOURISM EXPERIENCE ARORA SHRUTI, SHARMA ANUKRATI BUKIT JERNIH WILDLIFE WEBSITE “ SAVE IT TO CHERISH OR LEAVE IT TO PERISH” ABIDIN NORRASIDAH BINTI , HAMZAH KHATIJAH Please click here for the ZOOM link.	English Online 2 (Social Transformation) MODERATOR; NICK CHEAH U-MENG FABRICATION OF HYDROPONIC SYSTEM FOR SMALL SCALE FARMING ONG, TZE CHING; APAT JULIUS ANAK; BUJA ANDY ANAK, JERRY, ROSSALINDA BINTANG ANAK ; CHAYAK CARLVINA RADAN ANAK , TIONG ANGELA CHAI LING; TIONG CHUNG MEE VALUE CHAIN INTERVENTIONS FOR WOMEN AT FARM LEVEL: PATHWAYS OF TRANSFORMATION IN AGRICULTURE KOUSAR RAKHSHANDA, BADAR HAMMAD; NASIR JAVARIA; MAKHDUM, MUHAMMAD SOHAIL AMJAD; SAGHIR AQEELA; IQBAL. M. AMJED, RIAZ, ANUM LAND RIGHT, AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION AND HOUSEHOLD WELFARE IN RURAL PAKISTAN KOUSAR RAKHSHANDA, BADAR HAMMAD; NASIR JAVARIA; MAKHDUM, MUHAMMAD SOHAIL AMJAD; SAGHIR AQEELA; IQBAL. M. AMJED, RIAZ, ANUM PARADIGM SHIFT TOWARDS ICT BASED MONITORING IN THE EXTENSION WING OF PUNJAB AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT: A CASE STUDY IN DISTRICT SHEIKHUPURA NOOR KHAZRA SARWAR USAMA; SHAHBAB, BABAR ; MUZAMIL, MUHAMMAD RAFAY; HASAN. GULFAM TRANSFORMATIVE POTENTIAL OF TECHNOLOGY IN REVOLUTIONIZING FARMING PRACTICES AND CONTRIBUTING TO GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY ALI MUHAMMAD ,SATTAR RAO SABIR; MUZAMIL MUHAMMAD RAFAY; HASAN GULFAM; AMIR SYED MUHAMMAD; NOOR KHAZRA Please click here for the Zoom link.

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2 Mayıs Perşembe- 14:00-15:00 PM (GMT +3)	Turkish Face to Face 1 Salon 1	Turkish Face to Face 2	Turkish Online(Eğitimde Dönüşüm)
	<p>WORKSHOP</p> <p>ÇOCUKLAR İÇİN FELSEFE</p> <p>ATÖLYESİ</p> <p>Dr. Ramazan AKAN Uzm. Esra Duygu ERKOL</p>		<p>MODERATOR; CUMALİ YAŞAR</p> <p>MATEMATİK ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN “GEOGEBRA İLE ÇİZİYORUM MATEMATİĞİ ÖĞRENİYORUM” PROJESİ VE MATEMATİK EĞİTİMİNDE TEKNOLOJİ KULLANIMINA YÖNELİK GÖRÜŞLERİ</p> <p>SARIKAYA KAMİL, KARADAVUT UFUK; INCI KUZU ÇİĞDEM; EMİN, AHMET; EMNİYET AYÇA</p> <p>BAYRAK TASARIMINDA ETNOMATEMATİK ETKİSİ</p> <p>EMNİYET AYÇA; KARADAVUT , UFUK; INCI KUZU, ÇİĞDEM; SARIKAYA, KAMİL</p> <p>EĞİTİMDE DİJİTAL DÖNÜŞÜM: DİJİTAL BECERİ GELİŞİMİ</p> <p>TEKKANAT EGEMEN, TOPALOĞLU MURAT</p> <p>AKADEMİSYENLERİN ÇOCUK YETİŞTİRMEDEKİ ZORLANMA NEDENLERİ</p> <p>TEMİZ ELMAZİYE, YAŞAR CUMALİ</p> <p>ÜNİVERSİTELERDE ONLINE EĞİTİM SÜRECİ: YENİ NORMAL Mİ?</p> <p>EKŞİ GÖNÜL GÜL</p> <p>Please click here for the Zoom link.</p>
2 Mayıs	English Face to Face 1 Salon 2	English Online 1 (Transformation In Agricultural Technologies)	English Online 2 (Technological Transformation)


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2 Mayıs Perşembe- 15:00-16:00 PM (GMT +3)	<div>KEYNOTE SPEAKER</div> <div>Dr. Anukrati SHARMA</div> <div>University of Kota, INDIA</div>		<div>MODERATOR; PARVINDER HANS PAL</div> <div>HARNESSING THE NUTRITIONAL PROTENTIONAL OF PLUM (PRUNUS DOMESTICA) AS POWDER IN CUPCAKES RAZA NIGHAT,MASOOD NABEEHA FARMERS PERCEPTION REGARDING CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACT ON RICE PRODUCTIVITY IN PUNJAB: A STEP TOWARD AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION IQBAL M. AMJED, AHMAD BURHAN, ABBAS AZHAR; KOUSAR RAKHSHANDA; NASIR, JAVARIA; YOUSAF AMNA THE TRANSFORMATIVE IMPACT OF INTEGRATING PRECISION FARMING, BIOTECHNOLOGY, AND REMOTE SENSING IN PAKISTANI AGRICULTURE ALI MUHAMMAD , ALI SHOUKAT ,IFTIKHAR MUHAMMAD; ARHAM MUHAMMAD ; ILYAS AMNA</div> <div>Please click here for the ZOOM link.</div>	<div>MODERATOR; MOHD ZULFAZLI BIN RAUB KHAN</div> <div>FACTORS INFLUENCING E-COMMERCE ADOPTION AMONG JOHOR SMES GOPI PRIYATHARSHINIE, SUBRAMANIAM YOGEE SWARI, MAHADI BATIAH,YAACOB TEH ZAHARAH DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION JOURNEY: ANALYSIS OF PAKISTAN AZIZ ABID AN IN-DEPTH ACADEMIC EXPLORATION OF UNITY-INFUSED AUGMENTED REALITY AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN INTERIOR DESIGN CHALLENGES: A FUTURISTIC APPROACH ABID AATIKA, EJAZ MARYAM, HAMADANI AABROO FATIMA INDOOR AIR QUALITY MONITORING USING INTERNET OF THINGS APPLICATION NASIR AFIFAH KHUMAIRA DEVELOPMENT OF THE DRAIN CLEANER TECHNOLOGY WITH IOT SYSTEM MUHAMMAD NORASIAH, MUHAMMAD AZRI AZNI , ISKANDAR ABDUL RAFAR , MUHAMMAD SYAMIL AIDIL ADI</div> <div>Please click here for the Zoom link.</div>
	<div>Turkish Face to Face 1 (İktisadi Dönüşüm) Salon1</div> <div>MODERATOR; Makbule ŞİRİNER ÖNVER</div> <div>AVRUPA BİRLİĞİ SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR KALKINMA HEDEFLERİ VE YEŞİL EKONOMİYE DÖNÜŞÜM ÖZTÜRK, MERVE I. AND II. DEVELOPMENT PLANS APPLIED IN TURKEY EVALUATION OF ITS CONTRIBUTION TO ECONOMIC AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BÜKRÜCÜ KAZKONDU, ŞEYDA; KADEM, LÜTFİ İBRAHİM BÜYÜKŞEHİR BELEDİYELERİNİN STRATEJİK PLANLAMA SÜREÇLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR SAHA ARAŞTIRMASI ÖZBAY, MELTEM REACTIONS OF CAPIA PEPPER BREEDING LINES TO TOMATO SPOTTED WILT VIRUS DELİGÖZ, İLYAS; BALTACI, ABDULLAH; ÖZBAKIR ÖZER, MEHTAP ; KAR, HAYATI TRANSFORMATION IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CITIES AND ENERGY ŞİRİNER ÖNVER, MAKBULE; GÖNÜLLÜ, GÜNAY</div>		<div>Turkish Face to Face 2 (Sağlıkta Dönüşüm) Salon 2</div> <div>MODERATOR; MUSA ÖZATA</div> <div>THE PLACE AND IMPORTANCE OF CITY HOSPITALS I N THE HEALTH CARE TRANSFORMATION PROGRAMME ÖZATA, MUSA HASTANELERDE DIJITAL DÖNÜŞÜMÜN HASTANE SAĞLIK HİZMETİ ETKİNLİĞİNDEKİ ROLÜ: HIMMS AKREDİTASYON SİSTEMİ ÖRNEĞİ SÖNMEZ, DENİZ TÜRKİYE'DE HEKİMİN ZORUNLU MESLEKİ SORUMLULUK SİGORTASI VE BU SİGORTADAKİ ZAMAN İÇERİSİNDEKİ DEĞİŞİKLİKLER ALHAN, YUNUS PALYATIF BAKIM VE ESASLARI ŞAHİN, MEHMET MURAT; KARADAVUT , UFUK TEMEL KLİNİK VE İLAÇ KEŞİF ARAŞTIRMALARI KARADAVUT , UFUK; ŞAHİN, MEHMET MURAT</div>	<div>Turkish Online (Dijital Dönüşüm)</div> <div>MOODERATOR; SERPİL AĞCAKAYA</div> <div>AKTARMASIZ HAVA YOLU TAŞIMACILIĞININ TÜRKİYE’NİN İHRACATINA ETKİSİ DABAN EYÜP, NERGİZ EBRU YAPAY ZEKANIN DOLAYLI FAKTÖRLER ÜZERİNDEN EKONOMİK KALKINMAYA ETKİSİ TOPCU GÜNEŞ YEŞİL BÜTÇELEME KAPSAMINDA PERFORMANS ESASLI PROGRAM BÜTÇE’DE ETKİNLİK DEĞERLENDİRMESİ: 2021-Q1/2023Q4 DÖNEMİ ENTROPİ TEMELLİ WASPAS ÖRNEĞİ ERDURAN YASEMİN, AĞCAKAYA SERPİL RECESSION EXPECTATION IN THE TURKISH ECONOMY IN 2019: FORECASTS OF THE CREDIT RATING AGENCY (FITCH RATINGS) ON TURKEY’S MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS DOĞAN FURKAN TOPLAM KALİTE YÖNETİMİNİN VE İNSAN KAYNAKLARI ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA SAYIN ESİN EXAMINING CONSUMER ATTITUDES TOWARDS DIGITAL APPLICATIONS IN RESTAURANTS IN TERMS OF TECHNOLOGY ACCEPTANCE MODEL BİLGİLİ, BİLSEN AKDEMİR NİHAN, EKŞİ OYLUM</div> <div>Please click here for the Zoom link.</div>

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2 May Thursday 15:00-16:00 PM (GMT +3)	English Face to Face 1 (Transformation In Education) Salon 2	English Online 1(Sectoral Applications of Technological Transformation)	English Online 2(Sectoral Applications of Technological Transformation)
	<p>MODERATOR; RUSTAMJON MULLAJONOV VOKHOBONOVICH</p> <p>FORMATION OF “ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING” IN THE SYSTEM OF CONTINUING EDUCATION OF UZBEKISTAN NARALIYEVA, NASIBA</p> <p>THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CAREER COMPETENCY LEVELS AND FUTURE PERCEPTIONS OF DECENT WORK AMONG FEMALE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS BOZGEYIKLI, HASAN; CAN, IBRAHIM HALIL</p> <p>PHYTOCHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF FRUIT AND FRUIT PEEL OF MOMORDICA CHARANTIA L IBROXIMOVA, GULBAXOR A</p> <p>ECOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF ALLERGENIC POLLEN ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN HEALTH IBROXIMOVA, GULBAXOR A</p>	<p>MODERATOR; PREETI SHRIVASTAVA</p> <p>A CASE STUDY OF MAINTENANCE ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT IN AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY JAAFAR MOHAMAD ZUKHAIRI DANIAL , CHEE GUAN CHOONG, CHE SAB , MOHD FIRDAUS</p> <p>A CASE STUDY OF MAINTENANCE ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT IN STEEL INDUSTRY MOHD YUNOS SAIFULLAH, CHEE GUAN CHOONG, MOHAMAD SAAD, MOHAMAD SALAHUDIN</p> <p>HAVACILIK SEKTÖRÜNDE YAPAY ZEKA İLE İŞE ALIM: FIRSATLAR VE ZORLUKLAR ÖZTIRAK MESUT</p> <p>A CASE STUDY OF MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY ZURAI DI MUHAMMAD AZRIEL FARIS, CHEE GUAN CHOONG, UMAR MOHD ZAIRUNIZAM</p> <p>A CASE STUDY OF MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN MOULDING INDUSTRY AHMAD YAZID AL-İKRAM, CHEE GUAN CHOONG, SWEE TIAN ROBERTKERK</p> <p>Please click here for the ZOOM link.</p>	<p>MODERATOR; SHAMBHAVI KUMARI</p> <p>A RISK-BASED MAINTENANCE IMPLEMENTATION IN WATER TREATMENT INDUSTRY MOHAMAD FAISOL MUHAMMAD ALIFF HAIQAL ; CHEE GUAN, CHOONG, KAMIS ROSNIZAM</p> <p>EFFECTIVE MAINTENANCE ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT IN SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY SUHAIRI MUHAMMAD AFIF MUQRI; CHEE GUAN CHOONG; AHMAD, ZAMRI</p> <p>IMPLEMENTATION OF MAINTENANCE ENGINEERING IN HEALTH SUPPLEMENT PROCESSING INDUSTRY MOHAMAD ZAMRI, AMEERUL HAIKAL; CHEE GUAN CHOONG, OTHMAN , JAMAZUKI</p> <p>IMPLEMENTATION OF TOTAL PRODUCTIVE MAINTENANCE (TPM) IN CEMENT INDUSTRY MOHD HAIRANI NURUL NAJWA; CHEE GUAN, CHOONG; SULAIMAN, ZULKIFLI</p> <p>CONVERSION OF A HYDRAULIC PRESS TO A LABORATORY-SCALE TESTER IN THE CHARACTERIZATION OF TENSILE PROPERTIES FOR FERROUS MATERIALHONG, YAP TEK</p> <p>Please click here for the Zoom link.</p>
2 Mayıs Perşembe- 16:00-17:00 PM (GMT +3)	Turkish Face to Face 1 (Kaynakların Dönüşümü) Salon 3	Turkish Face to Face 2 (Sosyal Dönüşüm) Salon 2	Turkish Online (Sağlıkta Dönüşüm)
	<p>MODERATOR; TUĞÇE METİN</p> <p>DAĞITIM SİSTEMİNDE GÜÇ KAYBININ EN AZA İNDİRMEK İÇİN DAĞITILMIŞ ÜRETİM SİSTEMİNİN OPTIMUM YERLEŞTİRİLMESİ VE BOYUTLANDIRILMASI ERMİŞ, SALİH</p> <p>INVESTIGATION OF STRUCTURAL, ELECTRONIC, ELASTIC AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF SRGAH4 COMPOUND USING HYDROGEN STORAGE MATERIAL KÜRKÇÜ, CİHAN; YAMÇIÇIER, ÇAĞATAY</p> <p>CONSUMERS' PREFERENCE FOR TAKEOUT FOOD LEFTOVERS FROM MEALS EATEN OUT: A STUDY ON UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ARSLAN, İBRAHİM; METİN, TUĞÇE</p> <p>ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN ÇEVİRİMİÇİ MAHREMİYET FARKINDALIKLARININ AKILLI TELEFON VE SOSYAL MEDYA KULLANIMLARINA GÖRE İNCELENMESİ SIRAKAYA, MUSTAFA; ALSANCAK SIRAKAYA, DİDEM</p> <p>ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNE UYGULANAN FİNANSAL OKURYAZARLIK DÜZEYLERİ: BİR LİTERATÜR ARAŞTIRMASI ÜLGER, MÜCAHİT</p>	<p>MODERATOR; OSMAN YILMAZ</p> <p>TÜRK KOOPERATİFÇİLİĞİNİN DEĞİŞİM VE DÖNÜŞÜMÜ GÜREŞÇİ , ERTUĞRUL</p> <p>1928 HARF DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ VE KIBRIS'TAKİ YANSIMALARI / 1928 LETTER CHANGE AND IT'S REFLECTIONS ON CYPRUS KISIKLI, EMİNE</p> <p>DEĞİŞEN SOSYO KÜLTÜREL HAYATIN DEĞİŞMEYEN ÖZNESİ ÂŞİK ŞİİRİNDE, KIBRIS DUVARCI, AYŞE</p>	<p>MOODERATOR; MURAT TOPALOĞLU</p> <p>BIYO-SENTEZ YÖNTEMİYLE HAZIRLANAN NANOPARTİKÜLLER VE ETKEN MADDELERLE KOMBİNE EDİLEN ANTİBAKTERİYEL JEL KIZLIER YİĞİT KAAN</p> <p>SAĞLIKTA DİJİTAL DÖNÜŞÜM: ZORLUKLAR VE BEKLENTİLER TOPALOĞLU MURAT, TEKKANAT EGEMEN</p> <p>AFRİKA'DA YAŞAYAN VE SİYAHET EDEN SİTMA HASTALIĞI OLUŞMA ETKİSİ BURALE ASHWAQ AHMED</p> <p>ŞEFFAF PLAKLARIN KULLANIMI İLE BİRLİKTE TMJ DISORDERLERİN ARTMASI SHAMASNA ASAD, KARADEDE ÜNAL BEYZA</p> <p>Please click here for the Zoom link.</p>

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<p>2 May Thursday 16:00-17:00 PM (GMT +3)</p>	<p>English Face to Face 1 (Social Transformation) Salon 2</p> <p>MODERATOR; İBRAHİM ÖZMEN</p> <p>TRANSFORMATION IN EDUCATION: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES SHAHABITDINOVA, SHOHIDA HOSHIMOVNA; RAHMANOVA, GULCHEHRAHON NEMATOVNA SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL MODEL OF RELATIONS XALIMOVA, MASHRABOY NEUROCLIMATE: EXPLORING BRAIN DYNAMICS IN RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE ÖZMEN, GÜZİN; ÖZMEN, İBRAHİM</p>	<p>English Online 1(Transformatin of Educators)</p> <p>MODERATOR; ANJALI DAVE</p> <p>EXPLORING THE IMPACT OF CONTEXTUALIZED RATIO INSTRUCTION ON PRESERVICE TEACHERS' PEDAGOGİCAL PRACTICES: A CONSTRUCTIVIST AND SITUATED COGNITION FRAMEWORK SARALAR ARAS, İPEK TEACHER COMPETENCY : REVIEW OF LITERATURE RATHOD FARHIN D ROLE OF TEACHER IN TRANSFORMING EDUCATIONAL SCENARIO TALATI KIRTI RONAK DIGITALIZATION OF EDUCATION – IMPACT ON SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS IN GUJARATGUPTA MANISH NANDKISHOR, PATEL HITESH IMPACT OF NON-ACADEMIC ASSIGNMENTS ON PERFORMANCE OF MALE AND FEMALE TEACHERS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS OF TEHSIL PIR MAHAL NABI GHULAM; MUZAMIL MUHAMMAD RAFAY, AMIR SYED MUHAMMAD; HASAN GULFAM; SATTAR RAO SABIR; NOOR KHAZRA TRANSFORMING TEACHER EDUCATORS' ROLE THROUGH NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020: A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS PUJARI SONALI</p> <p>Please click here for the ZOOM link.</p>	<p>English Online 2 (Transformation In Educational Technologies)</p> <p>MODERATOR; NIRALI SONI</p> <p>TECHNOLOGICAL TRANSFORMATION AND CHALLENGES IN EDUCATION</p> <p>PARMAR, MUKESH DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN EDUCATION AND RESEARCH SHRIVASTAVA, DR.PREETI TRANSFORMATION IN EDUCATION: INNOVATIVE TEACHING PRACTICES ARE THE ONLY WAY TO IMPROVE EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS IS THROUGH TRANSFORMATION. SAYYED , NOURIN TRANSFORMATION IN EDUCATION C HOUMAN, SHWETA S TRANSFORMING EDUCATION: THE IMPACT OF AI HIRA, AKHLAKHUSSAIN A STUDY OF MENTAL HEALTH OF UPPER PRİMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS RATHOD, FARHIN D; SOLANKİ, TEJENDRASİNH S</p> <p>Please click here for the Zoom link.</p>
<p>2 Mayıs Perşembe- 17:00-18:00 PM (GMT +3)</p>	<p>Turkish Face to Face 1</p> 	<p>Turkish Face to Face 2</p> 	<p>Turkish Online (Sanatta Dönüşüm)</p> <p>MOODERATOR; Sinem SÖNMEZ</p> <p>TODAY'S MANAGERIAL TRANSFORMATIONS: CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES SÖNMEZ, SINEM SOSYAL VE KÜLTÜREL AÇIDAN MÜZİKTE DÖNÜŞÜMÜN GENEL YANSIMALARI KAYA, İLHAMİ KADINLARIN TÜKETİM ALIŞKANLIKLARININ GEÇMİŞTEN GÜNÜMÜZE EVRİMİ ŞENLİK, ÖZLEM THE CRITICAL ROLE OF THE OCTATONIC SCALE IN WESTERN ART (OR CLASSICAL) MUSIC DURING THE TRANSITION FROM TONALITY TO ATONALITY AND THE SPECIAL WAY THAT THIS SCALE WAS USED BY SCRIBIN IN HIS FİNAL COMPOSITION, FIVE PRELUDES, OP. 74 AND AN ATTEMPT TO ANALYZE IT HARMONICALLY ÖZDALGA, YAKUP</p> <p>Please click here for the Zoom link.</p>

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2 May Thursday 17:00-18:00 PM (GMT +3)	English Face to Face 1	English Online 1 (Transformation In Educational Technologies)	English Online 2 (Transformation of Opportunities In Education)
		<p>MODERATOR; PARINITA RATNAPARKHI</p> <p>TRANSFORMATION IN EDUCATION NIRBHAVANE, SUVARNA GANPAT EDUCATIONAL TRANSFORMATION AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT JADHAV, SONALI KRISHNAT TRANSFORMATION: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS IN EDUCATION SECTOR IN INDIA GAVLI, PRITI S THE BLOCKCHAIN REVOLUTION: TRANSFORMING EDUCATION AND EMPOWERING LIFELONG LEARNING JAVE, ANITA SURESH TRANSFORMATION IN EDUCATION SARKAR, SONAL U TRANSFORMATION IN EDUCATION VIA TECHNOLOGY RANPISE, SUVARNA DNYANDEO ACADEMIC STUDIES ON MARKETING IN THE CONTEXT OF POST-SOVIET KYRGYZSTAN: A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY BASED ON THE WEB OF SCIENCE MAKSÜDÜNOV, AZAMAT</p> <p>Please click here for the ZOOM link.</p>	<p>MODERATOR; SARITA SOY</p> <p>GENDERED PERSPECTIVE TOWARDS INSAF AFTERNOON SCHOOL PROGRAM IN TEHSIL JARANWALA, DISTRICT FAISALABAD ASLAM, ARSLAN; MUZAMIL, MUHAMMAD RAFAY; HASSAN, GULFAM ; SATTAR, RAO SABIR; AMIR, SYED MUHAMMAD; NOOR, KHAZRA THE LEVEL OF EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN: A STUDY CHHAYABEN RATHOD RAJ, CHHAYA EDUCATION: A TOOL FOR TRANSFORMATION IN WOMEN AND ITS IMPACTS ON THEIR MENTAL HEALTH RAJYAGURU, FALGUNI A; VYAS, FALGUNI MANISH EFFECT OF PARENTS' SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE FAISALABAD MEHDI, NADEEM HASSAN ; MUZAMIL, MUHAMMAD RAFAY; NOOR, KHAZRA; AMIR, SYED MUHAMMAD; HASAN, DR. GULFAM; SATTAR, RAO SABIR THE MOBILE SCHOOL SYSTEM AND QUALITY OF EDUCATION FOR SLUM COMMUNITIES SATTAR, RAO SABIR; KHAN, GHAZANFAR ALI; MUZAMIL, MUHAMMAD RAFAY; HASAN, DR. GULFAM; AMIR, SYED MUHAMMAD; AMIR, RANA MUHAMMAD EMOTIONAL MATURITY: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TRIBAL AND NON-TRIBAL STUDENTS SHRIMALI, GEETABEN RAMESHBHAI EXAMINING WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION AND LEADERSHIP IN POLITICS FIRDOUS, NIDA; FAROOQ, UMAR; JAMIL, FAREENA</p> <p>Please click here for the Zoom link.</p>

3 MAYIS CUMA- 3 MAY FRIDAY

3 Mayıs Perşembe- 09:00-10:00 AM (GMT +3)	Turkish Face to Face 1	Turkish Face to Face 2	Turkish Online (Eğitimde Dönüşüm)
			<p>MODERATOR; SONGÜL DEMİRKİRAN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TRANSFORMATION IN EDUCATION: IMPACT ON THE TEACHING PROFESSION DEMIRKAN, SONGÜL, ERKOL HILAL THE POSITIVE EFFECTS OF TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS ON ACCOUNTING EDUCATION: A STUDY ON ACCOUNTING STUDENTS GÖKOĞLAN KADIR, SEVİM HÜSEYİN ORTAÖĞRETİM ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN KARIYER YETKİNLİKLERİ İLE YÜKSEKÖĞRETİM MOTİVASYONLARI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ KÖRMEN SERAP, BOZGEYİKLİ HASAN</p> <p>Please click here for the Zoom link.</p>
3 M a	English Face to Face 1 (Economic Transformation) Salon 3	English Online 1 (Transformation of Educational Thought)	English Online 2 (Transformation of Educational Thought)

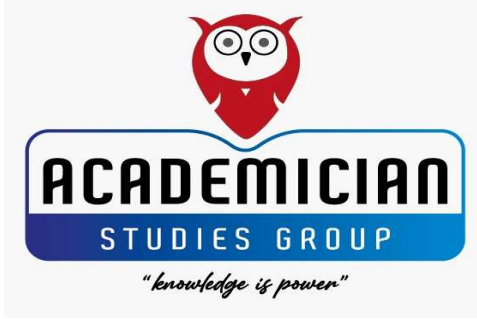
VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

	<p>MODERATOR; SELÇUK BALI</p> <p>TO TRANSITION OR NOT TO TRANSITION IN GIANTS: INNOVATION AND ENERGY ÖZMEN, İBRAHİM; BALI, SELÇUK</p> <p>TAX AMNESTY-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION RELATIONSHIP: TÜRKİYE CASE BALI, SELÇUK; ÖZMEN, İBRAHİM</p> <p>THE MAIN DIRECTIONS OF THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD INSTITUTION YUNUSOVA, MANZURAXON</p>	<p>MODERATOR; SEFALI PATEL</p> <p>THE ROLE OF PEDAGOGY IN FOSTERING CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS IN SCHOOLS GAVIT, SANTOSH SONYA</p> <p>PEACE EDUCATION IN 21ST CENTURY SONI, NIRALI</p> <p>IMPORTANCE OF CRITICAL THINKING IN EDUCATION PATEL, KALPESH</p> <p>IMPORTANCE OF LIFE SKILL EDUCATION DAVE, ANJALI</p> <p>IMPORTANCE OF LEADERSHIP FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PATEL, DR. SEFALI</p> <p>Please click here for the ZOOM link.</p>	<p>MODERATOR; SADHNA SHRIVASTAVA</p> <p>STUDENT LEARNING STYLE USING THE KOLB MODEL WHILE VISITING THE SELANGOR OBSERVATORY TENGKU RADZIATAN MARDZIIAH, TENGKU A RAZAK; ASMA', İBRAHİM</p> <p>THE ROLE OF VEDIC MATHS IN SCHOOL EDUCATION PARIXIT, DABHI</p> <p>USING OPEN BOOK EXAM TO ENHANCE STUDENTS LEARNING ABILITY MANZOORALI, ABIDHUSSAIN MOMIN</p> <p>THE SIGNIFICANT OF APPROACHES, METHODS AND TECHNIQUES IN TEACHING SCIENCE. YADAV, PRIYANKA GOPALI</p> <p>TRANSFORMING HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA: PRESENT STATE AND FUTURE PROSPECTS PAWAR, MADURA ANANT</p> <p>THE DEVELOPMENT OF E-LEARNING IN MEDICAL TECHNICAL SAFETY TEST ZUNUWANAS, RIDZUAN AMIR</p> <p>Please click here for the Zoom link.</p>
3 M ayı	<p>Turkish Face to Face 1 (Sosyal ve Siyasal Dönüşüm) Salon 2</p>	<p>Turkish Face to Face 2 Salon 3</p>	<p>Turkish Online (Tarımda Dönüşüm)</p>

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	<p>MODERATOR; MÜNEVVER BAYAR PHILOSOPHICAL ESSENCE OF TRANSFORMATION AS A SOCIAL PROCESS EGAMBERDIEV, AZIZBEK THE STAGNATION OF LIBERALISM AS A GLOBAL FORCE AND ITS PROSPECTS FOR REVIVAL ALIM, ERAY DİJİTAL GÖZLER ALTINDA: SOSYAL MEDYA ÇAĞINDA İNSANLARIN GÖRÜŞLERİNDEN KORKMANIN (FOPO) ANATOMİSİ BAYRAMOĞLU, GÖKBEN SOSYAL GÜVENLİĞİN YAPISAL DÖNÜŞÜMÜ KAPSAMINDA DEĞİŞEN HİZMET ANLAYIŞI VE TAŞRA TEŞKİLATI YAPILANMASI: SOSYAL GÜVENLİK MERKEZLERİ YÖNÜYLE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME BAYAR, MÜNEVVER; VARIŞLI, NURAN DİJİTAL DÖNÜŞÜMÜN İŞLETME YÖNETİMİNE ETKİSİ: STRATEJİK KARAR ALMA SÜREÇLERİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ KANTARCIOĞLU NADİRE</p>	<p>MODERATOR; SAADET SAĞTAŞ TÜRKİYE'DE FAALİYET GÖSTEREN BANKALARIN DİJİTAL DÖNÜŞÜM KAPSAMINDA VERİ MADENCİLİĞİ İLE ANALİZ EDİLMESİ TUTKUNCA, TAYLAN FOMO'NUN AKIŞ VE KOMPULSİF SATIN ALMAÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİNİN BELİRLENMESİ: INSTAGRAM KULLANICILARI ÜZERİNE BİR UYGULAMA SAĞTAŞ, SAADET; TUTKUNCA, TAYLAN; KOÇ, AYŞE ŞENAY AVRUPA BİRLİĞİ KIRSAL KALKINMA POLİTİKASI VE TÜRKİYE'NİN TARIMSAL DÖNÜŞÜMÜ ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME ÖZTÜRK MERVE, DOĞAN SEYHUN</p>	<p>MODERATOR; SABIHA KILIÇ TARIMDA DİJİTAL DÖNÜŞÜMÜN GELECEĞİ VE İÇERDİĞİ FIRSATLAR: TÜRKİYE VE DÜNYADAKİ ENTELEKTÜEL TARIM LİTERATÜRÜNÜN GÖRSEL HARİTASI KILIÇ, SABIHA TARIM 4.0: GELECEĞİN TARIM UYGULAMALARI KARA, ONUR; ÖZKİŞİ HARUN TARIMDA DÖNÜŞÜM: YAPAY ZEKA VE MAKİNE ÖĞRENMESİ İLE İLGİLİ ZORLUKLAR VE BEKLENTİLER ÖZKİŞİ, HARUN; KARA ONUR GREEN TRANSFORMATION IN AGRI-FOOD SYSTEMS IN TURKEY KANBAK, AYŞEGÜL CLIMATE CHANGE RISK PERCEPTION IN RURAL WOMEN AND THE FORCED TRANSFORMATION IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION: THE CASE OF ELAZIG PEKER, AYŞE ESRA Please click here for the Zoom link.</p>
3 May Friday 10:00-11:00 AM (GMT +3)		English Online 1 (Transformation In Education)	English Online 2 (Transformation In Education)
		<p>MODERATOR; JITESH TALATI NEGATIVE IMPACT OF HYBRID LEARNING- A CASE STUDY OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS HASAN, DR. GULFAM; MUZAMIL, MUHAMMAD RAFAY; AMIR, SYED MUHAMMAD; SATTAR, RAO SABIR; NOOR, KHAZRA BEHAVIOR MODELING: A STEP TOWARDS PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTES HASAN, DR. GULFAM; MUZAMIL, MUHAMMAD RAFAY; AMIR, SYED MUHAMMAD; SATTAR, RAO SABIR; NOOR, KHAZRA EFFECTS OF STRESS ON PERSONALITY AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF MEDICAL STUDENTS IN FAISALABAD PAKISTAN NOOR, KHAZRA; SHAHBAZ, BABAR; MUZAMIL, MUHAMMAD RAFAY; HASAN, DR. GULFAM; SARWAR, USAMA TRENDS OF EDUCATION IN INDIA AND UK JOHNY, MARIA Please click here for the ZOOM link.</p>	<p>MODERATOR; MAHESH DIXIT DEVELOPMENT OF THERAPEUTIC BIOMEDTECH INTERACTIVE WEBSITE ANI, NUR FARAH LINA THE INTEGRATION IMMERSIVE 360 ° VIDEO FOR HUMAN MOTION LAB ABDULLAH, NUR JAY IRRNA BINTI THE DYNAMIC BOND BETWEEN AGE AND TECHNOLOGY PATIL, JOSTNA ROCKIE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN EDUCATION DAVE, KRISHNA DHARMESH CHALLENGES IN LIFE SKILLS AT THE SECONDARY STUDENTS JOSHI, PINAL ACTION RESEARCH IN EDUCATION PATEL, DHRUVI Please click here for the Zoom link.</p>
3 M ayı	Turkish Face to Face 1 (Eğitimde Dönüşüm) Salon 3	Turkish Face to Face 2	Turkish Online (Dijital Dönüşüm)

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	<p>MODERATOR; ELMAZİYE TEMİZ</p> <p>DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN EDUCATION: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF IMPLEMENTING ASSURE INSTRUCTIONAL DESIGN MODEL IN SOCIAL STUDIES COURSE DUMAN, CEVAHİR; ÖZYURT, MELİKE</p> <p>METHODOLOGY FOR TEACHING THE SCIENCE OF AGROECOLOGY IN THE FIELD OF AGRICULTURE ESHMÜRODOVA, MAVLUDA Q; ESHMÜRODOVA, MAVLUDA Q</p> <p>İLKOKULLARDA DEĞİŞEN VELİ BEKLENTİLERİ VE TUTUMLARINA YÖNELİK ÖĞRETMEN GÖRÜŞLERİ TEMİZ, ELMAZİYE; BAŞAR, MUSTAFA A</p> <p>EĞİTİMDE NASIL BİR DÖNÜŞÜM SINCAR, SEYHAN</p> <p>TEMEL EĞİTİMDEKİ ÖĞRENCİ DAVRANIŞLARININ ÖĞRETMENLER TARAFINDAN NASIL ALGILANDIĞININ ÖĞRETMEN GÖRÜŞLERİNE GÖRE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ ERKOL, ESRA</p> <p>ÇOCUKLAR İÇİN FELSEFE (P4C) İLE ÖĞRETİM TEKNOLOJİLERİ DERSİ İŞLEYİŞ SÜRECİNİN ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARINA YANSIMALARI AKAN, RAMAZAN</p>		<p>MODERATOR; SERKAN AYHAN</p> <p>RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WORK MOTIVATION AND CYBERLOAFING HAZAR, ÖMER FARUK</p> <p>DİJİTAL DÖNÜŞÜM KARDAŞ, İLKNUR</p> <p>GÜNÜMÜZ SOSYO-EKONOMİK DÖNÜŞÜMÜ ÜZERİNE BİR DERLEME TOPRAK, SEVİLAY</p> <p>ÇAĞDAŞ YÖNETİM YAKLAŞIMLARINA İLİŞKİN KAVRAMLARIN BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZ YÖNTEMİ İLE İNCELENMESİ ÇOPUR, TUĞÇE</p> <p>Please click here for the Zoom link.</p>
<p>3 May Friday 11:00-12:00 AM (GMT +3)</p>	<p>Turkish Face to Face 1</p>	<p>English Online 1(Transformation In Education)</p>	<p>English Online 2(Transformation In Education)</p>
<p>3 May</p>			<p>English Online 3</p>

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			<p>MODERATOR; Muhammad ASHFAQ</p> <p>THE EXPLORATION OF THE LINKAGES BETWEEN CITRUS GROWERS AND AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORKERS: ASSESSING THE DEGREE OF ADOPTION OF RECOMMENDATIONS IN PUNJAB, PAKISTAN. HAMMAD ABDULLAH CLIMATE CHANGE AND FOOD INSECURITY IN PAKISTAN RASHEED SHAGUFTA, JABEEN SARIA, ANWAR JAWAD, TABASAM NAZIA CLIMATE CHANGE CAUSES THE FOOD CRISIS IN PAKISTAN RASHEED SHAGUFTA, GILL NAZIA, JABEEN SARIA, ANWAR JAWAD ANALYZING COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE OF LEATHER AND ITS EXPORTS FROM PAKISTAN JABEEN SARIA DIGITAL E-LEARNING BASED ON TOURISM: "E-BROCHURE OF ONENESS GEMS IN PERLIS AHMAD LAZIM FAIZZATU NOR SHAZLEEN, MOHD SALLEH NURASYIKIN; MOKHDIR, NADIRAH ASYIKIN</p> <p>Please click here for the Zoom link.</p>
3 May Friday 13:00-14:00 PM (GMT +3)		English Online 1 (Transformation In Education)	English Online 2 (Social Transformation)
		<p>MODERATOR; KHALID BASHIR</p> <p>ECOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF ALLERGENIC POLLEN ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN HEALTH GULBAXOR A IBROXIMOVA IMPACT OF TEACHING TOOLS ON TEACHERS CLASSROOM PERFORMANCE IN TEHSIL MANDI-BAHUDDIN SIDRA JABEEN ANALYSIS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRITICAL THINKING AT POST GRADUATE LEVEL IN THE UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE, FAISALABAD. AYESHA ISMAIL AN ANALYSIS OF SEARCH ENGINES AND THEIR IMPACT ON STUDENTS RESEARCH ACTIVITIES AT UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE FAISALABAD SADIA PARVEEN THE ROLE OF E-SPORTS IN COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT AT SSC LEVEL IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF TEHSIL CHAK JHUMRA DISTRICT FAISALABAD FRAZ AHMAD TRANSFORMATION IN EDUCATION NANKANI, AANCHAL PRAKASH</p> <p>Please click here for the ZOOM link.</p>	<p>MODERATOR; LOGAISWARI INDIRAN</p> <p>IMPACT OF MALTHUS THEORY IN POPULATION GROWTH OF INDIA HARIYANI RUDRAKSHI JAY FRACTAL FUTURES: NAVIGATING THE CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF CASCADING SOCIAL TRANSFORMATIONS MUSHTAQ SHAMA, IDREES MUHAMMAD, MANZOOR LARAIB IDENTIFYING THE SOCIAL CONSTRAINTS TO EMPLOYED WOMEN IN DISTRICT SWABI, KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA, PAKISTAN AMIR SYED MUHAMMAD, HASAN GULFAM; SATTAR RAO SABIR; MUZAMIL MUHAMMAD RAFAY; IDREES MUHAMMAD A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TOP-DOWN AND BOTTOM-UP APPROACHES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT AMIR SYED MUHAMMAD, HASAN GULFAM; MUZAMIL MUHAMMAD RAFAY; SATTAR RAO SABIR; IFTIKHAR MUHAMMAD UNDERSTANDING ISSUES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF LAWS RELATED TO CHILD LABOR: A CASE STUDY OF DISTRICT ABBOTTABAD AMIR SYED MUHAMMAD, JADOON TAYYAB; MUZAMIL MUHAMMAD RAFAY; HASAN GULFAM; SATTAR RAO SABIR; ASHRAF IJAZ METAMORPHOSIS OF ART ARIYAKKARA LAKSHMI R</p> <p>Please click here for the Zoom link.</p>

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3 May Friday 14:00-15:00 PM (GMT +3)		English Online 1 (Transformation In Health Technologies)	English Online 2 (Technological Transformation)
		<p>MODERATOR; JADEL DUNGOG</p> <p>CORRELATION BETWEEN EPIGENETIC MECHANISMS AND SCHIZOPHRENIA ZAHWA INAS MAYDA EL; KARADAVUT, UFUK</p> <p>DEVELOPMENT OF NOISE CANCELLING HEADPHONE WITH CALMING MUSIC BY USING IOT FOR AUTISM PATIENTS. ZULKARNAIN, NUR SABRINA</p> <p>DESIGN OF AN ULTRAVIOLET STERILIZER UNIT FOR STERILIZATION OF LOW-RISK MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS ROSLI MUHAMMAD ZAID BIN</p> <p>DEVELOPMENT OF EMOTION DETECTION SYSTEM FOR ELDERLY USING DEEP LEARNING SULAIMAN MUHAMMAD EDRY SUHAIDI BIN , MUHAMED SITI ANIZAH</p> <p>GAIT TRAINING USING WIRELESS INSOLE ASSISTED BY A 360 DEGREE CAPTURE ISA NAZMI AFIQ</p> <p>INFORMATIVE VIDEO OF RUMAH WARISAN BANDAR DIRAJA ARAU JAMALLUDIN WAN ZAIDA BINTI, AHMAD LAZIM FAIZZATU NOR SHAZLEEN; AHMAT SUKERI SUHAIBAH AKMAR</p> <p>Please click here for the ZOOM link.</p>	<p>MODERATOR; SÜREYYA KARSU</p> <p>APPLICATION OF 3D PRINTING IN FABRICATION OF CASTING MASTER PATTERNS FOR SAND CASTING PROCESS TEK HONG YAP, MAT RIPIN MOHD KHAIRI HASLAMIA; IBERAHIM SUZILAWATI; CHEE GUAN CHOONG</p> <p>FOOD AND MEDICINE DELIVER ROBOT CONTROLLED LINE MAPPING IN OLD FOLK HOMES. LAKSHMY ATHY, WAN OMAR HJH WAN ROSEMEHAH BINTI BOEING MAX ACCIDENTS</p> <p>GÜNGÖRE HABIBE, ASLAN MUSTAFA, KEMIK SEVDIYE, UZUNTAŞ, KÜBRA NUR</p> <p>ASSESSMENT OF SIGNAL STRENGTH FOR COMMUNICATION SERVICE PROVIDERS USING NETWORK MONITOR APPLICATIONS WONG, GUAN CHENG</p> <p>UNVEILING NETWORK STRAIN: A PEAK-HOUR PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF TELCO PROVIDERS IN SHAH ALAM CITY, MALAYSIA ADLAN, FAZIDA</p> <p>Please click here for the Zoom link.</p>

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EARTHQUAKE AS A STRESSOR: ITS EFFECT ON CAREER MOTIVATION AND JOB PERFORMANCE

Ayşe Meriç Yazıcı (Istanbul Gelisim University); Osman Yılmaz (Batman Üniversitesi)

Abstract :

The effect of earthquakes on job performance is complicated. Employees may suffer from low performance at work while under stress. However, earthquakes also contribute positively to employees' performance by boosting feelings of cooperation and collaboration at the workplace. This study focuses on individuals with high school, undergraduate, and postgraduate degrees (n=328). The study group was selected through random sampling. SPSS 21.0 and AMOS 22.0 statistical software programs were used to analyze the data. The scales' validity and reliability were studied through confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), item-total correlation, and Cronbach Alpha methods. Study results point to positive and meaningful relations between the variables. The path model with the mediator variable suggests that the relationship between the variables is significant and points to a mediator role. The results suggest that strategies to cope with earthquake-related stress can be helpful to boost career motivation and job performance. Leaders and managers can benefit from the study findings when developing strategies to deal with earthquake-related stress, promoting career motivation and thus ensuring a positive impact on job performance.

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PHILOSOPHICAL ESSENCE OF TRANSFORMATION AS A SOCIAL PROCESS

Azizbek Egamberdiev (Andijan State Pedagogical Institute)

Abstract :

Determining the laws of change in the life of society is one of the important areas of social philosophy. The speed and quality of changes in the life of society are named differently, depending on the dynamics of the changes. Reforms are a long-term process at the expense of national resources. National traditions and values usually take precedence in the process of reforms. Foreign experience is not used. Modernization, on the other hand, implies the implementation of changes taking into account the best achievements of foreign countries, and this process is shorter and gives faster results than reforms.

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TRANSFORMATION IN EDUCATION: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Shohida Hoshimovna Shahabitdinova (Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages); Gulchehrahon Nematovna Rahmanova (Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages)

Abstract :

This article serves as a comprehensive exploration of the challenges and opportunities inherent in the ongoing transformation of education. It highlights the impact of digital disruption on traditional educational practices and the need to enhance digital literacy skills while addressing the digital divide. The article also explores the opportunities presented by personalized learning, lifelong learning, and collaborative learning experiences facilitated by digital platforms. Ultimately, it emphasizes the importance of collective action and strategic initiatives in navigating the evolving educational landscape to ensure inclusivity and relevance in education.

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TAX AMNESTY-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION RELATIONSHIP: TURKİYE CASE

Selçuk Balı (Selçuk University); İbrahim Özmen (Selçuk University)

Abstract :

38 tax amnesty practices have been implemented since 1924, the last of which will be in 2023. The relationship of these tax amnesties with the economic transformation process of the country and the reasons underlying their issuance are of great importance. Evaluating each tax amnesty application in the context of its own period will contribute to determining the causal link of the applications.

In the 100-year period until today, the country's economy has experienced many different experiences regarding basic economic approaches. Tax amnesties have been resorted to in various periods in order to prevent or at least mitigate the effects of economic crises, natural disasters, cyclical strategic and geopolitical risks, other extraordinary situations and global problems in the country. At this point, the fact that there was no tax amnesty between 1946 and 1960 is another interesting point that should be investigated.

There are many economic, administrative, financial, psychological, political, social and technical reasons for tax amnesties. Within the scope of the study, it was aimed to evaluate whether there is a relationship between tax amnesties and the economic process of the period. For this purpose, the tax amnesties issued are classified according to the periods when the economic policies implemented in the country differ. In this way, it is aimed to see whether there is a parallelism between the characteristics of the amnesties and the economic policies implemented on a period basis.

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SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL MODEL OF RELATIONS

Mashraboy Xalimova (Andijan State Pedagogical Institute)

Abstract:

This article describes that communication and its main features, psychological aspects of effective communication, psychological exercises for teaching communication, and the study of psychological means of effective communication play a key role in business activities. The science of communication psychology is an in-depth study of the above and other aspects of communication, both theoretically and practically.

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HAVACILIK SEKTÖRÜNDE YAPAY ZEKA İLE İŞE ALIM: FIRSATLAR VE ZORLUKLAR

Mesut Öztirak (İstanbul Esenyurt Üniversitesi)

Özet:

Bu bildiride, havacılık sektöründe yapay zeka teknolojisinin işe alım süreçlerindeki rolü ve etkileri ele alınmaktadır. Yapay zeka, otomatikleştirme ve veri analitiği gibi özellikleriyle havacılık sektöründe işe alım süreçlerini optimize etme potansiyeline sahiptir. Havacılık sektörü, yüksek rekabetin yaşandığı bir alandır ve nitelikli personel bulma ve seçme süreci önemlidir. Yapay zeka, büyük veri tabanlarını analiz edebilme yeteneği sayesinde, daha hızlı ve etkili işe alım süreçleri sunabilir. Başvuruları değerlendirme, ön eleme yapma ve yeteneklerin saptanması gibi aşamalarda yapay zeka algoritmaları kullanılabilir. Yapay zeka tabanlı işe alım süreçleri birçok fırsat sunmaktadır. İlk olarak, süreçlerin otomatikleştirilmesi, işverenlerin daha fazla başvuruyu daha hızlı bir şekilde değerlendirmesini sağlar. Ayrıca, veri analitiği kullanarak, başvuru verilerini ve aday profillerini analiz ederek, işverenlerin daha iyi kararlar almasına ve daha uygun adayları seçmesine yardımcı olur. Bu da işe alım sürecinin verimliliğini artırabilir ve zaman ve maliyet tasarrufu sağlayabilir. Ancak, yapay zeka tabanlı işe alım süreçlerinin bazı zorlukları da vardır. Öncelikle, algoritmaların önyargılı olabileme riski bulunmaktadır. Veri setlerindeki önyargılar, çeşitlilik ve eşitlik konularını etkileyebilir ve aday seçiminde haksızlık yaratabilir. Bu nedenle, yapay zeka tabanlı işe alım sistemleri dikkatli bir şekilde tasarlanmalı ve sürekli olarak denetlenmelidir. Sonuç olarak, havacılık sektöründe yapay zeka işe alım süreçlerinde önemli bir rol oynayabilir. Yapay zekanın insan kaynakları profesyonellerine destek sağlamak ve karar süreçlerini iyileştirmek için kullanılması, havacılık sektöründe daha başarılı ve verimli işe alım süreçlerine katkıda bulunabilir.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

TÜRK KOOPERATİFÇİLİĞİNİN DEĞİŞİM VE DÖNÜŞÜMÜ

Ertuğrul Güreşçi (Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi)

Özet:

İngiltere'nin Rochdale Kasabasında 1844 yılında başlayan modern kooperatifçilik hareketi kısa sürede başta Batı Avrupa olmak üzere dünyanın birçok ülkesinde hızlı bir şekilde yayılmıştır. Özellikle Sanayi Devrimi sonrası yaşanan ekonomik ve sosyal gelişim ve değişim kooperatifleşme konusunda ki toplumsal talebinde temelini oluşturmuştur. Cumhuriyetin ilanından önce 1876 yılında Mithat Paşa'nın öncülüğünde modern sayılmayacak düzeyde olsa da Türk Kooperatifçiliğinin başlangıcı olarak kabul edilen Memleket Sandıklarının kurulması oldukça önemli bir gelişme olarak kabul edilmektedir. Özellikle Atatürk'ün de gayretleri ile Türkiye'de kooperatifleşme batılı anlamda bir çizgiye doğru ilerleme kaydetmektedir. Ancak birçok ülkede olduğu gibi Türkiye'de de kooperatifleşmenin yerel unsurları onun uluslararası kooperatifleşme ilkelerinden ziyade kendisine özgü bir oluşum içine girmesine neden olmuştur. Bu durum Türk kooperatifçiliğinde özellikle katma değer üreten ve toplumsal kalkınmada ki rolünü yer yer sekteye uğratmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, Türk kooperatifçiliğinin değişim ve dönüşümünün tarihsel sürecine kısaca değinilerek gelecekte ki rolünün daha da aratmasının kaçınılmaz olacağından hareket edilerek Türk kooperatifçiliğinde ki değişim ve dönüşümün temellerinin ortaya konulması amaçlanmıştır. Özellikle Covid 19 süreci ve sonrasında yaşanan başta gıda tedarik zincirindeki aksamalar kooperatiflerin ön plana çıkmasına neden olmuştur. Bu ve benzeri küresel krizlerin aşılmasında yardımlaşma, dayanışma ve iş birliğinin esas alındığı bir ortaklık öneren kooperatifleşmenin önemi bir kez daha artmıştır. Türk kooperatifçiliğinde Ahi kültüründen alınan somut örnekler, imece ve benzeri işbirliklerinin oluşturacağı sinerjinin Türk kooperatifçiliğinde değişimi ve dönüşümü kolaylaştırıcı birer faktör olabileceği yaklaşımı ile modern anlamdaki kooperatifleşme ilkelerinin birleşmesi bunu daha da güçlendirebilecektir.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

EVALUATION OF COLORECTAL CANCER MANAGEMENT IN EASTERN DR CONGO

Kitumaini John Munyahali (Universite Evangelique en Afrique)

Abstract

This study aimed to determine the profile of colorectal cancer (CRC) management based on 55 cases out of 129 digestive cancers diagnosed in the digestive surgery, endoscopy, and pathology department of the HGR de Panzi from January 2002 to December 2016. The prevalence of CRC was 42.6%. The mean age of patients was 50.8 years, with a range of 20 to 81 years. The male to female ratio was 2.2.

In 69.1% of cases, the patients had a low socioeconomic status, and 52.7% had a history of hemorrhoids. Rectorrhagia revealed CCR in 49.1% of cases.

The mode of discovery was predominantly emergency in 69.1% of cases, and 58.20% of CRCs were diagnosed by an initial endoscopy of the lower colon.

Adenocarcinoma was found in 94.5% of cases, and 45% of cases required abdominoperineal amputation. Various postoperative complications were experienced by 54.5% of patients, and 25.5% of patients died.

To decrease the occurrence of these types of cancers, it is important to focus on early detection in the population and enhance access to primary healthcare for everyone.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

ÜNİVERSİTELERDE ONLINE EĞİTİM SÜRECİ: YENİ NORMAL Mİ?

Gönül Gül Ekşi (Karatekin Üniversitesi)

Özet:

Online eğitim; 2020 yılında Çin’de başlayan, COVID-19 salgın hastalığı nedeniyle zorunlu olarak geçilmiş olan ve günümüzde de yaşadığımız afetler, salgın hastalıklar gibi olağandışı sebeplerle önemli hale gelmiştir. COVID-19 pandemisi ile hastalığın bulaş riski nedeniyle kişilerin birbirlerine olan sosyal mesafe ile yakınlaşmaktan kaçındığı bir ortamda en önemli gereksinimlerden biri olan eğitim ve öğretim ihtiyacının teknolojik araçların da yardımıyla uzaktan yani online eğitimle giderilmesi zorunluluğu ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu dönemde tüm dünyada; okullar tatil edilmiş ve sonrasında eğitim öğretime uzaktan eğitim ile devam edilmiştir. Türkiye’de de ilk vakaların görülmeye başlanması ile Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı tarafından 23 Mart 2020 tarihinden itibaren online eğitime geçileceği açıklanmıştır. Online eğitim hayatımıza bu şekilde zorunluluk olarak girmiş olsa da günümüzde normal bir eğitim sistemi haline gelmeye başlamıştır. Günümüzde online eğitim artık yüz yüze eğitimin alternatifi olarak değil yeni bir eğitim sistemi olarak görülmekte ve bu dijital eğitim süreci geliştirilmeye çalışılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada online eğitim sürecinin tarihsel gelişim süreci, literatürde yapılmış çalışmalar ve bu yeni normal eğitim sisteminin başta eğitim hayatımıza olmak üzere tüm yaşamımıza getirdiği olumlu ve olumsuz yönler ele alınmıştır.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

COVID-19 AND ITS IMPACT ON SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (CASE STUDY OF HERAT, AFGHANISTAN)

Khaled Sediqian (Ghalib University)

Abstract

This paper is an attempt to analyze the impact of COVID-19 on Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs) in Herat, Afghanistan. This research is descriptive as well as data is first-hand gathered through questionnaire. In addition, a Likert-type questionnaire of 23 questions distributed to the sample. According to the Ministry of Commerce & Industry of Afghanistan. the number of SMEs is not determined in Herat Province and there is no exact figure. The indefinite sample size method is used for SMEs and the sample size is 385 for this research. The questionnaire has been distributed as per the simple random method. According to the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy test, this sample size has 89.8 percent adequacy. From the figures, it can be analyzed that COVID-19 had a negative impact on SMEs in Herat Province, Afghanistan. It highly decreased financial ability, market, and employees' situation, and highly increased the cost of SMEs. Data shows that, at a 95 percent confidence interval, there is no evidence to accept the null hypotheses for all five hypotheses because the significant values are less than 0.05, and it can be analyzed that COVID-19 had an impact on each factor of the study for this reason all research hypotheses accepted

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

THE PLACE AND IMPORTANCE OF CITY HOSPITALS IN THE HEALTH CARE TRANSFORMATION PROGRAMME

Musa Özata (Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi)

Abstract :

The aim of this study is to examine the place and importance of city hospitals in the Health Transformation Programme with its positive and negative aspects. Turkey has been implementing a Health Transformation Programme since 2002. The aim of this programme is to improve health care services at all levels in our country, to increase accessibility, to improve quality and to increase the efficiency of the health care system. The basic principles of the Health Transformation Programme are listed as people-centredness, sustainability, continuous quality improvement, participation, consensus, voluntarism, separation of powers, decentralisation and competition. The objectives of the programme include: restructuring the Ministry of Health as a planning and supervisory authority; moving towards universal health insurance and consolidating social security institutions under a single umbrella; moving towards family medicine; establishing health enterprises with administrative and financial autonomy; facilitating access to information in decision-making processes; increasing motivation of the health workforce; emphasising quality and accreditation; establishing educational and scientific boards to support the system; and institutional structuring in the rational management of drugs and materials. City hospitals play an important role in achieving some of these goals. City hospitals are hospitals affiliated to the Ministry of Health and established through public-private partnerships using the build-operate-transfer model. Their main characteristic is that they are large healthcare complexes with the status of teaching and research hospitals. The aim is to meet all types of healthcare needs of the region's population with the most advanced technological and medical facilities by including all types of healthcare units within them. With advantages such as easy access, modern infrastructure and technology, multidisciplinary services, extensive capacity, contribution to health tourism and increasing efficiency, they contribute to the improvement of health services. However, in addition to the advantages they offer, city hospitals have also been criticised in many ways. For example, excessive size, difficulties in management, high costs to the state due to rent payments, transport difficulties, complexity and environmental impact are some of them.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

BİYO-SENTEZ YÖNTEMİYLE HAZIRLANAN NANOPARTİKÜLLER VE ETKEN MADDELERLE KOMBİNE EDİLEN ANTİBAKTERİYEL JEL

Yiğit Kaan Kızlıer (İzmir Atatürk Lisesi); Şenay Şanlıer (Ege University); Aslı Bayrakdarlar (Ege University);
Güliz Ak (Ege University)

Özet:

Staphylococcus aureus gram pozitif bakterisi, deri ve yumuşak doku yüzeyinde enfeksiyonlara neden olmaktadır. Klaritromisin, geniş antimikrobiyal etkiye sahip olmakla birlikte gram pozitif organizmaları ve atipik patojenleri inhibe etme özelliğine sahip bir antibiyotiktir. Kurkumin, gram pozitif ve gram negatif bakterilerin hücre duvarına tutunarak hücre bütünlüğünü bozan antibakteriyel bir bileşiktir. Bu özellik, projede kekik ekstraktından gümüş nanopartiküllerin (AgNP) yeşil sentez yöntemiyle üretilmesi amacıyla kullanılmıştır. Bu yöntem, toksik olmayan ajanların kullanımını ve hafif reaksiyon koşullarını sağlayarak atığı en aza indirme ve sürdürülebilirliği arttırmayı hedeflemektedir. Çalışmada antibakteriyel etki göstermesi beklenen kurkumin, AgNP'lere yüklenmiş olup, antimikrobiyal özellikteki antibiyotik, nanopartikülün yüzeyine bağlanmıştır. Daha sonra elde edilen nanopartiküller karbopol 940 jel ile birleştirilip jel formülasyonuna getirilmiştir. Etken madde yüklü nanopartiküllerin kimyasal ve morfolojik özellikleri FTIR ve SEM analizleri ile tespit edilmiştir.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

TARIMDA DİJİTAL DÖNÜŞÜMÜN GELECEĞİ VE İÇERDİĞİ FIRSATLAR: TÜRKİYE VE DÜNYADAKİ ENTELEKTÜEL TARIM LİTERATÜRÜNÜN GÖRSEL HARİTASI

Sabiha Kılıç (Hitit University)

Özet :

Dijitalleşmenin gündelik yaşam kadar tarım kültürünü de dönüştürmesi beklenmektedir. Tarımda dijitalleşme türlerine ilişkin farklı bilim dalları tarafından yapılan çok sayıda bilimsel çalışma bulunmaktadır. Doğa bilimleri, teknik bilimler ve sosyal bilimler alanlarında yapılan çok sayıda çalışmada, tarım alanında kullanılabilecek dijital araçların - büyük veri, nesnelerin interneti, artırılmış gerçeklik, robotik sensörler, 3D yazıcılar, sistem entegrasyonu, yapay zeka, dijital ikizler, blok zincir, her yerde bağlanabilirlik (ubiquitous connectivity)- çiftlik sistemleri, değer zincirleri ve gıda sistemleriyle nasıl ilişkilendirilebileceğine ilişkin tartışma sunmaktadır. Ancak bu çalışmaların çeşitliliği aynı zamanda dijital tarım alanında dağınık bir yapının oluşmasına da sebep olmuştur. Öyle ki tarımda dijitalleşmenin farklı biçimlerini ifade etmek için pek çok yeni kavram ortaya atılmıştır: Akıllı Tarım, Hassas Tarım, Tarım 4.0, Hassas Çiftlik, Kararlı Tarım ve Sayısal Tarım. Aslında kavramların hepsi dijital tarımı ifade etmektedir. Bu çalışmada dijital tarım alanında gerçekleştirilen Türkiye ve dünya çapında yapılan bilimsel çalışmaların nasıl gelişme gösterdiği, yerleşik ve ortaya çıkan yeni tema ve konuların neler olduğuna dair entelektüel alanın görsel bir haritası sunulacaktır. Bu amaçla CiteSpace bilimsel haritalama uygulamasından yararlanılacaktır.

CiteSpace bilimsel haritalama uygulaması, ağ analizi aracılığıyla bilimsel bir alanın entelektüel gelişim yapısının görselleştirilmesini sağlamaktadır. Böylece ilgili alanda en çok hangi konuların çalışıldığı, hangi ülkelerde ve kurumlarda yayınların olduğu, en yüksek performansa sahip yazar, yayıncı, ülke ve kurum bilgileri elde edilebilmektedir. CiteSpace bilimsel haritalama uygulaması, araştırma yapılan ilgili bilim alanına ilişkin gelişim sürecinin yıllar itibarıyla görsel ağ haritalarıyla izlenmesini sağlar. Kısacası araştırma yapılan bilim alanına ilişkin zaman çizelgesi sunar. Böylece belirli bir bilimsel alanda yapılacak çalışmalar öncesinde, atıf ve ortak atıf performansına bağlı olarak çalışılacak bilimsel alanla ilişkili ve bağlantılı diğer alanların da keşfedilebilmesine, planlanan alan ve konunun daha iyi anlaşılmasına katkıda bulunulur (Chen, 2017). Dijital tarım literatürünün görsel haritası için Web of Science bibliyografik veri tabanından elde edilen verilerin kullanılması planlanmaktadır.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

PROPOSAL FOR A NEW SERVICE QUALITY SCALE IN SHARING ECONOMY: AN APPLICATION IN TURKISH FREE FLOAT CAR SHARING AREA

Senol Gokmen (Yildiz Technical University)

Abstract :

The aim of this study is to devise a service quality scale specific to the sharing economy, drawing upon customer feedbacks from Turkey's leading car sharing companies. The feedbacks were analyzed using qualitative and quantitative techniques, which ultimately led to the development of a new 6-dimensional service quality scale, tailored for car sharing companies. This scale could serve as a tool for measuring service quality for such car sharing companies. Empirical evidences suggest that Corporate Image, as the 6th dimension, is a crucial aspect of service quality measurement within the sharing economy, alongside Parasuruman's 5-dimensional scale.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

DEĞİŞEN SOSYO KÜLTÜREL HAYATIN DEĞİŞMEYEN ÖZNESİ ÂŞIK ŞİİRİNDE, KIBRIS

Ayşe Duvarcı (Başkent University)

Özet:

Âşık tarzı şiir geleneği bütün Türk coğrafyasında Türk kültürüne katkı sağlayan, halkın sesi olarak halk diliyle onun acı ve sevincini yansıtan toplumsal belleğin mimarlarından biridir. Sözlü kültürün önemli ürünlerinden kabul edilen bu şiirler oluşturuldukları döneme dair bilgi veren, tarihi ve kültürel birer belge niteliği taşırlar. İslamiyet öncesindeki ozan- baksı geleneğinin devamı olan ve 15. , 16. yy.dan itibaren âşık adını alan bu şairler eserlerinde o milletin tarihinden, coğrafyasından, gelenek, görenek ve inanç sisteminden milli ve ahlâki değerlerinden yaşanan sosyal ve toplumsal hayatın her türlü alanından, büyük felâketlerinden veya başarılarından izler taşırlar.

Tarih ve destanın birbiriyle çok yakın bir ilişkisi vardır. Bu çalışmanın amacı ve yöntemi tarihi bir olaydan, Kıbrıs barış harekâtından yola çıkıp ortaya konan önemli âşık şiirlerini analitik yöntemle inceleyerek bu birlikteliğin nasıl kurulduğunu, şiirlerde Kıbrıs barış harekâtına ait aslî unsurların nasıl yer bulunduğunu görmek, harekâtın sebeplerini, harekât anını ve sonuçlarını şiirlerden öğrenmektir. Böylece Âşık şiirinin tarihe tanıklık ederken nasıl dönüştüğü, kendisine sunulan yeni tematik malzemeyi nasıl kullandığı, toplumun acı ve sevincini anlatırken toplumsal bellek görevi yapma işlevini nasıl üstlendiği örnek metinler üzerinden anlaşılacaktır.

Sözlü kültürden yazılı kültüre oradan da elektronik kültür çağına kadar gelen âşık edebiyatı temsilcileri, söze sanat formunu katan kişiler olarak her çağa ve zamana uyacak icralar ile geleneksel formları koruyup onları yeni konularla besleyip, geliştirip zenginleştirerek günümüze kadar varlıklarını korumuşlardır. Sözün gücü, müziğin ritmini kullanarak aldıkları güç ile geleneği yaşatırken toplumsal hafızayı diri tutmak, milli benliği güçlendirmek, bilinciyle hareket eden âşıklar bahsi geçen şiirler aracılığıyla Kıbrıs konusunda tavrı alabilmiş değişen sosyal hayatın değişmeyen öznesi olmayı başarmışlardır.

Kaynaklar gerek Türkiye’de, gerekse Kıbrıs’ta çeşitli kaynaklarda yayınlanmış âşık şiiri metinleridir.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

TRANSFORMATION IN SOCIAL POLICIES TOWARDS ELDERLY CARE SERVICES IN TURKEY: AN ANALYSIS ON SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURES

Hakan Akın (Yuksekt İhtisas Univesity)

Abstract :

Introduction: The increasing elderly population and demographic transformation at the global level necessitate change and transformation in social protection expenditures. According to Turkey's population projections, as of 2022, the population aged 65 and over, which is considered the elderly population, has increased by 22.6% in the last five years. While the proportion of the elderly population in the total population was 8.5% in 2017, it increased to 9.9% in 2022. Population projections show that the elderly population rate will be 12.9% in 2030, 16.3% in 2040, 22.6% in 2060 and 25.6% in 2080. These developments require analysis of the elderly care financing model in terms of socio-economic sustainability, especially the elderly dependency ratio.

Purpose: The aim of the study is to examine social protection expenditures for the elderly in Turkey in terms of financial sustainability.

Method: In the research, literature review and theoretical review methods were preferred within the scope of analyzes based on secondary data sources of the Turkish Statistical Institute (TUIK).

Findings and Conclusion: There may be difficulties in financing social protection expenditures for the elderly in Turkey with only public resources in the long term. For this reason, insurance models covering health and social services can be developed to finance elderly care in the long term. Integration of local governments into elderly care services can be achieved through social service models that are more systematic, in compliance with international legislation and supported by public financing. As a result, we believe that an elderly care insurance model specific to Turkey should be created with the participation of the public sector, private sector and non-governmental organizations.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

FORMATION OF “ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING” IN THE SYSTEM OF CONTINUING EDUCATION OF UZBEKISTAN

Nasiba Naraliyeva (Andijan State University)

Abstract :

This article reveals the transformational aspects of environmental education and upbringing in the system of continuing education of Uzbekistan, that is, the systems of preschool and school education, secondary specialized and vocational education, higher education and postgraduate (doctoral) studies. Modern methods of teaching youth in the areas of environmental knowledge, environmental protection, rational use of natural resources and conservation of biological diversity are covered.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

THE MAIN DIRECTIONS OF THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD INSTITUTION

Manzuraxon Yunusova (Andijan State University)

Abstract :

The article analyzes the issues of social management, poverty alleviation, implementation of public control as the main directions of neighborhood institution transformation in Uzbekistan. The neighborhood uses the instruments of community management in the implementation of the functions embodied in it. It is necessary to mobilize human resources to help the poor in the neighborhood, organize and hold mass national and religious ceremonies, beautify and green the area.

Using the opportunities of the neighborhood institute, the reduction of poverty, the causes of poverty and the reforms being implemented to eliminate it, institutional changes in the system have been studied scientifically. As a school of democracy, the neighborhood should show all its aspects precisely within the framework of public hearings. At the same time, the lack of legislation and methodology for organizing public hearings in Uzbekistan is also a problem. Based on the characteristics of the neighborhood and the nature of the established values, proposals were made to eliminate the problems of public hearing in the neighborhoods.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

MANAGERIAL TRANSFORMATION PROCESS: AN EVALUATION WITH ITS REASONS AND CONSEQUENCES

Sinem Sönmez (Bingöl Üniversitesi)

Abstract :

The fact that the world is in a constant state of change has been one of the most talked-about topics today for many years. The idea that this change acts as a lever, transforming society, determines the importance of the issue. Although the phenomenon we call change may seem singular, it is possible to talk about it having a pluralistic effect in terms of being able to transform the organizational structure it is in, starting with the individual, and subsequently affecting society and the world, creating a snowball effect. In this way, it is possible to mention that more than one stakeholder plays a role in the realization of the mentioned transformation together or separately. The topic based on this study, which is being considered, is also developing in this context. In order to study the subject more in-depth, researchers want to ask how the managerial transformation will take place. Generally speaking, technological developments, digitalization and developments in communication tools have changed the life cycles of institutions, organizations, and individuals. Thus, a transformation occurred. In the organizational context, this situation has brought with it managerial transformation. Because the survival of the structures created by individuals, organizations and societies can often be achieved by the management's ability to implement the right strategies. Accordingly, in the study prepared, first the concept of transformation was explained, and then how managerial transformation occurred was discussed. In this study, in which the compilation method was used, the impact of phenomena such as developing technology and digitalization on managerial transformation and strategic decisions in this transformation were discussed. As a result, the questions and suggestions of the study for future studies are discussed.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

TÜRKİYE’DE FAALİYET GÖSTEREN BANKALARIN DİJİTAL DÖNÜŞÜM KAPSAMINDA VERİ MADENCİLİĞİ İLE ANALİZ EDİLMESİ

Taylan Tutkunca (Çağ University)

Abstract :

Türkiye’de faaliyet gösteren bankaların dijital dönüşüm ile ilgili durumları, finans sektörü üzerinde ciddi değişimler yaratabilir. Bu makalede Türkiye’de faaliyet gösteren kamu, yerli ve yabancı sermayeli bankaların dijital dönüşüm ile ilgili mevcut durumları detaylı bir şekilde incelenmektedir. Çalışma içeriğinde öncelikli olarak bankacılık faaliyetlerinde dijital dönüşümün neden gerekli olduğu vurgulanmaya çalışılmaktadır. Geleneksel bankacılık faaliyetleri, dijital teknolojilerin ortaya çıkışı ve kullanım oranının hızlı şekilde genişlemesi ile birlikte yetersiz kalmaya başlamıştır. Müşteri beklentilerinin, internet teknolojilerinin sağladığı imkânlar doğrultusunda farklılaşması ve teknolojinin hızlıca ilerlemesi, bankaları dijitalleşmeye yönlendirmektedir. Bankacılık sektörü, teknolojik gelişmelerin de etkisiyle hızla dijital dönüşüm süreçlerine ayak uydurmaya çalışmakta ve müşteri beklentilerine cevap verebilmek adına dijitalleşme stratejilerini hızla benimsemektedir. Bu bağlamda, veri madenciliği gibi analitik yöntemler, bankalara ait büyük veri kümelerinden anlamlı bilgiler çıkarılmasına ve bankaların dijital dönüşüm faaliyetleri ile ilgili durumun kapsamlı olarak incelenmesine olanak tanıyabilir. Bu çalışmada Türkiye’deki bankaların dijital dönüşüm ile ilgili faaliyetleri, durumsal analiz ve veri madenciliği alt kapsamında metin madenciliği yöntemleri ile analiz edilmektedir. Bu anlamda bankaların dijital kanallarını geliştirme, mobil bankacılığı yaygınlaştırma, yapay zekâ ve veri analitiği gibi teknolojileri kullanma çabaları detaylı bir şekilde ele alınmaktadır. Ayrıca, müşteri deneyimini iyileştirmek için dijital çözümler sunma, online ve mobil ödeme sistemlerini geliştirme gibi uygulamalar incelenmiştir. Dijital dönüşüm ile ilgili altyapının geliştirilmesi ve bankaların bu alanda gerekli yatırımları yapmaları, operasyonel verimliliğin artması, maliyetlerin düşmesi, müşteri memnuniyetinin artması ve yenilikçilik potansiyelinin artmasında fayda sağlayabilir. Fakat dijital dönüşüm sürecinde karşılaşılabilecek zorluklar da mevcuttur. Özellikle bilgi güvenliğine yönelik endişeler, çeşitli regülasyonlara uyum mecburiyeti, altyapı yatırımlarının getireceği maddi yükler ve kültürel değişim gibi konular bankaların dijital dönüşüm faaliyetlerinde karşılaşılabilecekleri zorluklar olarak düşünülebilir. Sonuç olarak yapılan araştırmada Türkiye’deki bankaların dijital dönüşüme yönelik faaliyetleri ve başarıları incelenerek kamu, özel ve yabancı sermayeli bankalar karşılaştırmalı olarak analiz edilecektir. Ayrıca elde edilen bulgular ışığında, ilerleyen dönemlerde bankaların karşılaşılabileceği potansiyel zorluklar, akademik bir bakış açısı ile değerlendirilecektir. Bu makale Türkiye’deki bankacılık sektörünün dijital dönüşüm ile ilgili durumunu anlamak ve geleceğe yönelik stratejik kararlar almak isteyen işletmeler için değerli bir kaynak oluşturmayı amaçlamaktadır.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

AKTARMASIZ HAVA YOLU TAŞIMACILIĞININ TÜRKİYE’NİN İHRACATINA ETKİSİ

Eyüp Daban (İstanbul Gelişim Üniversitesi); Ebru Nergiz (İstanbul Esenyurt Üniversitesi)

Abstract :

Bu araştırma, doğrudan hava yolu taşımacılığının Türkiye'nin ihracat dinamiklerine olan etkisini kapsamlı bir şekilde analiz etmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Yolcu taşımacılığı, kargo taşımacılığı ve ihracat arasındaki etkileşim, Türkiye'nin küresel ekonomiye daha geniş katılımını sağlamak için potansiyel stratejilerin belirlenmesi açısından oldukça önemlidir. Bu araştırmanın temel amacı, Türkiye'nin hava yolu taşımacılık sektöründe aktarmasız doğrudan yolcu ve kargo taşımacılığının ihracatına katkı sağlayıp sağlamadığını belirlemektir. Ulaşım sektörü küresel ekonominin en az görünen fakat hayati derecede önemli bileşenlerinden birisidir. Çalışmada Türkiye'nin ihracat performansını etkileyen kilit faktörleri belirlemeyi, havacılık ve ihracat sektörlerinin birbirine bağlantılı büyümesini daha iyi anlamayı ve bu bilgileri Türkiye'nin gelecekteki ekonomik büyüme stratejilerini geliştirmede kullanmayı amaçlamaktadır. Hava yolu taşımacılık sektörü ise yolcu ve yük taşımacılığı ile taşıma modları arasında hem dış ticarete hem de ülke ekonomisine katkısı önde gelen sektörlerden biri olarak hızla büyümesini sürdürmektedir. Küresel ekonomide, gelişmekte olan ülkelerin dünya ticaretini kontrol etmeleri ve küreselleşmenin faydalarından pay almaları için uluslararası hava yolu taşımacılığı özel bir öneme sahiptir. Nitekim ithalata veya ihracata konu olan ürünler hava yolu taşımacılığı hizmetlerine konu olmaktadır. Bu araştırma, aktarmasız hava yolu taşımacılığının Türkiye'nin ihracat dinamiklerine olan etkisini kapsamlı bir şekilde analiz etmeyi amaçlamıştır. Bu doğrultuda çalışmada 2015-2022 yılları arasındaki veriler kullanılarak panel veri analizi uygulanmıştır. Çalışmada kullanılan yolcu sayısı ve kargo uçuş sayısı verileri Türk Hava Yolları (THY) veri tabanından elde edilmiştir. Ayrıca çalışmanın bir diğer değişkeni olan ihracat miktarı ise Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu (TÜİK) dış ticaret istatistikleri veri tabanından sağlanmıştır. Çalışmadan elde edilen sonuçlar, Türkiye'nin başka bir ülkeye gerçekleştirdiği doğrudan kargo uçuşları ve yolcu sayısının, o ülkeye olan ihracatı üzerinde önemli bir etkisinin olduğunu göstermektedir.

TEMEL EĞİTİMDEKİ ÖĞRENCİ DAVRANIŞLARININ ÖĞRETMENLER TARAFINDAN NASIL ALGILANDIĞININ ÖĞRETMEN GÖRÜŞLERİNE GÖRE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

Esra D Erkol (Aydın Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi)

Özet:

Temel eğitimde, çocukların öz benlik saygısı ve öz denetiminin gelişmesinin önemi bilim insanları tarafından vurgulanmaktadır (Özbaşı, 2020). Okulun örgütsel kültür yapısı ile örgütsel iklimi ve uygulanan eğitim süreci çocuklara olumlu davranışların kazandırılmasında önemli bir yer tutmaktadır (Özdemir, Sezgin, Şirin, Karip ve Erkan, 2010). Bu bağlamda, 21. yüzyıl becerilerini destekleyen farklı yöntem ve tekniklere yer vermek, farklı bakış açısı geliştirmek öğrenci ve öğretmen motivasyonunu pozitif yönde etkilemektedir (Uçak ve Erdem, 2020). Okul iklimini oluşturmada önemli bir yere sahip olan öğretmen yaklaşımından beklenen, öğrencilerin kaynakları verimli kullanmaları konusunda teşvik edici, sürdürülebilirliği sağlama konularında dönüştürücü, iş birlikçi bir lider olması yönündedir. Öğrencilerden beklenen ise, okulda var olan pozitif okul iklimini korumaları, sürdürebilmeleri, akranlarına ve ebeveynlerine yanı sıra okul personel ve öğretmenlerine saygı, sevgi, empatik yaklaşım sergilemeleridir. Aynı zamanda, teknolojiden etkin yararlanma, STEM, Çocuklar İçin Felsefe, Proje Tabanlı Öğrenme farklı yöntem ve teknikleri kullanabilir durumda olmaları da istenen ve arzu edilendir. Ancak eğitimde öğrenilen bilgiyi nitelikli hale dönüştürmek, öğrencilerin öğrendiği bilgiyi farklı bakış açısı ve günlük yaşam deneyimleri ile işe koşarak harmanlaması, var olan dezenformasyonlardan korunması bakımından oldukça önemli olup bu dönüşüm sürecinde öğretmene büyük sorumluluklar düşmektedir. Bu bağlamda, özellikle teknolojinin öğrenciler tarafından bilinçsiz kullanımının düşünmeden yapılan birçok hareketi tetiklediği, okul kültürü ve iklimini olumsuz etkilediği okula devam eden öğrencilerin de bundan payını aldığı görülmektedir (Dağlı, 2018). 21. yüzyılda nitelikli öğrenci davranışlarını inşa etmek, kazandırmak, korumak, sürdürmek ve dönüştürmenin oldukça önemli olduğu görülmektedir. Öğretmenler, öğrenci davranışlarının olumlu ve olumsuz şekillendirilmesinde önemli bir etkiye sahiptir (Korkmaz, 2002). Ebeveyn, çevre ve teknoloji faktörlerinin de etkili olduğu yadsınamaz. Etkin yöntem ve teknikler kullanarak açık ve örtük öğrenme ile oluşmuş okulda ve sınıfta gerçekleşen etkinliklerle, aileden gelen kazanılmış davranış ve becerileri akademik performansa dönüştürmek, bu becerilerin geliştirilmesine destek olmak, Türk Eğitim Sisteminde önemli bir yer tutmaktadır (MEB, 2018a; Talim Terbiye Kurulu Başkanlığı [TTKB], 2017). Bu çalışmanın amacı, temel eğitimdeki öğrenci davranışlarının öğretmenler tarafından nasıl algılandığının ve değerlendirildiğinin incelenmesidir. Araştırma, öğretmenlerin öğrenciye ait sınıf gözlemleri, öğretmenlerin dersi uygulama yöntem ve teknikleri, öğrenciye yaklaşımı, öğrencinin akranlarına olan davranışlarını yansıtmaları bakımından önemlidir. Medikoğlu ve Dalaman, (2018). Öğretmenlerin Derste Karşılaştıkları İstenmeyen Öğrenci Davranışları ve Çözüm Stratejileriyle İlgili yaptığı çalışmasında istenmeyen öğrenci davranışlarının konuşma, bağırma, saç çekmek, derse karşı ilgisizlik, iletişim kuramama, bunun yanında, öğretmenlerin bu davranışlara karşılık bulduğu çözümler olarak uyarma, ceza verme, ödüllendirme, görmezden gelme, rehberlik servisine gönderme sonuçlarına ulaştığı görülmektedir. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu 2023-2024 eğitim öğretim yılı güz döneminde Aydın ilinde ilkök, ortaokullarda görev yapan 15 sınıf ve branş öğretmeni oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada veriler araştırmacı tarafından uzman görüşü oluşturularak "Görüşme Yöntemi" olan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme tekniği ile oluşturulmuştur. Araştırmanın verileri, nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden olan betimsel analiz tekniğine uygun yapılmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında ulaşılan bulgularda, öğretmenler öğrencilerin davranışlarındaki olumsuz durumları daha çok aile ilgisizliği olarak açıklarken, öğretmenlerin var olan davranış problemini küfür, şiddet ve akran zorbalığı olarak ifade ettikleri görülmektedir.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

SAĞLIKTA DİJİTAL DÖNÜŞÜM: ZORLUKLAR VE BEKLENTİLER

Murat Topaloğlu (Trakya Üniversitesi); Egemen Tekkanat (Trakya Üniversitesi)

Özet:

Sağlık sektöründe dijital dönüşüm, son yılların en önemli odak noktalarından biridir. Hız kesmeden gelişen teknoloji ve artan dijital varlıklar, sağlık hizmetleri yönetiminde köklü değişikliklere yol açmıştır. Dijital dönüşüm, sağlık hizmetlerinde yapay zeka çözümlerinin erişilebilir hale gelmesini ve çözümlerin hız kazanmasına destek vermektedir. Sağlık 5.0'ın bize sunduğu teknolojiler ile kişiye özel tedavi, erken tanı süreci ve tedavinin takibi konularında büyük avantajlar sağlamaktadır. Dijital dönüşüm, bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerinde veri, bilgi ve süreçlerin dijital ortama taşınması ile etkin ve verimli hizmeti desteklemektedir. Mevcut sağlık sistemindeki yaklaşımlardan yapay zeka ile uzaklaşan yapı, tıbbi ihtiyaçlarla tam olarak eşleşen bir hizmet yelpazesi sunmaya başlamaktadır. Bu çalışma; sağlık sektöründe dijital dönüşümün temellerinden başlayarak, mevcut teknoloji uygulamalarını, karşılaşılan zorlukları ve gelecek trendleri ele alacaktır.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

1928 LETTER CHANGE AND IT'S REFLECTIONS ON CYPRUS

Emine Kısıklı (Başkent University)

Özet:

Cyprus, which was conquered by the Ottoman Empire in 1571, remained under Turkish rule for 307 years and was leased to England on June 4, 1878 with the sovereign rights remaining in the Ottoman Empire. However, at the start of World War I on 5 November 1914, Britain unilaterally annexed Cyprus. This annexation was approved by Türkiye with the Treaty of Lausanne on 24 July 1923. After the annexation the British, who ended the Office of mufti, established the institution of Fatva Emini and connected the Foundation Administration to the colonial administration through the person appointed as Fetva Emini. While the British took control of the economic and spiritual power of the Turkish Cypriot community with these regulations, they did not impose any restrictions on the foundations under the control of the Greek Orthodox Church. Stuck in the face of this attitude of the British, the Turkish Cypriot community was divided into two groups; the old elites loyal to the British Colonial Administration and the Kemalist Populists, consisting of educated youth and merchants, who took Turkey as an example. Kemalist Populists, who did not want to break their cultural ties with Turkey, were closely following the developments in Anatolia. For the Kemalist Populists, the 1928 letter change was the most important means by which the Turkish Cypriot community would continue its ties with Anatolia. The Turkish Cypriot Teacher's Association decided in 1928 that the Turkish Cypriot community should also apply the Latin letters that Turkey was preparing to accept. This decision was also adopted by the British Colonial Administration.

This declaration; it aims to reveal the transition process of the Turkish Cypriots from Arabic Letters to the new Turkish letters based on the Latin alphabet, simultaneously with Turkey, and the developments experienced in this process, mainly in the Turkish Cypriot Press.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

IMPORTANCE OF LIFE SKILL EDUCATION

Anjali Dave (Waymade College of Education)

Abstract :

Life skills education aims to enhance a student's overall development, encompassing the cultivation of spiritual values, physical well-being, and psychological resilience. It involves fostering social skills, moral integrity, and mutual respect for oneself and others, while also nurturing qualities such as courage, initiative, creativity, and adaptability necessary to navigate the challenges of daily life. It is acknowledged that while schools play a significant role in students' upbringing, the primary responsibility lies with parents or guardians. Schools, therefore, collaborate with families, emphasizing mutual respect, trust, and shared responsibility to ensure the holistic development of students.

Creating a positive and supportive learning environment within schools, characterized by cooperation among students and staff, is a key aspect of life skills education. A positive school culture, combined with realistic academic expectations, facilitates students in reaching their educational goals. Adolescence, marked by exploration and growth, requires guidance in decision-making, problem-solving, critical thinking, interpersonal relationships, self-awareness, empathy, stress management, and emotional regulation. While teenagers may resist parental involvement, it is essential to recognize signs of distress or behavioral issues that may indicate a need for professional intervention. Adolescents benefit from both parental support and community-based programs like the Family Life & Life Skills Education Program, which offer additional resources and guidance to navigate the challenges of adolescence effectively.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

IMPACT OF MALTHUS THEORY IN POPULATION GROWTH OF INDIA

Rudrakshi Jay Hariyani (Waymade College of Education)

Abstract :

Malthus theory is given by Thomas Malthus was an 18th-century economist, in England this creates a situation where the population can eventually outstrip the available resources, leading to potential scarcity, poverty, and social issues. Economists are torn between two theories; one that state's population increase and growth help a nation's economy by stimulating economic growth and development and another that bases its theory on Robert Malthus' findings.

Malthus states that population increase is detrimental to a nation's economy due to a variety of problems caused by the growth. This theory help us to know the rate of population increases in per year ,and the utilization of population with acquire resources is important , India is trying to cope up from this situation ,our Indian population are educated enough and the most of the people are working in all countries ,they are helping countries to improve the economic growth. With this article researcher trying to show the condition of Present India with Malthus theory.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

CORRELATION BETWEEN EPIGENETIC MECHANISMS AND SCHIZOPHRENIA

Inas Mayda El Zahwa (Karabuk University); Ufuk Karadavut (Karabük Üniversitesi)

Abstract :

Schizophrenia is the most severe psychobiological disorder and the incidence is noticeably increased. To determine how severe it is, Institute of Health Metrics and Evaluation have examined if schizophrenia affects approximately 24 million people or 1 in 300 people (0.32%) worldwide. If schizophrenia is left unaware and untreated, it will lead to impaired social functions, experience stigma, worse symptoms, and decline in quality of life. It is confirmed by etiology of schizophrenia are overlapping and complicated. Genetic predisposition is substantial with estimated heritability of 77% and environment accounts 10% for a significant fraction of liability to schizophrenia. Several genes have been identified in constituting susceptibility to schizophrenia up to now. The aim of this paper has been to analyze correlation between epigenetic mechanism and development of schizophrenia. The systematic review summarizes the current knowledge linking schizophrenia to epigenetics, based on PubMed and Web of Science online database. Three mechanisms were considered : DNA methylation, histone modification, and crosstalk of DNA methylation and histone modification. On the basis of literature review, few of findings revealed correlation with epigenetic modulations of genes regulating neurotransmission, neurodevelopment, neurogenesis, mRNA expression, and alterations in gamma synchrony typically seen in schizophrenia. Many studies have identified epigenetic alterations in sample obtained from schizophrenia patients, and due to result need to be further confirmed across multiple studies. A better understanding of epigenetic effects on the development and progression of schizophrenia may help in the early diagnosis to increased range of treatment options. If the causality of correlation between epigenetic and schizophrenia was demonstrated, therapeutic drugs could be developed on the target epigenetic alterations.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

FABRICATION OF HYDROPONIC SYSTEM FOR SMALL SCALE FARMING

Tze Ching Ong (Politeknik Kuching Sarawak); Julius Anak Apat (Politeknik Kuching Sarawak); Andy Anak Buja (Politeknik Kuching Sarawak); Rossalinda Bintang Anak Jerry (Politeknik Kuching Sarawak); Carlvina Radan Anak Chayak (Politeknik Kuching Sarawak); Angel Chai Ling Tiong (Kuching Sarawak Politeknik); Chung Mee Tiong (SJK Chung Hua Sungai Tapang Batu Kawa)

Abstract :

Traditional farming, which relies on soil to grow plants, has a significant impact on natural ecosystems and biodiversity on Earth. Moreover, it poses risks to human health due to excessive use of pesticides, fertilizers, soil sterilization, and monocultural crops. In contrast, modern farming ideas advocate for hydroponic systems with indoor farming techniques and controlled-environment technology as a potential solution to these problems. This project entails conducting a survey-need-analysis and fabricating a hydroponic system for small-scale farming. The system can be divided into three main parts: the upper part, middle part, and lower part. The upper part comprises a wooden support frame with dimensions of 60cm × 60cm. In the middle part, a pipe system was utilized for the hydroponics. This involves drilling holes into pipes with an 80mm diameter and 600mm length to accommodate net pots. Additionally, four pieces of 15cm length from a 40mm diameter pipe were cut to serve as connectors with PVC elbows. The lower part consists of the shield main frame made of boltless steel, measuring 82cm. The survey-need-analysis results indicate that the sample from flat and condominium dwellers had a mean score of 4.7, followed by city residential areas with 4.3, and villages with 3.5. These results suggest a high demand for the hydroponic system, particularly among residents of flats and condominiums. Additionally, the hydroponic system has been shown to operate effectively. With an approximate cost of RM340, it is highly affordable and suitable for condominium and flat residents due to its portability.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

TEACHER COMPETENCY : REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Farhin D Rathod (Waymade College of Education)

Abstract :

The objective of this review is to study teacher competency and its scale. In the previous studies, it was found that the samples were selected from the Pre-service and In-service teachers whereas in the review. After reviewing the significant and related literature as stated above clearly indicates teaching competency play important role for identification and explanation of the new dimensions of teaching of teachers. Most of the reviewed studies were found to have adopted random sampling method Most of the previous studies were found to have used readymade research tools to collect data. the review of previous studies conducted in India that most of studies were conducted Prospective teacher, teacher empowerment scale, school well-being scale, teaching aptitude teaching skills teaching aptitude .Previous studies found reliability and validity for Standardization research tool.Competency scale for pre-service students Teacher Self-Efficacy Scale. Very few studies were found to be conducted on the Construction and standardization of teacher competency scale. Areas of previous studies were limited to particular part, area but the not study covers Central zones of Gujarat State.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

AFRİKA'DA YAŞAYAN VE SEYAHET EDEN SITMA HASTALIĞI OLUŞMA ETKİSİ

Ashwaq Ahmed Burale (Karabük Üniversitesi)

Özet:

Sıtma, sıcak iklime sahip bölgelerde ortaya çıkabilen parazitlerin neden olduğu bir hastalıktır. Sıtma, geçmişte oldukça eskiye dayanan ve maalesef 2020 yılında dahi ölüme neden olabilen bulaşıcı bir hastalıktır. Türkçe'deki, adının "ısıtmak" deyiminden geldiği sanılmaktadır. Etkeni bulunmadan önce, daha çok bataklık ve sulak alanlarda görülmesi nedeniyle, hastalığın akşamdan sonra bataklıklardan salınan zehirli gazların / kokuların soluması ile oluştuğu sanılır ve geceleri evlerini kapatanlara bu hastalığın bulaşmayacağına inanılırdı. Sıtma, çok eski yıllardan beri bilinen ve birçok düşünür tarafından insanlıkla birlikte var olduğuna inanılan bir hastalık olup, tıbbın tanımladığı ilk hastalıklardandır.

Etiyoloji: İnsandan insana bulaşması için kan temasının olması gerekir. Sivrisinekler, sıtma paraziti taşıyarak hastalığa sebep olabilir. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü'nün (DSÖ) güncel verilerine göre, sıtma paraziti nedeniyle 2018 yılında 228 milyon kişi enfekte olmuş ve yaklaşık 405 bin kişi hayatını kaybetmiştir. İnsandan insana doğrudan bulaşmamaktadır. Ancak sivrisinekler aracılığıyla insandan insana aktarılabilmektedir.

Semptomları: Sıtma olan kişiler zaman zaman atak geçirirler. Bu ataklar genelde titreme ile başlar ve yüksek ateş ile devam eder. Belirtiler tipik olarak sivrisinek tarafından ısırıldıktan sonraki birkaç hafta içinde başlamaktadır.

Değerlendirme: Tüm toplumlarda sıtmanın çok yaygın olduğu bilinmektedir. Sıtma ölümlerinin bir özelliği de bir milyonun beş yaş altı çocuklarda görülmesidir. Her yıl meydana gelen, yaklaşık 10,5 milyon, beş yaş altı çocuk ölümünün %11-12'sinin nedeni sıtmadır. Afrika'daki ülkelerin hemen tamamında, GSMH'nin %1-5 sıtma nedeniyle kaybedilmektedir. Hastane yataklarının %3-10'u hekim polikliniklerinin %20-30'u sıtmalı hastalar tarafından meşgul edilmektedir. Sıtmanın her klinik kursu insanları en az 12 gün üretimden alıkoyar. Akut döneminde (birinci klinik kursta) tedavi edilmez ise kolayca kronikleşir ve sürekli yineleyen bir hastalık haline gelir. İnsanlarda oluşturduğu anemi, halsizlik ve bitkinlik nedeniyle gerek fizik ve gerekse ussal üretim gücünü çok düşürür. Günümüzde bu bölgeler hızla ticarete açılmaktadır. Ulaştırma olanaklarının da artmasıyla bu bölgelerde yaşayan nüfustaki hareketlilik bölge boyutunu aşarak ülke yüzeyine ve hatta dünya ölçeğine yayılmaktadır.

Tedavi ve sonuç: Endemik bölgelere seyahat edenlere kemoproflaksi başlanmalı ve döndükten sonra dört hafta daha devam edilmelidir. Bu amaçla falciparum sıtmasında, gebelerde ve çocuklarda da güvenle kullanılacak ilaç klorakindir. Klorakin dirençli endemik bölgeye gidenlere ise meflokin veya tetrasiklin önerilir. Son yıllarda dış kaynaklı vakalar, göçler, mevsimlik işçiler ve programdaki aksaklıklar nedeniyle import olgularda bir artış olmuştur. Sıtmanın yayılımını önlemek için endemik bölgelere seyahat edecek olan kişilere; koruyucu ilaç kullanılması, sivrisineklere karşı bireysel tedbirlerin alınması (sineklik, cibinlik ve sinek kovucu ürünler kullanmaları gibi), eğitimlerin verilmesi ve ateşi olan hastaların erken tanınması anahtar uygulamaları.

ÇOCUKLAR İÇİN FELSEFE (P4C) İLE ÖĞRETİM TEKNOLOJİLERİ DERSİ İŞLEYİŞ SÜRECİNİN ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARINA YANSIMALARI

Ramazan Akan (Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi)

Özet:

Öğretim teknolojileri öğrencilerin daha etkili ve etkileyici bir şekilde öğrenmelerini sağlamak için teknolojiyi eğitim sürecine entegre etmeyi amaçlamaktadır (Kaya, 2019; Ömrüuzun, 2019). Öğretim teknolojileri, dijital araçların kullanımıyla öğrenme deneyimlerinin zenginleştirilmesi, çevrimiçi öğrenme platformlarının ve araçlarının geliştirilmesi, uzaktan eğitim olanaklarının artırılması gibi alanları kapsamakta iken, öğretim teknolojileri ile felsefe de ise, teknoloji araçlarının kullanımıyla felsefi düşünceyi teşvik etmek, felsefi kavramları öğretmek ve tartışmak için yeni yollar bulmak yer almaktadır (Yiğit vd., 2006). Çevrimiçi tartışma platformları, sanal sınıflar ve interaktif öğrenme araçları öğrencilere felsefi konuları daha derinlemesine keşfetme ve analiz etme imkânı sunarak, öğrencilere hem teknolojiyi etkili bir şekilde kullanma becerisi kazandırır hem de felsefi düşünme yeteneklerini geliştirmelerine yardımcı olmaktadır (Akçay & Sayar, 2019; Sırakaya, 2019; Şahin, 2019; Yiğit-Koyunkaya & Tataroğlu-Taşdan, 2019). Öğretim teknolojilerinin çocuklar için felsefe ile dönüşümü, eğitimde daha derin düşünmeyi teşvik eden ve öğrenme sürecini etkileyen birçok yeniliği de içermektedir (Direk, 2008). Öğretim teknolojileri ve felsefe, eğitimde teknoloji kullanımını ve felsefi yaklaşımları birleştirerek öğretim süreçlerini geliştirmeyi amaçlar. Bu bağlamda, öğretim teknolojileriyle entegre edilmiş felsefi düşünme becerilerini geliştiren programlarda eleştirel düşünme, problem çözme ve etik değerlendirme gibi beceriler kazandırmayı hedeflemektedir (2017 yılı Orta Vadeli Program, TTKB, 2017, MEB, 2005). Bu çalışmanın amacı, çocuklar için felsefe (P4C) ile öğretim teknolojileri dersi işleyiş sürecinin öğretmen adaylarına yansımalarının değerlendirilmesidir. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu 2023-2024 eğitim öğretim yılı güz döneminde Bursa ilinde Uludağ Üniversitesi felsefe bölümü öğretmen adayları oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada veriler araştırmacı tarafından uzman görüşü oluşturularak görüşme yöntemi olan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme tekniği ile oluşturulmuştur. Araştırmanın verileri, nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden olan betimsel analiz tekniğine uygun yapılmıştır. Betimsel analiz, bir olayı veya bir durumu objektif bir şekilde tanımlama, açıklama ve betimleme sürecidir. Betimsel analiz, genellikle gözlem ve veri toplama süreçlerini içermektedir. Çalışma kapsamında ulaşılan bulgularda, felsefe öğretmen adaylarına eleştirel düşünme becerilerini geliştirme fırsatı sunarken, öğrencilerin felsefi kavramları sorgulama ve analiz etme yeteneklerini de güçlendirir. Aynı zamanda, felsefe öğretmen adaylarına teknolojinin etik boyutlarını ve sosyal etkilerini daha derinlemesine düşünme fırsatı sunarak, teknoloji kullanımının sınırlarını ve potansiyel etkilerini daha iyi anlamalarına yardımcı olmaktadır. Öğrenme ortamlarının tasarımı felsefi düşünce, öğretmen adaylarına öğrenme ortamlarını daha etkili bir şekilde tasarlama ve öğrencilere daha derin bir öğrenme deneyimi sunma becerisi kazandırdığı ulaşılan sonuçlar arasında yer almaktadır. Çalışmada ulaşılan sonuçlar arasında, bireylerin, eleştirel düşünme becerilerini geliştirerek etkileşimli teknoloji araçlarını nasıl entegre edeceklerini öğrendikleri, sanal gerçeklik (VR), Arttırılmış Gerçeklik (AR), Yapay zekâ (AI) ilgili deneyimleriyle gerçeklik algılarını, yapay zekâ etik sorunlarını sorgulayarak bilgisayarların düşünme yeteneğini, duygusal zekâyı ve insan ile makineler arasındaki ilişkiyi felsefi olarak değerlendirebildikleri görülmüştür. Çalışmada, öğrenci merkezli öğretim yaklaşımlarından çocuklar için felsefenin, öğrenci merkezli öğretim yaklaşımlarını benimseme konusunda rehberlik edebileceği, öğretmen adaylarının felsefi soruları keşfetmeleri ve kendi öğrenme yolculuklarını şekillendirmelerine izin veren teknoloji destekli öğrenme ortamlarını nasıl oluşturacakları sunulan öneriler arasında yer almaktadır.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

STUDENT LEARNING STYLE USING THE KOLB MODEL WHILE VISITING THE SELANGOR OBSERVATORY

Tengku A Razak Tengku Radzitan Mardziah (Sultan Idris Shah Polytechnic); Ibrahim Asma (Sultan Idris Shah Polytechnic)

Abstract:

The observatory offers educational technologies that makes it enjoyable for students to engage with the actual world while learning. Thus, this study applies the Kolb model to examine how students learn while they visit the Selangor Observatory. The four processes—concrete experience, reflective observation, abstract conceptualization, and active experimentation—are highlighted in Kolb's model. Throughout the process, students' learning styles can be identified as Accomodator, Divergent, Convergent, or Assimilator. Process the data in SPSS by examining the mean value of the 52 students that were chosen as respondents. , The study's results indicate that the mean value of the learning style is Assimilation (4.08), Divergent (3.99), Convergent (3.77), and Accomodator (3.69). It means that students there more value on the assimilation approach when visiting the Observatory.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

BEYİN DONANIMSA, AKIL YAZILIM, DÜŞÜNMEKSE BEDAVA! THESEUS'UN GEMİSİ İLE DÜŞÜNMEYE YOLCULUK ÇOCUKLAR İÇİN FELSEFE (P4C) ATÖLYESİ THESEUS' UN GEMİSİ İLE DÜŞÜNMEYE YOLCULUK ÇOCUKLAR İÇİN FELSEFE (P4C) ATÖLYESİ: (BİR P4C UYGULAMASI)
Ramazan Akan (Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi); Esra D Erkol (Aydın Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi)

Etkinliğin Adı: " Theseus' un Gemisi ile Düşünmeye Yolculuk Çocuklar İçin Felsefe (P4C) Atölyesi: Bir P4C Uygulaması."

Hedef Kitle: Her meslekten lisans düzeyinde öğrenim görmekte olan veya gören, her branş ve kademededen öğretmen, akademisyen ve yetişkinler. Katılımcı Sayısı : Toplam en fazla 50 kişi. Süre: 90 + 30 dakika. Etkinliği Yaptıracak Kişiler ve Projedeki Görevleri Dr. Ramazan AKAN, Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi Eğitim Bilimleri Dr. Öğretim Görevlisi / MEB Başöğretmen Sınıf Öğretmeni / P4C Uzmanı ve İçerik Geliştiricisi / P4C Yazarı. Uzm. Esra Duygu ERKOL Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi Yüksek Lisans Mezunu / Okul Öncesi Uzman Öğretmen / P4C Uzmanı / P4C Yazarı Etkinliğin Amacı: Çocuklar için Felsefe (Philosophy for Children), çocukların düşünme ve iletişime geçme kabiliyetlerini geliştiren, öğrenme ve öğretmeye dair kendilerine olan saygılarını destekleyen ve akademik becerilerini geliştiren bir yaklaşım olarak değerlendirilir. Üst Düzey Düşünme Becerileri atölyelerinden oluşan program; toplumsal konular bağlamında, katılımcıların hem bilişsel, sosyal, duygusal beceri gelişimlerini hem de mesleki yeterliliklerinin değişimini ve artışı destekleyecektir. Uygulanacak Yöntem: Sokratik Sorgulama, Oyunlaştırma, Öyküleme, Tartışma, Beyin Fırtınası. Anahtar Kelimeler: Çocuklar İçin Felsefe, Yaratıcı Düşünme, Eleştirel Düşünme Etkinliğin Nasıl Yapıldığı (Ayrıntılı Uygulama Planı vb.) 1. Uyarının sunulması (The stimulus) 2.Tartışılacak Konu/kavram/soruların belirlenmesi (The agenda) 3. Sorgulama topluluğu (Community of Inquiry / The dialogue)

4. Değerlendirme (The assessment) 5. Pekiştirici felsefi etkinlik ve uygulamalar (Philosophical exercises and activities) Eğitimin başında dikkat ve ilgiyi çekebilmek için buz kırıcı bir etkinlik ile başlanır. Ardından seçilen uyarın aracılığı ile tartışma ortamı yaratılır. (P4C) Öğretmenler İçin Bir uyarın yardımı ile soruşturma çukurunun içine katılımcılar çekilir. Soruşturan Topluluk Modeli' ne göre sınıf ortamı; katılımcıların bilgiyi biçimlendirdiği, soruşturduğu, süzgeçten geçirdiği bir topluluk olarak düşünülür. Katılımcılar kendilerini ifade ederken, kimse tarafından yargılanmayacakları garanti edilir. Sabırla başkalarını dinlemeyi ve onların düşüncelerine eleştirel bir yaklaşımla yanıt vermeyi öğrenmek için bu yöntemin ne kadar etkili olduğu yapılan araştırmalar sonucunda bulgulanmıştır. Değerlendirme: Etkinliğin genel değerlendirilmesi yarı yapılandırılmış sorularla gerçekleştirilecektir. UYARAN Materyal: Gemi THESEUS'UN GEMİSİ Çok eski zamanlarda Atinalılar ile Giritliler arasında bir anlaşmazlık olur. Bu anlaşmazlıkta kral Minos'un oğlu Androgeas hayatını kaybeder. Bunun üzerine, kral Minos Atinalılar'a şu cezayı verir. SORULAR -Theseus'un Gemisi'ni Theseus'un Gemisi yapan şey nedir? -Theseus'un Gemisi hala aynı gemi midir? Yoksa başka bir gemi mi olmuştur? -Hızlı ve heyecan verici olay, durum, olgu ile unutkan olmak arasında bir ilişki var mıdır? Varsa nasıl bir ilişki vardır? DEĞERLENDİRME FAALİYETİ Hayal edelim ki sizin de Theseus'un Gemisi gibi bir tasarlamış olsanız bu gemi nasıl bir gemi olurdu? Geminizin adı ne olurdu? Bu geminin süper güçleri nelerdir? Süper gücünü neler yapmak için kullanır? Bir şey o şeyin ayrılmaz bir parçasını değişime zorlasa da onu olduğu gibi kabul etmek kendi özünü koruduğunu gösterir mi? Değişimi, değişime giden süreçler mi belirler? Kendi geminizi çizin. Fen Bilimleri Boyutu Sence bu geminin rengi, şekli, boyutu, hacmi ve kütlesi hakkında neler söylenebilir? Tasarım Aşaması: Sanat Boyutu Sen özellikli bir gemiye sahip olmak isteseydin bu gemiyi nasıl tasarlardın. Tüm boyutlarıyla gemini üç boyutlu olarak tasarla. Değerlendirme: Tasarlanan gemiler hakkında galeri yürüyüşü tekniği kullanılarak akran değerlendirmesi yapılarak en iyi tasarıma karar verilir. ÖZ DEĞERLENDİRME Ne biliyorum? Neyi bilmek istiyorum? Sorularına da cevap aranır.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

THE ROLE OF VEDIC MATHS IN SCHOOL EDUCATION

Dabhi Parixit (Waymade College of Education)

Abstract:

Vedic mathematics, an ancient system of mathematical techniques originating from the Vedas, has gathered significant interest in modern school education. This article delves into the role of Vedic maths in school education, explain its benefits and contributions to students' mathematical learning. Through an exploration of its principles, we uncover how Vedic maths enhances students' mathematical proficiency, problem-solving abilities, and overall cognitive development, thereby revolutionizing the landscape of school mathematics education. In this article researcher inform about the role of Vedic maths in school education, for this secondary data is collected.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN EDUCATION

Krishna Dharmesh Dave (Waymade College of Education)

Abstract :

The internet has a great impact on people in today's time. It has been a continuous source of news, entertainment and education for users around the World. The most innovative of its technology is social media. Social media is a digital technology that allows sharing of new ideas and information through virtual networks and communities. Social media platform allow people to access information in real time to communicate or interact with others. In today's world social media platform have been an integral part of our life and contemporary education, offering both opportunities and challenges to educators, students and institutes. This article examines the advantages and disadvantages of social media in education.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

TECHNOLOGICAL TRANSFORMATION AND CHALLENGES IN EDUCATION

Mukesh Parmar (Waymade College of Education)

Abstract :

The rapid advancement of technology has significantly transformed the landscape of education, offering new opportunities and posing unique challenges. The integration of technology in education has revolutionized traditional teaching methods, providing interactive and personalized learning experiences. Technologies such as virtual reality, artificial intelligence, and online platforms have enhanced accessibility to education, breaking down geographical barriers and offering flexible learning opportunities. Despite these advancements, challenges in technological transformation persist. The digital divide remains a significant concern, as access to technology and the internet varies among students and institutions. Additionally, ensuring the quality and relevance of online content poses a challenge, as the vast amount of information available can be overwhelming. Another challenge is the need for educators to adapt to new technologies and incorporate them effectively into their teaching practices. This requires ongoing training and professional development to ensure that educators are equipped with the necessary skills to navigate the digital landscape. In conclusion, while technological transformation has revolutionized education, it also presents challenges that must be addressed. By addressing these challenges, we can harness the full potential of technology to enhance learning outcomes and prepare students for the future. This research article explores the impact of technological transformation in education and its associated challenges.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

YAPAY ZEKANIN DOLAYLI FAKTÖRLER ÜZERİNDEN EKONOMİK KALKINMAYA ETKİSİ

Güneş Topçu (Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi)

Özet:

Günümüzde, ekonomik kalkınma sadece doğrudan faktörlerle sınırlı kalmamakta aynı zamanda kurumsal, sosyal ve kültürel faktörleri de içermektedir. Bu yüzden ekonomik kalkınmaya geniş bir çerçeveden bakmakta ve ekonomik kalkınmayı etkileyen dolaylı faktörlerden de bahsetmekte fayda vardır. Bu faktörlerden başlıcaları kurumsal faktörler, kültürel faktörler ve eğitim faktörüdür. Bu çalışmanın amacı yapay zekanın ekonomik kalkınmayı dolaylı yoldan etkileyen faktörlere olan etkisini incelemektir. Yapay zekanın sadece ekonomik alanda değil insan hakları, hukukun üstünlüğü ve eğitim gibi alanlarda da ekonomik kalkınmaya katkı sağlaması beklenmektedir. Yapay zekâ sayesinde mevcut hak ve özgürlüklerin hangi şekillerde ihlal edildiği tespit edilebilmekte ve nasıl korunması gerektiği hakkında çözüm yolları bulunabilmektedir. Şirketlerdeki büyük veriyi inceleyen yapay zekâ modelleri bireylere uygun şirket kültürünün gelişmesine katkıda bulunarak bireylerin performanslarının artırılmasında fayda sağlayabilir. Yapay zekâ eğitimde ulaşılabilirliği artırarak fırsat eşitliğine katkıda bulunabilir.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

USING OPEN BOOK EXAM TO ENHANCE STUDENTS LEARNING ABILITY

Abidhussain Momin Manzoorali (Waymade College of Education)

Abstract :

An open book exam permits examinees to refer some material such as their own note book, instructor's note, or books in the course of answering the question in exam. Closed-book exams primarily assess students' ability to recall information accurately and extensively, placing a premium on memorization skills. However, unless carefully designed, this focus on recall can overshadow higher-level cognitive abilities such as problem-solving and creativity. So that open book examination is required for developing students higher order thinking skills. But what are the potential strengths, possible limitations, problems for open book examination and advice to instructor is also necessary to known before using open book examination for enhancing students ability and performance.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

ACTION RESEARCH IN EDUCATION

Dhruvi Patel (Waymade College of Education)

Abstract :

Action research in education is a reflective practice aimed at improving teaching methods and enhancing student learning experiences. It involves a cyclical process of planning, acting, observing, and reflecting to bring about positive changes in the educational environment. This approach allows educators to identify issues, implement strategies, and assess the outcomes to refine their pedagogical practices continuously. One study titled "Improving Classroom Participation to Enhance Academic Performance" focuses on strategies to increase students' active engagement in the classroom. The research aims to explore the reasons behind students' lack of participation and investigates the correlation between classroom involvement and academic success¹. Action research examines the experiences of graduate students in an elementary education master's degree program. The study highlights the challenges and impacts of action research on instructional practices, emphasizing the importance of teacher-led inquiry in fostering educational improvements.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Preeti Shrivastava (Waymade College of Education CVM University Anand Gujarat)

Abstract :

The advent of digital transformation (DT) has captured significant attention from scholars across various disciplines, particularly in the realms of Academic and management. This paper seeks to address the gap in existing research by undertaking a comprehensive thematic analysis to map the evolution of DT research within these domains. As countries, cities, industries, companies, and individuals navigate the complexities of the digital landscape, understanding the trajectory and focus of DT scholarship becomes increasingly imperative. Through a systematic review of the literature, this paper identifies key themes, trends, and shifts in DT research, providing insights into the evolving discourse and shedding light on areas ripe for further exploration. By elucidating the thematic evolution of DT research in business and management, this paper aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of the challenges and opportunities presented by digital transformation in contemporary society.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

STATUS OF EDUCATION IN MODERN INDIA

Sarita Soy (Waymade College of Education)

Abstract:

India has a rich tradition of imparting knowledge . Many branches of the knowledge system had their origin in India. Education was considered a higher virtue in ancient India. A major transformation in the education system can be observed from the pre and post British rule till today in India. Initially, children were educated in Gurukul which was later modified and the modern education system was introduced.

In India the Constitution committed six fundamental rights of which one was the Right to Education. It allowed free education for every child of between the ages of 6 to 14 years. Education in India is a concurrent list subject. Under Article 45 in DPSP ,it was mentioned that the government should provide free and compulsory education for all children up-to the age of 14years within 10 years from the commencement of the constitution.

As this was not achieved Article 21A was not achieved the 86th constitutional Amendment Act of 2002 making elementary education a fundamental right rather than a directive principle. Article 45 was amended to provide for early childhood care and education to children below the age of six years.

To implement Article 21 A the government legislated the RTE Act .under this act, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan got a further impetus. SSA aims to provide universalization of Elementary Education in a time bound manner.

In conclusion the status of education in India has improved significantly over the years, but several challenges still need to be addressed. The government's initiative ,such as the Right to Education Act, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan have played a crucial role in improving the situation but more needs to be done.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

THE SIGNIFICANT OF APPROACHES, METHODS AND TECHNIQUES IN TEACHING SCIENCE

Priyanka Gopali Yadav (Waymade College of Education)

Abstract :

This article Examines the critical role of approaches, methods and techniques in the effective teaching of science. Drawing upon recent literature in the field of science education. This article explores the various approaches, methods and techniques utilised by educators to enhance student engagement, understanding and retention of scientific concepts. This article highlights the importance of selecting appropriate pedagogical strategies based on learning objectives, student characteristics and subject matter. Additionally this article discusses the impact of innovative teaching approaches such as inquiry based learning, hands on activities and Technology integration on student learning outcomes in science education. Practical implications for educators and recommendations for future research are also discussed.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

DIGITALIZATION OF EDUCATION – IMPACT ON SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS IN GUJARAT

Manish Nandkishor Gupta (Waymade College of Education); Hitesh Patel (M. B Patel College of Education)

Abstract :

The complete education structure motivated to come out from regular classrooms teaching to flexible technological facilities. Teachers wanted to move to the online mode to teach students as a effect of this facilities. The main purpose of the study is to discover the positive and negative impact of digitization of education on secondary school teachers in Gujarat state along with providing some suggestions in order to get better towards online teaching and learning. A qualitative as well as qualitative research plan was adopted in this study. The method of observation and case studies from previous studies were taken to reach out to the main objective. For analyzing purposes, a percentage analysis was used. According to the results of this study, secondary school teachers are facing a lot of problems such as annoyance, anger, depression and disturbance of their social life in this digital education stage. Though, some constructive things for teachers include a growth and development in teachers' future and career, as they are now familiar with technology. The percentage analysis additionally confirms that the negative impact of online education on teachers outweighs the positive counterparts. The study also provides suggestions for making online teaching and learning more comfort and easier.

Keywords: Digitalization, Education, Secondary School Teachers

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

TRANSFORMATION IN EDUCATION

Sonal Sarkar (Waymade College of Education);

Abstract:

Reconceptualizing the entire educational system, including the curriculum, pedagogy, assessment techniques, and technology utilisation to generate customised, dynamic learning experiences, is the essence of education transformation. Overcoming conventional teaching paradigms, resolving gaps in access to high-quality education, and preparing students for a world that is becoming more complicated and linked are some of the major issues. The opportunities are significant, though: transition presents a chance to develop the critical thinking, resourcefulness, and teamwork abilities necessary for success in the twenty-first century. Education can become more inclusive, equitable, and responsive to the needs of diverse learners by embracing innovative approaches like project-based learning, competency-based assessment, and digital learning platforms. This will ultimately enable people to thrive in a constantly changing global landscape. In this regard, Ministry of Education of India, launched National Education Policy – 2020. The conscious effort that NEP has taken is one of the steps towards advancement and progression in this dynamic and ever-changing world we are all a part of. Technology and skills lose significance and relevance by the time you're done polishing and perfecting them. One need to make themselves malleable and personify the qualities of a sponge, by making sure to not let inactiveness be an impediment in their journey to succeed in life. The NEP steps up to this task by keeping creativity and innovation in its acumen and making it an imminent priority. The purpose of this study is to investigate about the teachers' opinion regarding the transformation that is going to take place within few years in the educational system. The population sample of this study is 50 in-service teachers of Anand district of Gujarat. The investigation includes an opinionnaire through which teachers can extend their opinion about the transformation of education as per the National Education Policy - 2020. The results may be found that teachers have different opinions related to the changes brought by the government.

To sum up, the transformation of education has the enormous potential to completely change how knowledge is imparted, acquired, and applied. Education can dismantle barriers, foster lifelong learning, and provide people with the confidence and agility to handle the complexities of the modern world by embracing innovation, cooperation, and diversity. Equity, accessibility, and student-centered methods must be given top priority as our educational systems develop further in order to guarantee that every student has the chance to reach their full potential and make a significant contribution to society. We can create a more promising future where education acts as a catalyst for positive change and human flourishing by working together and demonstrating an unshakeable commitment to educational transformation.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

THE ROLE OF PEDAGOGY IN FOSTERING CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS IN SCHOOLS

Santosh Sonya Gavit (Waymade College of Education)

Abstract:

Pedagogy plays a crucial role in developing students' critical thinking skills within the school environment. This article explores the significance of pedagogy in enhancing critical thinking, highlighting various strategies and approaches used by educators. Through a review of relevant literature, the article examines the relationship between pedagogy and critical thinking, emphasizing the importance of creating a conducive learning environment that encourages inquiry, analysis, and reflection. The article concludes by discussing implications for educators and suggesting future research directions to further enhance the integration of critical thinking in pedagogical practices.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

PEACE EDUCATION IN 21ST CENTURY

Nirali Soni (Waymade College of Education)

Abstract:

Peace Education is gaining popularity, among society, organizations, and government agencies recognize the importance of such education. The aim of peace education is to draw out, enrich, deepen and place in context students' thinking about the concept of peace. There are many approaches to peace education, many of which are based on ideology, practical experience, and good intentions. Peace may depend on educating future generations into the competencies, perspectives, attitudes, values, and behavioral patterns that will enable them to build and maintain peace in 21st century. The need for peace education is greater than ever before with a holistic approach to get credibility, status and accountability, peace education is more relevant in view of the recent terrorist attack on World Trade Centre on September 11, 2002, attack on Indian Parliament on December 13, 2001 and the mounting tension for show down between India Pakistan, US and Iraq at present. This article discusses the idea through which awareness about peace education can be created. The authors stressed on imparting peace education in schools.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

IMPORTANCE OF CRITICAL THINKING IN EDUCATION

Kalpesh Patel (DIET)

Abstract:

This study clarified the role of critical thinking abilities in educational procedures and the significance of critical thinking for students enrolled in any kind of educational program. Critical thinking skills development is a crucial component of contemporary educational paradigms and approaches. The goal of this study is to provide a framework for the idea of critical thinking in teaching and learning. The need for education grows with each passing generation as the world becomes more technologically advanced and sophisticated on a daily basis. It is widely acknowledged that critical thinking is an essential component of all learning, especially in the more recent decades. A study makes a broad recommendation regarding the significance of critical thinking abilities.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

THE STAGNATION OF LIBERALISM AS A GLOBAL FORCE AND ITS PROSPECTS FOR REVIVAL

Eray Alim (Batman University)

Abstract:

Liberalism's emergence as a dominant political and ideological force in world politics dates back to the 19th century, if not before. During that period, liberalism's adherents were mainly concerned with issues such as trade liberalization, security management, great power concert and dispute resolution, all of which were dealt with in an environment marked by the absence of a strong institutional framework. In the period following the First World War and culminating in the end of the Second World War, liberalism experienced an expansion in its institutional outreach. During this period, the world witnessed the mushrooming of myriad institutional mechanisms, which sought to tackle a wide range of issues facing the liberal world. For example, NATO, CENTO and SEATO were established to ensure collective security against communist threat, while Bretton Woods institutions sought to facilitate free trade, enhance sustainable development and provide macroeconomic stability. The end of the Cold War and the decline of the rival communist bloc led to an expansion of the liberal sphere, with former socialist countries navigating towards liberal institutions, such as NATO, EU, and WTO – a development that demonstrated the appeal of liberalism to newly independent states. Although some of these states have refrained from embracing political liberalism and its associated principles, the expansion of the free market economy nonetheless testified to the allure of liberalism as an ideology.

This trend has literally changed over the past decade, as liberalism has experienced a period of stagnation, if not retrenchment. This is evident in both the domestic and international realms. In the domestic realm, liberalism began to face challenges from within, as social groups, threatened by migration and inter-culturalism, began to express reactionary attitudes. Economically disadvantaged and socially marginalized, such groups became increasingly disillusioned with liberal values and norms within the Western world. This widespread uneasiness with the current state of affairs found its clearest manifestation in Donald Trump's ascendancy to presidency in the US – the leading liberal power. At the international level, the rise of alternative ideologies such as populism, neo-authoritarianism, conservatism and nationalism pose a significant challenge to the appeal of liberalism as a global force. Although liberalism and its adherents defeated fascism and communism in the 20th century, the question of whether their successors will be able to mount a similar struggle and ultimately prevail over rival ideologies looms large over the future of the liberal world. Additionally, Russia and China's pushback against the US and its liberal allies, along with the possibility of a great power war, provide additional grounds for pessimism regarding liberalism's future. In this paper, I discuss the difficulties facing liberalism, evaluate its capacity to overcome existing challenges, and examine its ability to attract and transform nations outside its ideological boundaries. I also offer counterfactuals as to what might happen should liberalism's stagnation deepen.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN EDUCATION: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF IMPLEMENTING ASSURE INSTRUCTIONAL DESIGN MODEL IN SOCIAL STUDIES COURSE

Cevahir Duman (Özel Sanko Okulları); Melike Özyurt (Gaziantep Üniversitesi)

Abstract:

The study aims to examine the effect of the use of ASSURE instructional design model in Social Studies education on students' academic achievement and permanence, alongside evaluating the practices based on the model with student opinions. Instructional design is a process in which the learning-teaching process, the learning environment and the practices in this process are systematically planned. Instructional design aims to increase the quality of education, the efficiency of the learning-teaching process and to use resources effectively. ASSURE model is an instructional design model developed to serve this purpose. Unlike other models, ASSURE model focuses on the effective use of technology and media resources in instructional design. In the present study, a "one-group pre-posttest" weak experimental design was adopted. The study group of the research consisted of seventh grade students (n=22) studying in a private secondary school in the city center of Gaziantep, Türkiye in the 2023-2024 academic year. The data collection tools of the study were the Social Studies achievement test and a semi-structured interview form by the researchers. The experimental process in the study started with the implementation of the achievement test as a pre-test. Afterwards, the "Journey in Turkish History" unit in the "Culture and Heritage" learning theme of the 2018 Social Studies curriculum was practiced for 10 weeks. At this stage, the unit was taught in accordance with the ASSURE Instructional Design Model, which includes the stages of "Learner analysis, Determination of objectives, Selection of teaching methods, media and materials, Use of media and materials, Learner participation, Evaluation, review and editing". After this stage, the achievement test was administered as a post-test and a focus group interview was conducted with the students. Six weeks after the completion of the experimental process, the permanence test was implemented. In the study, pre-test- post-test achievement scores and post-test- permanence test achievement scores were analyzed with Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test. The data obtained from focus group interviews were analyzed by content analysis. As a result of the quantitative data analysis, it was determined that there was a significant difference between the pretest and posttest achievement scores in favor of the posttest, while there was no significant difference between the posttest and permanence test achievement scores. As a result of the data analysis obtained through focus group interviews, it was determined that the students had positive opinions about the Social Studies course practices designed with the ASSURE model. The students stated that the practices were interesting, increased the desire to listen to the lesson, facilitated learning, reinforced the subject, increased the efficiency of the lesson and the use of technology, and provided active participation and interaction between groups. In this context, the results of the research show that the implementation of ASSURE instructional design model in Social Studies courses is found useful by students and has a positive effect on students' academic achievement and permanence of learning.

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AN EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTS OF ENTERPRISE RESOURCE PLANNING ON THE DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION PROCESS OF ORGANISATIONS

Cemile Nur Çelen (Necmettin Erbakan University); Mustafa Kocaoğlu (Necmettin Erbakan University)

Abstract:

In today's world, where the digital transformation process manifests itself at a dizzying speed, organisations have to carry out different studies and initiatives to adapt to this speed. In the digitalising world, businesses need strong systems in order to follow the changes and innovations, to adapt to the age, to gain competitive advantage and to be successful in this way. At this point, one of the prominent managerial approaches is Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP-Enterprise Resources Planning), which is becoming increasingly important day by day. Enterprise Resource Planning enables the processes to be completed and developed more successfully by following up between different departments of the enterprises. This system is designed for human resources, customer relations, supply chain, accounting, production departments to work integrated with each other. In addition, it is possible to harmonise different units such as logistics, project management, finance, service, distribution, transport and manufacturing with Enterprise Resource Planning. On the other hand, it is also very important to be able to access data faster and more reliably in enterprises. It is expected that the data will turn into corporate information and add value to the enterprises. At the same time, it is very important that enterprises can deliver their products or services to customers with high performance at low cost. This can only be possible with regular operation and monitoring of an effective production distribution process. Enterprise Resource Planning increases efficiency in processes from production to distribution, reduces costs and enables businesses to make a profit. In addition, today, there are software programmes that can follow these processes using computers and Enterprise Resource Planning can follow the whole process in an enterprise from production to distribution. In this study, firstly, the digital transformation process that emerged in the managerial field will be discussed in detail. Then, a conceptual and theoretical framework about ERP will be created and in this context, the types, positive and negative aspects and different uses of ERP will be mentioned. Finally, the effects of ERP on the digital transformation process of organisations will be discussed in detail and the process will be evaluated comparatively.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

METHODOLOGY FOR TEACHING THE SCIENCE OF AGROECOLOGY IN THE FIELD OF AGRICULTURE

Mavluda Q Eshmurodova (Semerkant Devlet Veterinerlik, Hayvancılık ve Biyoteknoloji Üniversitesi)

Abstract:

This article describes the methodology of teaching agroecology in the system of secondary special and vocational education, higher education and postgraduate (doctoral) system of Uzbekistan. It has been revealed that the importance of teaching agroecology is important when growing organic agricultural products, which is becoming a global problem today. The science of agroecology initially dealt with the issues of growing crops and their protection, and today agroecology studies such pressing issues as social, economic, ethical and environmental development issues.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CAREER COMPETENCY LEVELS AND FUTURE PERCEPTIONS OF DECENT WORK AMONG FEMALE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Hasan Bozgeyikli (Selçuk University); İbrahim Halil Can (Adana Kariyer Akademisi)

Abstract:

This research aims to reveal the relationship between career competencies and future perceptions of decent work among female university students by utilizing a relational survey model. Conducted on a sample of 348 female university students, the study employs the Career Competencies Questionnaire and the Future Perceived Decent Work Scale. The findings indicate significant relationships between career competencies and the perception of decent work, particularly highlighting the positive impact of competencies such as networking and career control on this perception. Furthermore, it was determined that career competencies significantly predict future perceptions of decent work. These results demonstrate that career competencies play a critical role in preparing young women for challenges in their work lives and improving their perceptions of decent work. Consequently, this research sheds light on the complex interaction between career competencies and the perception of decent work among female university students, emphasizing the importance of considering these findings in the design of policies and programs aimed at enhancing women's experiences in the workforce. The equal representation of women in the labor market and their access to decent work standards are crucial elements of social and economic development. This study shows that programs aimed at developing career competencies could play a significant role in preparing women for the job market and achieving their career goals.

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VALUE CHAIN INTERVENTIONS FOR WOMEN AT FARM LEVEL: PATHWAYS OF TRANSFORMATION IN AGRICULTURE

Rakhshanda Kousar (University of Agriculture Faisalabad); Hammad Badar (University of Agriculture Faisalabad); Javaria Nasir (University of Agriculture Faisalabad); Muhammad Sohail Amjad Makhdom (Government College University); Aqeela Saghir (University of Agriculture Faisalabad)

Abstract:

The agricultural production systems are important in terms of food security, value addition, employment opportunities and industrial development in sustainable manners. Pulses are important in terms of profitability as well as resource efficiency and sustainable farm production. However, the marketing facilities and value chain are not well developed that hinder the growth of these alternative crops. Problems in the chickpea chains are not limited to production practices only, rather extends to whole chain level. There are also post-production problems too, such as logistical inefficiency, post-harvest losses, lack of value addition and wastage and losses during transportation and marketing. Gender could play important role to improve the farm livelihood in pulses value chains. There is need of development initiatives for empowering women through their participation in pulses value chains or marketing of value-added products as small-scale entrepreneurs and through stronger market linkages. Keeping in view the important role of women in the value chain of chickpea, two interventions were conducted at Mankera Bhakkar, Pakistan. The aim of these research activities was to encourage and support women to utilize their potential at all level of value chain.

The first intervention included the storage and post-harvest management of chickpea. This was the first women training and engagement at this site which sensitized females about their role in pulses value chain. The interaction with women at farm started a process of co-development and co-learning. The second intervention was to develop linkages of women farmers with local and supermarket retailers. It is intended to get a point of sale for value added chickpea produce from stakeholder farmers which will have positive impact on household income. Without being linked into markets they are condemned to produce only for subsistence — better markets can lift them out of poverty. It also ensured the secured and easily accessible marketing outlet for chickpea byproducts and reduction in the transaction costs by limiting the role of intermediaries.

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LAND RIGHT, AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION AND HOUSEHOLD WELFARE IN RURAL PAKISTAN

Rakhshanda Kousar (University of Agriculture Faisalabad); Hammad Badar (University of Agriculture Faisalabad); Muhammad Sohail Amjad Makhdom (Government College University); Javaria Nasir (University of Agriculture Faisalabad); Aqila Saghir (University of Agriculture Faisalabad)

Abstract:

Agricultural transformation has tremendous effects on poverty reduction, food security, and economic growth. The potential impact from unlocking agricultural transformation is large especially for agro-based economies. One of the most commonly absent components of agricultural transformation is insecure property rights. This study investigates the impact of secured property rights on per head expenditures, crop productivity, and rural household welfare, using cross-sectional data of 341 rural households in Punjab, Pakistan. Data were collected from six districts of Punjab in 2013. Land has a strategic position in rural areas because of its multidimensional roles but its distribution is unequal. The study proceeds in two steps. The first-stage estimates the determinants of tenancy arrangements by employing linear probability model. Owner-cultivators are more likely to be males, educated, having physical assets while fixed-rent tenants are more likely to be females, less educated and having fewer assets. The results of the instrumental variable analysis show that secured property rights tend to enhance per head expenditures and farm productivity and reduce the household poverty. The results also show that physical assets like land, farm equipment and human capital like education have positive and significant impact on per head expenditure, farm productivity and have negative and significant impact on poverty level. Policy makers should focus to improve the access to land which is critical to improve welfare and reduce poverty. There is need of revisiting the issue of land tenure security and access to credit by formulating and implementing land reforms in Pakistan.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

CHALLENGES IN LIFE SKILLS AT THE SECONDARY STUDENTS

Pinal Joshi (Waymade College of Education)

Abstract:

Life skills are the abilities enabling an individual for an adaptive behaviour to fulfil the needs and demands of life so that they face the challenges effectively in life. Life skills inculcate healthy, positive and productive progress of an individual for and they establish moral and ethical maturity and enhance the psycho-social skills. Life skills have become the salt and pepper of all individuals related to all aspects of life. Within education, the impact of life skills has become the essence of teaching and learning process. The present study aims on assessing the life skills challenges among the secondary students.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

TRANSFORMATION IN HEALTH

Kalpana Kishorbhai Parmar (CVM Vidyanagar)

Abstract:

Healthcare transformation is being driven by a number of factors, such as disparities, unsustainable costs, access issues, and subpar results. The need for change was most urgently created by shifting social and disease-type demographics, quality and cost concerns, and other factors. One major concern is providing care and financing for medical treatments for patients with chronic illnesses. The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services is currently in charge of several programs under the Affordable Care Act that are designed to reduce costs and raise quality. More care coordination between providers and settings will enhance patient outcomes, lower costs, and improve quality of care, particularly when it comes to avoidable hospital stays, ER visits, repeat diagnostic tests, recurrent medical histories, multiple prescriptions, and harmful drug interactions. For decades, our country has been making small moves in the direction of reduced costs and higher quality. As we transition from episodic, provider-based, fee-for-service care to team-based, patient-centered care across the continuum that provides seamless, affordable, and high-quality care, nurses are in a unique position to lead and contribute to these revolutionary changes in healthcare. A fresh focus on patient-centered care, care coordination, data analytics, and quality improvement is necessary in light of these changes, which call for a new or improved set of knowledge, abilities, and attitudes about wellness and population care. Because of their function, education, and earned respect, nurses are in a position to lead and contribute to the revolutionary changes that are taking place in the healthcare industry. In order to play a significant role in influencing these changes, nurses need to be aware of the forces behind the shift, the regulations requiring practice modifications, and the competencies (knowledge, abilities, and attitudes) required for individual and systemic success. This article explores the forces behind the transformation of healthcare and the part played by registered nurses (RNs) in leading and participating fully in the interprofessional team as we move from episodic, fee-for-service, provider-based care to team-based, patient-centered care that offers seamless, cost-effective, high-quality care. In order to attain the triple aim of improved patient experience of care (including quality and satisfaction), improved population health, and a decrease in the per capita cost of healthcare, nurses must fully collaborate in this new health paradigm.

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HARNESSING THE NUTRITIONAL POTENTIAL OF PLUM (PRUNUS DOMESTICA) AS POWDER IN CUPCAKES

Nighat Raza (MNS-University of Agriculture, Multan); Nabeeha Masood (MNS-University of Agriculture, Multan)

Abstract:

Plum (*Prunus domestica*) is a tropical fruit, which is native to European countries, but it is largely grown in China. The ripened plum is a good source of sugar, calcium, potassium and phenolic compounds. In current research, the local variety of plum was dried by the process of oven drying. After drying, dried plum slices were subjected to grinding and plum powder was obtained. The plum powder was checked for proximate composition (crude fat, crude protein, ash, moisture, crude fiber and NFE). Cupcakes were prepared by using plum powder (0%, 10%, 20%, 30% and 40%) and all-purpose flour (100%, 90%, 80%, 70% and 60%). Prepared product was analyzed for crude fat, crude protein, ash, moisture, crude fiber, NFE, color and texture. Prepared product was checked for sensory acceptance by using 9-point hedonic scale. Considering the composition of plum, nutritional profile of cupcakes were improved. The obtained data were checked statistically by using appropriate model. The result showed that the protein (5.42 - 5.92 %), fat (14.44 - 14.92 %), fiber (1.22 - 1.53 %) and carbohydrates (45.80 - 47.43 %) content of plum powder-based cupcakes were increased but moisture (18.09 -19.74%) and ash (1.24 - 1.68%) content were decreased. The overall acceptability of cupcakes was increased at consumer level due to the addition of plum powder. On the basis of color analysis, texture analysis and sensorial observation it is concluded that the fortification of plum powder in the cupcakes were accepted till 25%.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

THE IMPACT OF WORK ENVIRONMENT ON EMPLOYEES PERFORMANCE

Sandip Gohel (Waymade College of Education)

Abstract:

Ensuring employee performance and preventing excessive stress, which can have a detrimental impact on job performance, require a decent work environment. Job satisfaction and employee performance are influenced by various elements of the workplace. Thus, the purpose of this research is to first examine the link

the relationship between worker performance and the workplace and figuring out how the workplace affects workers' performance at work. Investo Global, a real estate company, was selected for this study based on its feasibility and accessibility. The RAO Soft sample size of 92 study respondents, who will be assessed with a confidence level of 95%, was found to be the target population of the study, with the remaining 5% being.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

IMPORTANCE OF LEADERSHIP FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Sefali Patel (Waymade College of Education)

Abstract:

Leaders and their leadership skills play an important role in the growth of any organization. Leadership refers to the process of influencing the behavior of people in a manner that they strive willingly and enthusiastically towards the achievement of group objectives. A leader should have the ability to maintain good interpersonal relations with the followers or subordinates and motivate them to help in achieving the organizational objectives. Any organization, whether it's a business, school, or government agency, needs leaders to help guide the way. Leaders provide direction and vision, motivate and inspire others, and help create an environment conducive to success by promoting communication and collaboration among team members. In short, leadership and strong management are essential for any organization that wants to achieve its objectives. Leadership is a widespread research area. Leaders hold the key to unlocking the potential of their teams and driving organizational success. Their influence reaches beyond managing day-to-day operations as they shape the workplace culture, inspire innovation, and guide their organizations toward achieving their goals. Leadership is an essential management function that helps an organization to direct its resources for goal accomplishment and enhanced efficacy. Influential leaders are professionals who know how to motivate and guide the employees of an organization to achieve success and impact people. Regardless of job role, one can benefit from learning about the importance of leadership, as it can allow you to contribute meaningfully towards organizational goals.

INCREASE IN TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT DISORDERS WITH THE USE OF CLEAR ALIGNERS

Asad Shamasna (İzmir Kâtip Çelebi Üniversitesi); Beyza Karadede Ünal (İzmir Katip Çelebi Üniversitesi)

Abstract:

Temporomandibular joint (TMJ) disorders encompass a range of conditions affecting the jaw joint and surrounding muscle tissue, characterized by symptoms such as pain, clicking, and limited jaw movement. Clear aligner therapy has become a popular orthodontic treatment method for correcting dental alignments, offering advantages such as aesthetics and removability. However, concerns have been raised about the potential effects of clear aligner use on TMJ health. This review aims to examine the relationship between the use of clear aligners and the prevalence or exacerbation of TMJ disorders. The key findings of these studies have been synthesized to clear up potential mechanisms by which clear aligners may affect TMJ health. Despite limited direct evidence linking an increase in TMJ disorders with clear aligner treatments, several factors should be considered. The intended dental alignments in treatments with clear aligners play a role in the pathogenesis of TMJ disorders. Additionally, factors such as bruxism, muscle tension, and occlusal changes associated with treatments using clear aligners may contribute to TMJ symptoms in some individuals. Furthermore, individual variations in treatment response and the lack of standardized diagnostic criteria for TMJ disorders pose challenges in assessing the true prevalence of TMJ-related issues among clear aligner patients. In cases of persistent or worsening TMJ-related issues during clear aligner therapy, further studies with larger samples and different methodologies are needed. Orthodontists should consider potential complications related to TMJ when recommending clear aligner treatments, especially in patients with pre-existing TMJ symptoms or risk factors. Close monitoring of symptoms and prompt referral to TMJ specialists may be necessary in cases of persistent or worsening TMJ-related issues during clear aligner therapy. In conclusion, clear aligner orthodontic treatments offer many benefits, including aesthetics and patient comfort. However, careful consideration of TMJ health is important. More research is needed to better understand the relationship between clear aligner treatments and TMJ disorders, which will help ensure optimal treatment outcomes and patient care.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

THE DYNAMIC BOND BETWEEN AGE AND TECHNOLOGY

Jostna Rockie Patil (Waymade College of Education, Vallbh Vidyanagar)

Abstract:

This article explores the dynamic relationship between age and technology in the modern era. It delves into how individuals of different age groups interact with and perceive technology, ranging from digital natives to older generations adapting to rapid technological advancements. By examining various studies and trends, the article highlights the challenges and opportunities presented by age-related differences in technology adoption, usage patterns, and digital literacy. Additionally, it discusses the importance of bridging the digital divide to ensure equitable access to technological resources across age demographics. Through a multidisciplinary approach, this article aims to shed light on the evolving landscape of age and technology, including healthcare, education, offering insights for researchers, policymakers, and technology developers to promote a more inclusive, fostering intergenerational collaboration and innovative digital society that empowers individuals of all ages to thrive in the digital age.

NEUROCLIMATE: EXPLORING BRAIN DYNAMICS IN RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Güzin Özmen (Selçuk University); İbrahim Özmen (Selçuk University)

Abstract:

Climate change increases the frequency and severity of natural disasters and has devastating impacts on living beings due to its consequences such as global warming, rising sea levels and imbalance in ecosystems. The climate crisis is one of the leading threats to living beings and their habitats. To understand and make sense of the climate crisis, the human brain, and its ways of making sense of the climate crisis can play an important role in effectively tackling this global challenge.

Neuroimaging research used to understand brain dynamics has a wide range of applications in different disciplines such as psychology, neuroscience, medicine, and environmental sciences. These studies provide information on a variety of topics, from examining emotional reactions to understanding learning and memory processes, to the diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders. Electroencephalography (EEG), one of the most widely used neuroimaging modalities, provides instantaneous brain activity with high time resolution. Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) generates three-dimensional (3D) anatomical images of the brain tissue using magnetic fields and radio waves. fMRI uses MRI technology to measure brain activity and activation maps are obtained with a high spatial resolution of the responses of brain regions to stimuli by monitoring changes in oxygen levels in the brain. By providing information on the functionality of brain regions, these methods can help to investigate the biological basis of responses to climate change. In this context, fMRI is an effective method that can be used to brain map the emotional and cognitive responses associated with the climate crisis.

Neuroimaging research is also important for understanding decision-making processes related to climate change. Analyzing brain activity in assessing climate-crisis-related risks and developing emergency action plans can contribute to the development of effective policy and response strategies. In order to define this multidisciplinary field, this study proposes the concept of NeuroClimate, which differs from the literature in terms of how the human brain makes sense of the climate crisis.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

FRACTAL FUTURES: NAVIGATING THE CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF CASCADING SOCIAL TRANSFORMATIONS

Shama Mushtaq (University of Agriculture Faisalabad); Muhammad Idrees (University of Agriculture Faisalabad); Laraib Manzoor (The University of Faisalabad)

Abstract:

Social transformation, the large-scale and fundamental change in societal structures, values, and institutions, is a continuous process with profound implications. This research delves into the complexities of social transformation, exploring both the challenges it presents and the prospects it offers. The introduction establishes the significance of social transformation in shaping the contemporary world. It highlights pressing issues like globalization, technological advancements, and climate change as key drivers of social transformation. The review section critically analyzes existing literature on social transformation. It explores various theoretical frameworks, including modernization theory, world-systems theory, and dependency theory, to understand how societies navigate change. Additionally, the review examines past and ongoing social transformations, drawing insights from historical and contemporary cases.

The research methodology section details the approach adopted for the study. This might involve a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods. Qualitative methods could include in-depth interviews with individuals and focus groups representing diverse social groups. Quantitative methods could involve large-scale surveys or analysis of statistical data to identify trends and patterns of social change.

The specific results section presents the key findings of the research. This includes the identification of major challenges associated with social transformation, such as widening inequalities, cultural homogenization, and social unrest. Additionally, the results highlight the potential benefits of social transformation, including increased access to opportunities, advancements in social justice, and advancements in sustainability practices. The conclusion draws on the findings to synthesize a comprehensive understanding of social transformation. It emphasizes the importance of addressing the challenges while capitalizing on the prospects for building a more equitable and sustainable future. Finally, the recommendations section proposes actionable steps to navigate social transformation effectively. This could involve policy recommendations for governments, interventions for social organizations, and strategies for individuals to adapt and contribute positively to ongoing societal shifts.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

SUSTAINABLE RURAL TOURISM: A SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION OF RURAL AREA

Jashim Uddin Sarker (The People's University of Bangladesh); Asmaul Husna Megha (The People's University of Bangladesh)

Abstract:

Social transformation is a long-term process that indicates the pathway of an individual or a society from ascribed status to achieved status. The concept of "social transformation" is under-discussed and under-researched in the field of tourism. While a specific market niche travels in rural area to implement sustainable development through diversified tourism activities and focuses on positive transformation of society. The research in this paper presents how sustainable rural tourism development can lead social transformation in local communities of Bangladesh through quality of life (expressed through economic, socio-cultural, and environmental evolution of sustainability). In three rural areas of Bangladesh, where rural tourism is taking place, a questionnaire survey was conducted among local communities that have been there for more than three years. Three hypotheses were designed to examine the impact of rural tourism and sustainable development on society from socio-cultural, physical, economical, and environmental aspects. The result revealed the positive relationship between the pillars of sustainability and social transformation in a rural area with the dimension of rural tourism. Rural tourism contributes economic growth, infrastructural development, social empowerment, cultural preservation, environmental preservation and conservation, social awareness to a local community. This study has identified that sustainable rural tourism development progresses the dimensions of spatial transformation because it improves the quality of life.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

THE LEVEL OF EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN: A STUDY CHHAYABEN RATHOD

Chhaya Raj (Waymade College of Education)

Abstract

Assam has traditionally a patriarchal society just like other states of India. In recent times we see the growing presence of Assamese women in national and international arena. Whatever may be the reason, Assamese women were always visible. Due to print and electronic media, today, activities of Assamese women have got wide publicity. But the irony is that despite their growing presence, we see some worst examples of growing patriarchy which are really paradoxical and can be called threat to women empowerment., In this secondary data based analytical study an attempt is made to examine the level of empowerment of women in Assam for possible contradictory result from the collected data.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

THE INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON THE WATER REGIME OF THE SOUTHERN FERGANA RIVERS

Quziboyeva Ozodxon Maxmudovna (Qo'qon Davlat Pedagogika Instituti)

Abstract:

As a result of the change in climatic factors, the Fergana Valley, including the South Fergana Valley, has a huge impact on the water regime of the rivers. All rivers in the Southern Fergana Mountains are saturated with high mountain waters and snow water. As a result of climate change, the water regime in these rivers also changes, and as a result of the melting of glaciers, the water of rivers increases. But, we can observe that the water regime of rivers starting from the mountains in Northern Fergana is affected by ham and the water of Rivers is decreasing.

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IDENTIFYING THE SOCIAL CONSTRAINTS TO EMPLOYED WOMEN IN DISTRICT SWABI, KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA, PAKISTAN

Syed Muhammad Amir (University of Agriculture Faisalabad); Gulfam Hasan (University of Agriculture, Faisalabad); Rao Sabir Sattar (University of Agriculture, Faisalabad); Muhammad Rafay Muzamil (University of Agriculture Faisalabad); Muhammad Idrees (University of Agriculture Faisalabad)

Abstract:

This study focuses on identifying the social constraints to employed women in district Swabi, including these constraints at their home, work place and also during mobility towards their work place. Quantitative research design was employed for this study where the semi-structured questionnaire was used to collect data from 30 respondents belonging to different institutes i.e. University, Schools, Banks, and NGOs. The respondents were selected purposively for data collection based on their availability and ease for data collection. The data obtained were interpreted in the form of frequency and percentages. Results of the study reveal that employed women do not have any social constraints at home except the unacceptability of the spouse in case if the job needs more interaction with male colleagues. Several other constraints were identified at workplace including harassment, problems in local transport, lack of privacy, theft, discrimination, negative perception of community towards mobility in job, and negative effects on job performance due to allocation of much time for kids' care. It was also reported that women' job is considered as a social stigma.

SOSYAL VE KÜLTÜREL AÇIDAN MÜZİKTE DÖNÜŞÜMÜN GENEL YANSIMALARI

İlhami Kaya (Batman Üniversitesi)

Özet:

Bilinen en eski tarihlere göre müziğin kuramsal gelişmesine ek olarak yaşanan toplumsal ve bilimsel gelişmelerin ilk olarak müziğin dokusuna etki ettiği görülmektedir. Bu etkilerle müzik; ayrı bir bilim alanı olarak gelişme göstermenin dışında, dönemin koşullarına ve gelişen kayıt sistemlerine göre endüstriyel bir ürün halini almıştır. Buna rağmen müziğin en ayırt edici somut tarafı, sistematik müzikoloji metodu ile matematiksel hesapları ve duyuşal farklılıklarla kullanılan dizileri dikkat çekmektedir. Bu nedenle dünya müzik kültüründe iki farklı matematiksel yöntemle karşılık gelen (rasyonel ve irrasyonel) müzik sisteminin kullanıldığı söylenebilir. Tüm bu gelişmelerle müzik; bir kuram dışında alt konu başlıkları ile endüstriyel bir ürün olarak gelişme gösterdiği gibi, iktisadi yaşamla birlikte sosyolojik yansımaları ile müzikal türler ve biçimleri ayrıca etkilemektedir. Müziği etkileyen olayların başında savaş, ihtilal ve buna benzer toplumsal hareketler, kitlesel olarak karşılık bulmaktadır. Yaşadığımız çağında aynı benzer olaylara açık olmasından dolayı müziğin nasıl etkileneceği dışında, her ülkenin bu yeni yapılanmaları nasıl karşılayacağı açık bir şekilde bir tartışma konusu olacaktır. Bu yönü ile çalışma; kronolojik olarak müzikteki değişimleri açıklamanın yanı sıra gelecek dönemde olması beklenen gelişmelerin de neler olabileceği üzerine bir başka tartışma konusuna yaratmaktadır. Bugüne kadar yapılan çalışmalarda müzik; ilk olarak dokusu ile daha sonra akustik, elektrik ve dijital olarak değişimlere açık olmasına rağmen, müziğin etnik müziklerde bağlama gibi çalgıların ve icra edilen Anadolu halk ezgilerinin, bilişsel olarak gelişiminin konu edileceği düşünülmektedir. Özellikle makam müziklerinde kullanılan perdeler ve makamların zaman içerisinde usta-çırak ilişkisi ile meşk usulünde dönüşümü yahut perdelerin yerli yerinde icrasında ustanın bilişsel olarak aktarımının önemli olduğu düşünülmektedir.

AVRUPA BİRLİĞİ SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR KALKINMA HEDEFLERİ VE YEŞİL EKONOMİYE DÖNÜŞÜM

Merve Öztürk (Batman University)

Özet:

Günümüzde dünya ekonomisi, çevresel tahribatın ve özellikle küresel ısınma ile iklim değişikliğinin yarattığı risklere karşı sürdürülebilir bir ekonomi ve yaşam tarzı arayışı içindedir. Küresel ısınma ve iklim değişikliğiyle mücadele etmek için sürdürülebilir bir ekonomik modele geçiş zorunluluğu ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu bağlamda Avrupa Birliği (AB) çevresel, ekonomik ve sosyal açılardan sağlıklı, dengeli ve kapsayıcı bir kalkınma modeli oluşturmayı amaçlamaktadır. Sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedeflerine ulaşma gayesindeki temel neden AB'nin uzun vadeli refahını ve uluslararası itibarını güçlendirme isteğidir. Sürdürülebilir ekonomik düzen gelecek nesillerin de doğal kaynaklardan faydalanabileceği bir çevre bırakma amacını taşımaktadır. Sürdürülebilir kalkınma, uzun vadeli ekonomik istikrarı desteklemektedir. Kaynakların sürdürülebilir bir şekilde yönetilmesi, ekonomik krizlere ve kaynak sıkıntılarına karşı dirençli bir ekonomi oluşturulmasına yardımcı olmaktadır. AB sürdürülebilir kalkınmayı gerçekleştirmek amacıyla yeşil ekonomi modelini benimsemektedir. AB, çevre koruma, yenilenebilir enerji, enerji verimliliği, atık yönetimi ve diğer yeşil sektörlerde yatırım yaparak yeşil ekonomik dönüşümü desteklemektedir. AB, doğal kaynakları korumak, biyoçeşitliliği desteklemek ve çevresel kalitenin iyileştirilmesini sağlamak, sürdürülebilir ekonomik düzen oluşturulması için gerekli politikalara odaklanmaktadır. Yeşil ekonomi modeli AB'nin sürdürülebilir kalkınma sürecinde bir yol haritası olarak görülebilir. Kalkınmaya dair tüm faaliyetlerin yeşil düzene uygun politikalarla yeniden tasarlanması gerekmektedir. Yeşil dönüşüm enerji verimliliği, yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarına geçiş, atık azaltma ve geri dönüşüm gibi alanlarda yenilikçi yaklaşımların teşvik edilmesini içermektedir. Yeşil Ekonomi Yeni Düzen, ekonomik faaliyetlerin çevresel duyarlılıklar göz önünde tutularak yeniden tasarlanması gerektiğini savunmaktadır. AB dünyada yeşil ekonomiye geçiş için düzenlemeler ve hedefler oluşturan ilk ülkelerden biridir. AB'nin yeşil ekonomik dönüşümü, dünyada sürdürülebilir kalkınmanın sağlanması için önemli bir örnek teşkil etmektedir. Çalışmanın AB özelinde olmasının temel nedeni de AB'nin yeşil ekonomik dönüşüm deneyimlerinin diğer ülkeler için yol gösterici nitelikte olmasıdır. Çalışmanın amacı; Avrupa Birliği'nin sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedefleri kapsamında yeşil ekonomiye dönüşüm için oluşturulan politikaları analiz etmektir. AB, dünya ekonomisinin önemli bir parçasını oluşturmaktadır ve yeşil ekonomik dönüşüm sürecindeki başarısı, küresel pazarlarda yeşil teknolojilerin ve çevresel ürünlerin talebini artırabilir. Diğer ülkeler, AB'nin yeşil ekonomiye geçiş sürecinden kaynaklanan pazar fırsatlarını değerlendirerek kendi ekonomik büyümelerini teşvik edebilirler. Tüm bu değerlendirmeler çalışmanın AB özelinde ele alınmasının önemini vurgulamaktadır. Yeşil Yeni Düzen, ekonomik faaliyetleri sürdürülebilir kaynak kullanımı ve çevresel koruma ilkeleriyle uyumlu hale getirmeyi amaçlar. Sürdürülebilir bir ekonominin oluşturulması için çeşitli politika önlemleri ve uygulamalar gerekmektedir. Yeşil ekonomiye geçiş aşamasında mali politikaların önemi de oldukça büyüktür. Bu bağlamda Avrupa Birliği, Avrupa Yeşil Mutabakatı, Yeni Döngüsel Ekonomi Eylem Planı, Yeşil Yeniden Yapılanma ve Dönüşüm Fonu gibi politikalar aracılığıyla doğal kaynakların korunmasını, çevresel bozulmanın azaltılmasını ve insan refahının artırılmasını hedeflemektedir.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

THE MOBILE SCHOOL SYSTEM AND QUALITY OF EDUCATION FOR SLUM COMMUNITIES

Rao Sabir Sattar (University of Agriculture, Faisalabad); Ghazanfar Ali Khan (University of Agriculture Faisalabad); Muhammad Rafay Muzamil (University of Agriculture Faisalabad); Dr. Gulfam Hasan (University of Agriculture, Faisalabad); Syed Muhammad Am

Abstract:

Access to education always remains a significant challenge for slum communities in developing countries, including Pakistan. Traditional school systems often fail to reach these communities due to various socioeconomic and infrastructural barriers. In recent years, mobile school systems have emerged as a potential solution to increase access to education, especially for the population living in remote areas or slum communities. In this regard, the potential benefits of mobile school systems, including increased access to education, improved learning outcomes, and enhanced social and economic opportunities for slum communities should be highlighted. Several challenges, including limited resources, lack of qualified and trained teachers, and difficulties in providing a standardized curriculum are of prime importance that needs to be considered. Some interventions including community engagement, teacher training, and the use of technology to enhance learning outcomes, can be used to support mobile school systems. Mobile school systems have the potential to improve the quality of education for slum communities in developing countries, including Pakistan. However, this approach should be accompanied by a range of other interventions, including efforts to improve access to basic services, such as healthcare and sanitation, and to address broader socioeconomic barriers. So, with the intention of making education more accessible, a mobile school system or school on wheels can be regarded as one component of a broader strategy if quality indicators are ensured.

FOMO’NUN AKIŞ VE KOMPULSİF SATIN ALMA ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİNİN BELİRLENMESİ: INSTAGRAM KULLANICILARI ÜZERİNE BİR UYGULAMA

Saadet Sağtaş (Çağ University); Taylan Tutkunca (Çağ University); Ayşe Şenay Koç (Çağ University)

Özet:

Günümüzde kullanılan sosyal medya platformları tüketicilerin alışveriş alışkanlıklarını etkilemede önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Sosyal medyanın doğası gereği sürekli güncel içerikler sunması, tüketicilerin daha fazla bu mecra da zaman geçirmesine neden olmaktadır. Yenilikleri kaçırma korkusu olarak literatürde yer edinen FoMO kavramının, sosyal medya pazarlaması ile ilişkilendirildiği görülmektedir. Artan sosyal medya faaliyetleri ile yenilikleri takip etmek isteyen kullanıcıların ve Akış Teorisi gibi faktörlerin etkileşimi ile ortaya çıkan kompulsif satın alma davranışları gözlenebilmektedir. Bu araştırma, Instagram kullanıcılarına yönelik FoMO, akış ve kompulsif satın alma arasındaki ilişkiyi anlamak için detaylı bir çerçeve sunmayı amaçlamaktadır. Bu amaç kapsamında aktif olarak instagram kullanan 384 katılımcı ile online anket uygulaması gerçekleştirilmiştir. Elde edilen veriler SmartPLS paket programı ile analiz edilmiştir. Araştırma bulguları, FoMO'nun akış ve kompulsif satın alma üzerinde anlamlı bir etkiye sahip olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. Katılımcıların FoMO düzeyleri arttıkça, akış deneyimi ve kompulsif satın alma eğilimleri de artmaktadır. Ayrıca, akışın kompulsif satın alma üzerinde dolaylı bir etkisi olduğu bulunmuştur, yani FoMO, akış aracılığıyla kompulsif satın alma davranışlarını etkilemektedir. Bu araştırma, Instagram kullanıcılarının satın alma davranışlarını anlamada FoMO ve akış gibi psikolojik faktörlerin önemli bir rol oynadığını ortaya koymaktadır. Bu bulgular, pazarlamacıların sosyal medya stratejilerini geliştirirken bu faktörleri göz önünde bulundurmaları gerektiğini vurgulamaktadır. Ayrıca, tüketicilerin bilinçli bir şekilde sosyal medya kullanımı konusunda farkındalık yaratılmasının önemi üzerine düşündürmektedir. Bu şekilde, tüketicilerin daha sağlıklı alışveriş alışkanlıkları geliştirmelerine yardımcı olunabilir.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

FACTORS INFLUENCING E-COMMERCE ADOPTION AMONG JOHOR SMES

Priyatharshinie Gopi (Universiti Teknologi Malaysia); Yogeeswari Subramaniam (Universiti Teknologi Malaysia); Batiah Mahadi (Universiti Teknologi Malaysia); Teh Zaharah Yaacob (Universiti Teknologi Malaysia)

Abstract:

Using a survey approach as an instrument, this study finds that technological and organizational contexts significantly influence e-commerce adoption among SMEs. When examining the technological context, it becomes clear that IT infrastructure and internet skills shape the e-commerce landscape, while organizational context factors such as firm size, scope, CEO knowledge, and adoption costs influence SMEs' decisions to adopt e-commerce. However, the adoption of e-commerce among SMEs is not significantly influenced by the environmental context, which includes factors such as government support, supply chain partners' willingness and capabilities, competitive pressure, and consumer readiness. Therefore, to encourage e-commerce adoption among SMEs, it is imperative to give top priority to improving organizational and technological capacities. Meanwhile, policymakers and practitioners should focus on strategies that promote e-commerce adoption within the existing environmental context.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

EDUCATION: A TOOL FOR TRANSFORMATION IN WOMEN AND ITS IMPACTS ON THEIR MENTAL HEALTH

Falguni A Rajyaguru (Falguni); Falguni Manish Vyas (Waymade College of Education)

Abstract:

Education is one of the essential parts of a girl's empowerment. Education in the context of empowerment, is a tool of tremendous efficiency, because it provides publicity gives admission to new thoughts and methods of thinking, and triggers a call for alternatives. In the absence of education, this applies to current understanding and real wishes, women are unable to get entry to formal regional jobs, make professional advancement, participate in selection-making at all tiers, be represented in authorities, and gain political effect. Educated women emerge as greater effective at enhancing their well-being and their family's welfare. They are more ready to extract the most blessings from available services and existing possibilities and to generate opportunity possibilities, roles, and assist structures. Education increases women's awareness and leads to their universal development, thereby assisting the country to prosper.

It brings greater social mobility which is capable of bringing inclusive increase. Education empowers a woman to assume higher and motivates her to make higher and more potent choices.

This paper is prepared on how education makes a woman mentally robust which makes a woman socially empowered too.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

EXPLORING THE DYNAMICS OF ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS IN THE AGE OF GLOBALIZATION

Tarun Khichi (Mohan Lal Sukhadiya University); Ayushi Mali (MLSU)

Abstract:

Purpose of Study

This research investigates the impact of technological advancements on innovation-driven growth and competitive dynamics in companies operating in Rajasthan, focusing on Genpact and Hindustan Zinc Limited. The study aims to assess how these advancements influence economic transformation and provide insights for stakeholders to leverage technology effectively for sustainable development.

Data Analysis

Utilizing regression analysis, the study examines the relationship between technological advancements and innovation-driven growth, revealing a significant positive impact on both aspects. Findings indicate that beliefs in market competitiveness improvement, efficiency/productivity enhancement, and innovation facilitation strongly influence competitive dynamics. These insights were derived from a sample of 400 respondents from Genpact and Hindustan Zinc Limited, employing a purposive sampling technique and structured questionnaire.

Findings of the Study

The research finds that technological advancements positively impact innovation-driven growth and competitive dynamics in companies like Genpact and Hindustan Zinc Limited. Insights gleaned emphasize the importance of investing in and adopting advanced technologies for sustainable economic development.

Conclusion of Study

This study underscores the pivotal role of technological advancements in shaping economic transformation in Rajasthan. Findings highlight their significant positive impact on innovation-driven growth and competitive dynamics, offering actionable recommendations for stakeholders to leverage technology effectively for sustainable development.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

THE ROLE OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN YOUNG PEOPLE'S PURCHASING DECISIONS: THE EXAMPLE OF INFLUENCER MARKETING

Eda İlhan (Independent Researcher)

Abstract:

As technology has become an indispensable element of our lives, transitioning from traditional marketing to digital marketing has become inevitable. With this change, influencer marketing, which has a significant impact on young people, constitutes the focus of our study. It is a popular strategy used by companies, especially those in the beauty and fashion industry, to promote their products and reach a broad audience (Gelati & Verplancke, 2022). Influencer involves collaborating with people with a significant social media following. Influencers are thought to influence the consumer's purchasing behavior because they create a sense of trust in followers (Ye et al., 2021). Brands are leveraging the power of influencers to influence consumer behavior, especially among teens and young adults who are active on social media (Nafees et al., 2021). Influencer marketing significantly impacts today, especially on social media platforms that the younger generation actively uses. It can significantly influence the behavior of young consumers. However, this effect is thought to have a different effect on young people with high emotional intelligence (Hornung et al., 2018). Young people with high emotional intelligence can perceive the influence of influencers more rationally and act accordingly. In other words, it is predicted that young people with developed emotional intelligence will react less emotionally to influencers' marketing strategies and act more logically and consciously. Individuals with emotional intelligence are predicted to adopt a more balanced and conscious approach when purchasing decisions (Ayar & Yıldız, 2002). This approach aims to assess needs and minimize the risk of harming themselves and the environment (Anggraini et al., 2023). Additionally, the literature has stated that there is a negative relationship between impulsive buying tendencies and emotional intelligence (Çalapkulu & Buran, 2023). It shows that emotional intelligence can guide consumption decisions in a healthier and more balanced way. It can help us understand how influencer marketing is perceived among young people and in which groups the potential to create impact is more significant. Our research conducted a detailed analysis of the purchasing behavior of young people aged 18-25 using qualitative and quantitative analysis methods. The results obtained are compatible with the literature, and it has been found that individuals with high emotional intelligence exhibit conscious consumption

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

YEŞİL BÜTÇELEME KAPSAMINDA PERFORMANS ESASLI PROGRAM BÜTÇE'DE ETKİNLİK DEĞERLENDİRMESİ: 2021-Q1/2023Q4 DÖNEMİ ENTROPİ TEMELLİ WASPAS ÖRNEĞİ

Yasemin Erduran (Hatay Mustafa Kemal Üniversitesi); Serpil Ağcakaya (Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi)

Özet:

Küresel olarak iklim değişikliği ve getirmiş olduğu tahribat devletler için acil eylem planı ortaya konulması gereken konu başlıklarından bir tanesidir. İklim değişikliği nedeniyle oluşan çevresel, ekonomik ve toplumsal etkilerin en aza indirilmesi için uygulanan politikalardan bir tanesi de hükümetlerin uygulamış olduğu yeşil bütçeleme politikalarıdır. Bu çalışmanın amacı da seçilen programlar esasıyla yeşil bütçe uygulamalarının zaman içerisindeki ağırlıklarını ve etkinlik değerlendirmelerini gerçekleştirmektir. Bu amacı yönelik bütçe programlarından I. düzey kod yapısına göre Şehircilik ve Risk Odaklı Bütünleşik Afet Yönetimi, Sanayinin Geliştirilmesi, Üretim ve Yatırımların Desteklenmesi, Enerji Arz Güvenliği, Verimliliği ve Enerji Piyasası, Ormanların ve Doğanın Korunması ile Sürdürülebilir Yönetimi. Sürdürülebilir Çevre ve İklim Değişikliği, Yerel Yönetimlerin Güçlendirilmesi. Toprak ve Su Kaynaklarının Kullanımı ve Yönetimi, Tarım, Karayolu Ulaşımı, Tabii Kaynaklar, Araştırma, Geliştirme ve Yenilik ve Kombine Taşımacılık, Lojistik ve Tehlikeli Mal Taşımacılığı programlarının 2021-Q1/2023-Q4 aralığındaki etkinlik değerlendirmesi yapılmıştır. Değerlendirmeler gerçekleştirilirken söz konusu programların dönem ağırlıkları için Entropi ve dönem sıralaması için WASPAS yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Bu kapsamda çalışmada söz konusu programların yeşil bütçe sınıfında yer alma gerekçeleri ve Türkiye açısından gereklilikleri tartışılmıştır. Ek olarak yıllara göre ağırlık hesaplamaları yapılmış elde edilen ağırlık bulgularından etkin yıl sıralamasına göre değerlendirmeler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Yapılan analizler ve analizlerden elde edilen sonuçlar ışığında en etkin dönemin 2023-Q4 dönem olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Ağırlık hesaplamalarında ise elde edilen kritik değerler neticesinde I. düzey programlarda en çok ağırlığın Şehircilik ve Risk Odaklı Bütünleşik Afet Yönetimi olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

BENEFITS OF TRADITIONAL YOGA FOR PHYSICAL ACTIVITY & SPORTS

Falguni Kurani (CVM University)

Abstract:

Yoga is mind and body discipline developed in India. In fact, yoga is going to be popular through the world for the overall development of human society. Many athletes are taking to yoga to improve their on-field performance. Yoga has become a proven match-winner in improving athletic performance. Whatever sport you may be practicing, you can be assured that yoga will help you become better at it. Yoga for sports. The most important benefit of yoga is physical and mental therapy. The aging process, which is largely an artificial condition, caused mainly by autointoxication or self-poisoning, can be slowed down by practicing yoga. By keeping the body clean, flexible and well lubricated, we can significantly reduce the catabolic process of cell deterioration. To get the maximum benefits of yoga one has to combine the practices of yogasanas, pranayama and meditation.

Keywords : Benefits Yoga for physical activity & Sports, Psychological Benefits & Mental skills training

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

IMPACT OF MANAGERIAL TRANSFORMATION ON ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE AND EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT: A CASE STUDY OF COMPANIES IN RAJASTHAN, INDIA

Krishna Kumari Solanki (University of Kota, Rajasthan)

Abstract:

In the rapidly evolving business environment of Rajasthan, India, organizations face the imperative need to adapt and transform their managerial practices to sustain competitiveness and foster growth. This research endeavours to investigate the impact of managerial transformation on two critical dimensions of organizational functioning: performance and employee engagement. Through a comprehensive case study approach, this study aims to delve into the strategies employed by select companies in Rajasthan to navigate managerial transformation and assess their subsequent effects on organizational outcomes. Drawing upon a mix of qualitative and quantitative methodologies, this research seeks to identify the key drivers and mechanisms of managerial transformation adopted by companies operating in Rajasthan. By examining the interplay between managerial strategies, organizational performance metrics, and employee engagement indicators, this study aims to elucidate the complex dynamics underlying successful transformational initiatives. Furthermore, this research endeavours to highlight the contextual nuances of managerial transformation within the unique socio-economic landscape of Rajasthan. By analyzing case studies of prominent companies across various industries, this study aims to offer valuable insights into the challenges, opportunities, and best practices associated with navigating managerial transformation in the region.

Keywords: Managerial Transformation, Organizational Performance, Employee Engagement, Socio-Economic Landscape, Transformational Initiatives.

Companies for Research in Rajasthan

1. Infosys Jaipur: Infosys, a renowned IT services company, has a presence in Jaipur, Rajasthan. Studying its managerial transformation initiatives could provide insights into technology-driven organizational change.
2. JCB India Limited: JCB, a leading manufacturer of construction equipment, operates a manufacturing facility in Rajasthan. Examining its managerial transformation efforts could offer insights into manufacturing sector transformations.
3. Hero MotoCorp Ltd: Hero MotoCorp, one of the largest two-wheeler manufacturers in the world, has a significant presence in Rajasthan with manufacturing plants. Analyzing its managerial transformation could provide insights into the automotive industry's adaptation strategies in the region.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

ENLIGHTENMENT AGES OF WALK TO 21 CENTURY IN SEARCH FOR A BETTER LIFE

Varsha Hari Pillai (Waymade College of Education - CVM)

Abstract:

Learning to learn the life is a requisite that kept in mind but didn't care much to listen up to the multiple suggestion and advice for its practicality in general. Human as a social animal or deemed power in this planet formulates to live life according to the necessary stages in pursued principles – only if it's the resolution to mechanize the living desires. Ages passed by and centuries progresses its history to live a life in it running flows but one thing was missing in acceptance to all and that was the realization to live a better life with what you have or to make it productive till the age of underlying restoration period of thinking.

This article is going to discuss the after-maths of trance state in mind, in which thinking's like how people educate their selves to be productive and serve the nation by keeping the parameters in mind. Normally it is been observed that some people have almost forgotten themselves after a while when everything changes in spirit of its activeness to where it was first started till how it got over in a chain of accomplishment. Human lives the life by following others footstep which is also followed thoroughly in belief that their life will also build up. Maybe that's why the word 'boring' got its establishment when things weren't going as per how it was assumed to happen. Neither stating the clues of being creative person in lifelong possession because creativity in specimen also has its limits due to its science of factual reality, meanwhile this article will answer some general queries e.g. how can we understand to live a worthwhile life, How you should to see yourself after 50 years, Answer to that would be explained manually – as ordinary human learn to challenge the living expectances and prosperous entitlement in regard for standardizing the living of this modern era. Reminding consciousness to do something is not enough. Sometimes planning and uniting thoughts time to time work's on the true search for satisfaction in procuring behavioural psychology and physiology of human capabilities. In acquisition of bounding one self is when unawares takes place. Unknowingly delimited conscience in causes of our inferiority in this competing society so upgrading own selves becomes necessary step to be taken. Article gives the awareness to how science and technology helps in developing own self with the changes.

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TECHNOLOGY TRANSFORMATION – USE OF QR CODE TECHNOLOGY IN TRAVEL AND TOURISM EXPERIENCE

Shruti Arora (University of Kota); Anukrati Sharma (University of Kota)

Abstract:

In the travel and tourism sector, QR code technology has come to light as a game-changing breakthrough that redefines the visitor experience and maximises efficiency. Quick Response codes, or QR codes for short, are two-dimensional barcodes that have a large amount of data stored in them. In the current technological era, QR codes for the travel and tourism industry function flawlessly on a variety of platforms, including those found in hotels, airlines, historical sites, museums, and neighbourhood eateries. They may also function as a digital passport, assisting visitors to unfamiliar places. The most important aspect of QR codes is their ability to speed up information flow, which has become more prevalent in our lives as a result of recent advancements in mobile technology and smartphones. An easy application on a smartphone and its camera allows users to swiftly access, record, and use information that they would otherwise have to remember or jot down while strolling down the street, in a mall, a store, or in a newspaper. Accordingly, one of the best graphic elements for quickening the flow of information in the digital age is the QR code. In addition to being an effective tool for businesses to sell their products, QR codes also provide consumers with a plethora of convenience and information, revolutionising the way one can move and interact with the world.

The idea of QR Code technologies in the tourism sector, emerging trends of QR code usage among tourism destinations and making it a smart destination, visitor experiences, and consequences of digital transformation on tourist experience are identified in this study based on the literature review. According to the study, employing QR codes may greatly reduce reliance on paper and increase the sustainability of tourism, both of which are positive steps towards a more environmentally friendly and sustainable future. It is the key to unlocking boundless possibilities in offering distinctive, captivating, and deeper travel experiences. It may serve as a bridge between print and digital media.

MATEMATİK ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN “GEOGEBRA İLE ÇİZİYORUM MATEMATİĞİ ÖĞRENİYORUM” PROJESİ ve MATEMATİK EĞİTİMİNDE TEKNOLOJİ KULLANIMINA YÖNELİK GÖRÜŞLERİ

Kamil Sarıkaya (MEB); Ufuk Karadavut (Karabük Üniversitesi); Çiğdem İnci Kuzu (Karabük Üniversitesi); Ahmet Emin (Karabük Üniversitesi); Ayça Emniyet (Karabük Üniversitesi)

Özet:

Karabük Üniversitesi ve Karabük İl Milli Eğitim Müdürlüğü arasında imzalanan Protokolle GEOGEBRA İLE ÇİZİYORUM MATEMATİĞİ ÖĞRENİYORUM Projesi Matematik Seferberliği Kapsamında okullara teknolojiyi entegre etme noktasındaki hareketlerden bir tanesidir. Bu projenin başarıya ulaşabilmesi adına asıl önemli olan etkenlerden biri de projede katılımcı olarak bulunan öğretmenlerdir. Öğretmenlerin bu noktada bu projenin gereksinimlerini ve uygulamalarını iyi derecede bilmeleri gerekmektedir. Bu noktadan hareketle çalışmanın amacı, GEOGEBRA İLE ÇİZİYORUM MATEMATİĞİ ÖĞRENİYORUM seminerinde uygulama için eğitim almış öğretmenlerin, Geogebra'nın kullanımına ve GEOGEBRA İLE ÇİZİYORUM MATEMATİĞİ ÖĞRENİYORUM projesine yönelik görüşlerini incelemektir. Nitel paradigmaya dayanan bu çalışmanın katılımcılarını projenin ilk adım eğitim seminerine katılan MEB' e bağlı 15 Matematik Öğretmeni oluşturmaktadır. Eğitim seminerinde Geogebra hazırlayıcı eğitiminin ilköğretim matematik derslerine yönelik özelleştirilmiş hali, 2 haftalık süreyle toplamda 8 saat uygulamalı olarak hazırlayıcı eğitim verilmiştir. Eğitim öncesi ve sonrası öğretmenlere görüş anketi uygulanmıştır. Ayrıca eğitimden bir ay sonra Geogebra'yı kullanmaya devam eden katılımcı öğretmenler ile görüşme yapılmıştır. Elde edilen bulgular karşılaştırılmıştır. Araştırmanın sonuçlarına göre, öğretmenlerin Geogebra'yı projenin amacına uygun olarak detaylandırdıklarını, her sınıf seviyesine uygun olarak konu anlatımlarını Geogebra ile işleyebildiklerini, sadece görsel olan konuların değil görsel olmayan konuların da Geogebra yardımıyla daha net ve anlaşılabilir hale getirebildiklerini fark ettiklerini ve matematik derslerinde kullandıklarını belirtmişlerdir. Ayrıca, katılımcılar projenin olumlu, olumsuz yönleri ile uygulanabilirliğine yönelik görüşlerini ve projenin devam etmesi halinde gönüllü olarak katılmak istediklerini, Geogebra kullanımını ilerletmek istediklerini, istekli öğretmenler ile bu şekilde bir eğitimin mesleki olarak gelişimlerine katkı sağlayacağını bildirmişlerdir. Son olarak, öğretmenlerin yazılım, donanım ve eğitim portalları gibi teknolojileri matematik derslerinde matematiğe özel olarak kullanabilmelerine yönelik farkındalıklarının arttığı gözlemlenmiştir.

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GLOBALIZATION AND CULTURAL IDENTITY: A MYRIAD OF SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

Laraib Manzoor (The University of Faisalabad); Shama Mushtaq (University of Agriculture Faisalabad)

Abstract:

Globalization has brought significant transformations in social structures and cultural identities. It has emerged as a central theme in discussions surrounding social transformation. This abstract delves into the intricate relationship between globalization and cultural identity, analyzing the multifaceted dimensions of transformation. As societies become increasingly interconnected through advancements in technology, trade, and communication, cultural identities are subject to a myriad of influences. The significance of understanding this relationship lies in its profound implications for social transformation. As globalization amplifies cultural exchange, fostering dialogue and mutual understanding among diverse communities. Yet, it also poses challenges to cultural authenticity. The dominant cultural narratives permeate global markets and media, effects on local traditions and languages and marginalizing indigenous cultures. The objective of this research is to examine the dual nature of globalization's impact on cultural identity that leads to social transformation. The literature review section critically examines key theoretical frameworks, such as hyper globalization theory, world-systems theory, and glocalization theory. Additionally, it summarizes empirical studies that explore various aspects of this phenomenon, including the role of media, migration, and global capitalism in shaping cultural identities. However, data collection approaches include qualitative interviews, surveys, and content analysis of media representations, that offers insights into the lived experiences of individuals and communities grappling with the effects of globalization on their cultural identities. The result section highlights the finding of the research that includes the facilitated aspects of advancement such as social diversification, economic development, education and student exchange programs, as well as challenges such as cultural imperialism, ethnocentrism or xenocentrism, greater inequality and power dynamics. Finally, the recommendations suggest proactive measures and strategies for global policies, while offering practical insights for policymakers, practitioners, and community stakeholders. Finally, through acknowledging and tackling the obstacles presented by globalization, Societies may work towards more fair and inclusive transitions that respect the variety of cultural identities and leads to more progressive social transformation.

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HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC IN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

Kalmira Dz Ismailova (Osh State University); Gulnara Seiitkazyeva (Osh State University); Gulanda Toichubekova (Osh State University)

Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to study the impact of the digital economy on the transformation of the higher education system in Kyrgyzstan.

In particular, the article indicates that the digital strategy of Kyrgyzstan is primarily focused on strengthening complex technological institutions, the rights and freedoms of citizens, strengthening their influence in decision-making and improving the interaction process. At the same time, one of the important areas of the country's digital transformation should be the education sector, which should be considered as one of the most important guarantors of the country's sustainable development and quality education that meets modern requirements.

The article discusses trends and problems of digitalization in the field of education in Kyrgyzstan. The modern education system must meet the challenges of society, when the transforming labor market dictates the adaptation of educational programs to the realities of the time, and declares the need to transition to a more flexible system of personnel training.

Based on the analysis, it was determined that an information system for education management has been created in Kyrgyzstan, measures have been taken to improve the quality of education and the student assessment system, and public financial management has been improved. Digitalization of education reform includes providing educational institutions with modern information technologies.

However, today the level of digitalization in higher educational institutions of Kyrgyzstan is completely different. Some universities are already trying to pool resources to build these competencies and increase competitiveness, while others are just at the beginning.

The study showed that Osh State University is a leader among universities in Kyrgyzstan in the field of digitalization and is in the TOP 10 in the international ranking of Eurasia, one of the 5 leading universities in Central Asia. Using the example of Osh State University, it is shown how the modern digital educational environment improves the quality of education and motivation of students.

As a result, it was determined that when creating a scientific, technical and socio-educational base for the digitalization of education, the following recommendations should be taken into account: achieving universal digital literacy, using e-learning, developing a regulatory framework for the regulation and development of information and communication technologies in the republic, carrying out a set of measures to improve the digital competencies of teachers and students, the creation of a national open education platform in Kyrgyzstan.

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DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION JOURNEY: ANALYSIS OF PAKISTAN

Abid Aziz (PTCL)

Abstract:

Today, Digital Technology is not only restricted to the conventionally understood IT and Telecom sectors rather, Digital is the new Norm, transforming all sectors of the economy and all relevant stake holders within society. A Digital Economy is characterized by online services, transactions, and engagements, a virtual, paperless, and cashless world that doesn't just replicates the physical but creates new opportunities and avenues of growth as well. Digital transformation refers to facilitating movement towards an interlinked digital economy and a society that is driven by innovation and implementation of emerging technologies.

Adoption of Digital Technologies has the potential to unlock significant economic gains in the form of higher productivity across sectors, employment growth, increased wages and so forth. It is estimated that Pakistan's digital transformation by 2030 can create an annual economic value of USD 60 billion.

While digital technologies surely hold the potential to unlock a whole array of possibilities as discussed above, the ability to offer and realize these digital opportunities in a meaningful way is dependent on the country's digital readiness, or in other words, the state of its digital ecosystem.

PTCL played a vital role in the digital transformation of Pakistan in both networks (Fixed and Wireless) and started its journey by access network transformation like, Fixed Network: From TDM to IP Based Networks (NGN & IMS) and from copper to Fiber 1-FTTC (OFAN) 2- FTTH Networks. Wireless Network: 5 G and FWA testing and implementation.

Since the pandemic, broadband access has become more important than ever for the consumer, with activities such as working/schooling from home, video communication, smart home use cases, and online entertainment becoming a standard part of everyday life in many countries. Within business, cloud-based services have been mainstreamed for over two decades, and workloads have shifted almost exclusively to the cloud as enterprises continue their digital transition (transformation) efforts.

Pandemic resulted in a huge increase of internet traffic, so PTCL also upgraded its core and transport network with the latest technologies from 10G DWDM systems to IP&MPLS-TP based 100G Systems by OTN, MSC and IP Edge Projects.

Areas with visible progress during digital journey of Pakistan, includes Digital Skills, Tech Start Ups, Digital Service Exports. Areas which need urgent attention and actions are 1- Direction setting, governances of digital agenda, connectivity & establishment of A robust digital ecosystem enabling interactions with global actors.

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GENDERED PERSPECTIVE TOWARDS INSAF AFTERNOON SCHOOL PROGRAM IN TEHSIL JARANWALA, DISTRICT FAISALABAD

Arslan Aslam (University of Agriculture Faisalabad); Muhammad Rafay Muzamil (University of Agriculture Faisalabad); Gulfam Hassan (University of Agriculture Faisalabad); Rao Sabir Sattar (University of Agriculture, Faisalabad); Syed Muhammad Amir (University of Agriculture Faisalabad)

Abstract:

Improving education in Pakistan has always been a major concern, especially getting students to go to school and learn how to read and write. In the past, different programs have been tried out, like the Insaf Afternoon School Program in province of Punjab, Pakistan. This program aims to make sure students stay in schools, especially in the early grades. The government claims that it's meant to stop students from dropping out. I wanted to know that what teachers think about this program in tehsil Jaranwala, district Faisalabad. There were 259 teachers involved in this study including both male and female respondents, who work in the Insaf Afternoon School Program. I sampled 120 of them to see what they thought. I had used Statistical Package for Social Sciences to analyse the information, I collected. Most of the teachers had a graduation/master's degree. Female teachers tended to think that schools were using their buildings and materials well. The female respondents also thought the program helped to stop students from the field working to control child labour. On the other hand, male teachers thought the program was good for helping students to do better in their studies. Female teachers were also more supportive of their school administration as compared to male teachers. Overall, female teachers were more agreed than men, with the government's claim that the Insaf Afternoon School Program helps to keep students in school and away from dropping out, especially in the primary grades.

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IMPACT OF NON-ACADEMIC ASSIGNMENTS ON PERFORMANCE OF MALE AND FEMALE TEACHERS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS OF TEHSIL PIR MAHAL

Ghulam Nabi (University of Agriculture Faisalabad); Muhammad Rafay Muzamil (University of Agriculture Faisalabad); Syed Muhammad Amir (University of Agriculture Faisalabad); Gulfam Hasan (University of Agriculture, Faisalabad); Rao Sabir Sattar (University of Agriculture, Faisalabad)

Abstract:

The core responsibility of teachers is to instruct students, which is the main goal of the educational system. Teachers perform various non-academic assignments that influenced their basic obligations towards teaching and learning. However, these impacts and influences might affect male and female teachers differently. In this study, I made a comparative performance assessment of male and female teachers influenced by non-academic assignments. This study was conducted in elementary schools of Tehsil Pir Mahal. As per SIS website, there were a total of 33 elementary schools: 15 for boys and 18 for girls. A total of 262 teachers including 135 male and 127 female teachers were serving in these schools. I calculated a sample size of 156 by using www.surveysystem.com and keeping confidence level 95% and confidence interval 5. As the study was about comparative assessment among male and female teachers, therefore, half of the sample was taken from male teachers and other half from female teachers. A well-designed questionnaire was used to collect data in the field. A convenient sampling technique was used to approach these respondents and comparisons were made through t-test. The collected data was analyzed with the help of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The results revealed that teacher performance is affected by additional non-academic assignments. An independent sample t-test was used to assess the perceived impacts of non-academic assignments on academic performance based on gender. Female teachers perceive a greater impact of non-academic assignments on their classroom performance than male teachers in these areas such as: student behavior (p-value = 0.004), student attendance and regularity (p-value = 0.003), student norms and values (p-value = 0.002). Male teachers felt that their engagement in non-academic assignments affected these specific areas of students' development more severely; weekly tests (p-value = 0.038), students' academic aspirations (p-value = 0.012) and cultural or special needs (p-value = 0.001) than female teachers. Further, the results showed that female teachers found transportation (p-value = 0.026), severe illness and depression (p-value = 0.023), a more prominent challenge when it comes to performing non-academic assignments. In addition, strategies adopted by male and female teachers in managing non-academic responsibilities such as political influence to assign non-academic tasks (p-value = 0.957), seeking help from peers to balance academic and non-academic activities (p-value = 0.262), receiving official training sessions to manage non-academic assignments (p-value = 0.604), prioritizing and allocating non-academic assignments (p-value = 0.953) and delegating non-academic tasks to support staff or volunteers (p-value = 0.287) showed no significant gender-based differences in their use. Finally, findings indicate a trend where male teachers may be more inclined to support the idea of hiring additional staff for non-academic tasks, although the statistical significance was marginal.

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EFFECT OF PARENTS' SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE FAISALABAD

Nadeem Hassan Mehdi (University of Agriculture Faisalabad); Muhammad Rafay Muzamil (University of Agriculture Faisalabad); Khazra Noor (University of Agriculture of Faisalabad); Syed Muhammad Amir (University of Agriculture Faisalabad); Gulfam Hasan (University of Agriculture, Faisalabad)

Abstract:

Pakistan is a developing country where all students totally or partially depend upon parents to bear their educational expenditures. Parents' socioeconomic status and their involvement affect their children's education especially at undergraduate level. The aim of the study is to investigate the effect of parents' socioeconomic status and their involvement in undergraduate students' performance at the University of Agriculture Faisalabad. There are total seven faculties in the University of Agriculture Faisalabad. Owing to time and resources constraints, the faculty of social sciences with three institutes (Institute of Agricultural and Resource Economics; Institute of Business Management Sciences; Institute of Agricultural Extension, Education and Rural Development) and one Department (Department of Rural Sociology) was taken purposively. There are a total of 1589 undergraduate students currently enrolled in the faculty of social sciences. I calculated a sample size of 137 undergraduate students by using www.surveysystem.com and keeping the confidence level 95% and confidence interval 8. I used proportionate sampling technique to select number of respondents from each institute and department. Keeping in view the study objectives, a well-structured questionnaire was developed and used for data collection. The data were analyzed using computer software Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Results revealed that vast majority (95%) of the respondents were above 18 years old. More than one third (31.4%) of the respondents' fathers were having matric qualification. One third (35%) of the respondents' mothers were illiterate. The study showed that, economic disparities among students (mean= 4.07) and social atmosphere (mean= 3.98) were top ranked factors affecting students' academic activities at university. Similarly, economic disparities among families (mean= 3.94) and social status of parents (mean= 3.91) were top reported factors affecting students' academic development. However, parents' engagement (mean= 3.72) and parents' encouragement (mean= 3.2) were top ranked factors regarding parents' involvement in their children's academic activities. Further, university should provide opportunities for parents' involvement (mean= 4.03) and resources like online portals (mean= 4.00) were top reported strategies for effective involvement of parents to enhance academic performance of children.

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A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TOP-DOWN AND BOTTOM-UP APPROACHES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Syed Muhammad Amir (University of Agriculture Faisalabad); Gulfam Hasan (University of Agriculture, Faisalabad); Muhammad Rafay Muzamil (University of Agriculture Faisalabad); Rao Sabir Sattar (University of Agriculture, Faisalabad); Muhammad Iftikhar (University of Agriculture Faisalabad)

Abstract:

In this thematic analysis, we present a review of the development interventions that have adopted the top-down approach or bottom-up approach to development. The top-down approach to development is an approach in which the decisions about planning, designing and implementation of development interventions are done at the central level without the active participation of the community. There are some success stories of the implementation of this approach in the Southern developing countries bringing multiple benefits. According to a research study conducted by Easterly (2007), the benefits of the approach in the health sector include reduction in the incidence of diseases, successful vaccination campaigns, and reduction in the mortality rate. Similarly, the East Asian countries such as Taiwan, Singapore and South Korea have achieved a remarkable economic development by practicing the top-down approach (Brett 2003). However, this approach remained unsuccessful in many other cases in the developing countries, particularly in Africa. Perhaps that is the reason that the Northern-based donor institutions such as IMF and World Bank give a higher priority to the bottom-up approach. This approach ensures the transfer of decision making from the central level of governance to the lower level with greater emphasis on accountability, empowerment, and participation. The practices of development practitioners show that the bottom-up approach appeared to be more successful than the top-down approach with a higher focus on the participation of the community at the local level (Parfitt 2002; Matthews 2008). However, a growing debate persists among the development practitioners, scholars, NGOs, and government agencies about choosing the most appropriate approach to development: the pure top-down, bottom-up or a mix of both these approaches. Any combination of these approaches can bring different results in different regions and different projects. Keeping that in mind, the development organizations should choose the most feasible development approach while looking at the cultural, social, and political aspects.

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UNDERSTANDING ISSUES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF LAWS RELATED TO CHILD LABOR: A CASE STUDY OF DISTRICT ABBOTTABAD

Syed Muhammad Amir (University of Agriculture Faisalabad); Tayyaba Jadoon (COMSATS University Islamabad Abbottabad campus); Muhammad Rafay Muzamil (University of Agriculture Faisalabad); Dr. Gulfam Hasan (University of Agriculture, Faisalabad); Rao Sabir

Abstract:

Different drivers cause child labour such as poverty, inappropriate parental care, and parents' unemployment. There are various conventions already made to protect the rights of child labour such as the Convention of the Rights of Child-1989, the ICT Child Protection Act-2018, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Child Protection and Welfare Act-2010. Having this in mind, we conducted a research study in district Abbottabad. The findings of the study revealed that the main reason why parents send their children for child labour was poverty, and illiteracy. The respondents reported a low level of awareness towards child labor legislations and about the respective institutions. Poor implementation of the existing regulations of child labour was witnessed in the study area. The study recommendations include appropriate interventions needed by police department, district administration and other relevant institutions to improve the implementation of child labour laws and regulations by monitoring the working hours and by addressing the health concerns to children.

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A STUDY OF MENTAL HEALTH OF UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

Farhin D Rathod (Waymade College of Education); Tejendrasinh S Solanki (Waymade College of Education)

Abstract:

Mental health among students is a critical issue that warrants attention in today's society. As academic pressures, social dynamics, and personal challenges intertwine, students often find themselves navigating a complex landscape that can affect their psychological well-being. Additionally, mental health challenges may contribute to absenteeism, dropout rates, and a decreased likelihood of pursuing higher education or career opportunities. In this investigation, the researcher studied mental health among primary school students of Anand district. The researcher studied mental health of Grade-8 students of Anand district in the context of area of school and gender. The researcher selected 300 students from six selected schools of Anand district. The researcher selected three schools from rural area and three schools from urban area of Anand district. Self-constructed Mental Health Scale was used for data collection. The researcher used descriptive survey method for investigation. The research revealed that the students of rural area have higher mental health than students of urban area. It was also revealed that the boys have higher mental health than girls of Anand district.

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DIGITALIZED AVIATION INDUSTRY DURING THE TRANSFORMATION PROCESS: LITERATURE REVIEW

Dilek Yalçın (Dilek Yalçın)

Abstract:

Today, technological progress and digitalization started before Covid-19 and then developed rapidly in the aviation sector, as in many service sectors. Especially the aviation industry, which is a technology-intensive sector, has quickly adapted to digitalisation. With digitalization, businesses aim to be successful in many areas such as increasing efficiency and reducing costs by increasing the effectiveness of managerial and operational business processes, sustainable financial advantage, as well as marketing strategies and customer relations, communication, customer trust and satisfaction, and use digital applications to achieve this goal. As a result of globalization and digitalization, the increase in product and service diversity, as well as the increase in customer preferences and easy access to all kinds of information, have left businesses facing tough competition. Digitalization helps companies increase their competitiveness by making their marketing strategies more efficient, especially in the aviation sector, in response to the need to raise customer awareness, act in accordance with customer demands and needs, and satisfy customers, with the transition from traditional marketing approach to customer-oriented marketing approach. Digital marketing, which is widely used in many companies around the world, is also used in the airline industry. Digital marketing strategies such as internet, e-mail, website, social media, search engine optimization, mobile applications, influencer marketing and gamification techniques are implemented in Turkey and around the world. Digitalization in the aviation industry is realized through the use of digital technologies in areas such as business management, aircraft production, maintenance and repair processes, flight operations, aircraft/baggage loading in ground services, baggage tracking in airport operational processes, check-in and boarding operations in passenger services, and in-flight services. In this context, technologies such as artificial intelligence, big data analytics, augmented reality, virtual reality, beacon technology, robotics, biometrics, RFID and barcode-based tracking, GPS tracking, wearable devices, smart sensors, machine learning, internet of things (IoT), blockchain are widely used in the aviation industry. The aim of this study is to examine the studies on digitalization in the airline.

BAYRAK TASARIMINDA ETNOMATEMATİK ETKİSİ

Ayça Emniyet (Karabük Üniversitesi); Ufuk Karadavut (Karabük Üniversitesi); Çiğdem İnci Kuzu (Karabük Üniversitesi); Kamil Sarıkaya (MEB)

Özet:

Matematik ve kültür arasındaki ilişkiye tarihsel açıdan bakarsak, gelişimlerinin birbirinden bağımsız olmadığını, uyum içinde ilerlediğini ve birbirini desteklediğini biliriz. Matematik, eğitim kurumlarındaki öğretimle sınırlı olmaktan çıkarak, kültürel bir altyapı içinde ilerleyen bir disiplindir. Her geçen gün, matematiksel modellemenin günlük hayattaki rolünü, önemini ve kullanım sıklığını etkili bir şekilde ortaya koyan uygulamalarla karşılaşmaktayız. Etnomodelleme ise kültürel uygulamalara derinlemesine bağlı olan matematiksel fikirleri, gerçekleri ve uygulamaları keşfetmek ve etnomatematiksel olarak araştırmak için matematiksel modellemeyi kullanan yaklaşımdır. Etnomatematik, kültürel açıdan ilişkili kavramları matematiksel ifadeler kullanarak açıklar ve insanların kendi kültürlerine göre ileri düzeyde yorum ve farklı bakış açıları geliştirmeyi amaçlar. Etnomatematik, matematiğin evrenselliğini ve kültürel bağlamını vurgular. Farklı kültürlerin sayı sistemlerinde, takvimlerinde, ölçüm araçlarında, mimarisinde hatta ülkelerin bayraklarında bile görebiliriz. Bayraklar ülkelerin sembolleri gibi derin anlamlar taşır. Savaşlarda, spor etkinliklerinde, uluslararası toplantılarda, ve milli günlerde ülkeyi temsil etmesi nedeniyle çok önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Milli marşlar ve bayraklar ayrılmaz bir bütünün parçalarıdır. Bayraklar aynı zamanda bağımsızlığın sembolüdür. Bayrak tasarımı ülkelerin tarihi geçmişi de oldukça önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Türk Bayrağını tasvir eden motifler anlamının yanı sıra estetik özellikler de taşımaktadır. Bu estetiği altın oran sayıları vermektedir. Bu bağlamda bu çalışmanın amacı; toplumların kültürel tarihinde bulunan çeşitli durumlar, olgu ve olaylardan esinlenerek model oluşturma etkinliklerinin prensiplerinden faydalınarak tasarlanmış etnomatematik bayrak örneklerini sunmaktır. Bu yaklaşımın eğitimde etkili bir şekilde kullanılmasıyla öğrenciler geçmiş dönemlerde üretilmiş ve kullanılmış kültürel eserleri fark ederek kendi kültürel tarihlerine farkındalıkları artar. Matematiğin sadece günümüzde olmazsa olmaz bir günlük yaşam aracı olmayıp geçmişte de önemli bir yere sahip olduğunu idrak etmiş olurlar. Bu çalışmada 90 8.sınıf öğrencisinin hazırladığı 90 adet bayrak tasarımı doküman analizi metodu ile değerlendirilmiştir. Doküman analizi, materyallerin araştırıldığı nitel araştırma desenlerinden biridir. Araştırma bulgularına göre etnomatematik yöntemiyle tasarlanan bayrakların büyük çoğunluğunda öğrenciler kendi kültürlerine uygun geometrik şekiller kullanmışlardır. Ayrıca öğrenciler altın orana uygun bayraklar tasarlamışlardır. Tasarlanan bayraklarda her tür renk kullanılmış, özel olarak kültüre uygun bir renk ayırımına rastlanmamıştır. Bayraklarda, sıkça dikey dalgalanmalara rastlanmıştır. Katılımcı öğrencilerin çoğu Türk olduğu için Ay ve Hilal sembollerine sıkça rastlanmıştır.

EĞİTİMDE DİJİTAL DÖNÜŞÜM: DİJİTAL BECERİ GELİŞİMİ

Egemen Tekkanat (Trakya Üniversitesi); Murat Topaloğlu (Trakya Üniversitesi)

Özet:

Her geçen gün değişen ve gelişen teknoloji ile her alanda değişim gerçekleşmektedir. Eğitim alanında da bu değişime ayak uydurmak ve öğrencilere gereksinim duydukları becerileri kazandırmak için dijital dönüşüm kaçınılmaz bir gereklilik haline gelmektedir. Dijital beceri gelişimi, öğrencilere bilgi teknolojilerini etkin bir şekilde kullanma ve onlarla etkileşim kurma yeteneği kazandırmayı amaçlamaktadır. Ancak, bu süreçte çeşitli zorluklarla karşılaşmaktadır. Dijital dönüşüm ise bilgi ve bilgi teknolojilerinin dijital ortama taşınması ve bu sayede yapılan işlemler daha etkin bir biçimde gerçekleştirilmektedir.

Dijital becerilerde yer alan zorluklar arasında altyapıda yer alan sorunlar, teknolojiye erişimde yaşanan zorluklar, veri güvenliği ve öğretmenlere sağlanan teknolojik destek gösterilebilmektedir. Bunun yansısı teknolojik gelişmelere ayak uyduramama ve uyum sağlayamama durumu da eklenince endişeler artmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada, eğitimde dijital dönüşüm sürecinin önemli bir bileşeni olan dijital beceri gelişimi üzerinde durulmakta ve bu alanda karşılaşılan zorluklar ile beklentiler incelenmektedir. Ayrıca, bu zorlukların üstesinden gelmek ve beklentileri karşılamak için öneriler sunulmaktadır.

EXAMINING CONSUMER ATTITUDES TOWARDS DIGITAL APPLICATIONS IN RESTAURANTS IN TERMS OF TECHNOLOGY ACCEPTANCE MODEL

Bilsen Bilgili (Kocaeli University); Nihan Akdemir (Kocaeli University); Oylum Ekşi (Kocaeli University)

Abstract:

The digital industrial age, known as the third industrial revolution, started in the 1970s with the combined use of electronics and information technologies in production. In this period, the automation era began with the use of programmable machines for the first time and included many developments until the industry 4.0 era that started in the 2000s (Rubmann, et al., 2015). After the 2000s, with the activation of Industry 4.0 with its components such as big data, the cloud, internet of things (IoT), robots, cyber-physical networks, in all areas of economic and social life, a major digital transformation began to take place in all areas of life (Guban & Kovacs, 2017). While digital transformation technologies offer many opportunities that make individuals' lives easier and create benefits, they also bring about some difficulties in adapting to these technologies. While these difficulties create difficulties such as investment costs for businesses, they are in the form of incompatibilities regarding the use of technology for individuals. This situation is handled within the scope of the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) and examined in terms of the benefits of using technology and the ease of use of technology (Davis, 1993). Digital transformation, which manifests itself in all sectors, has also led to significant transformations in many areas in the tourism industry (Bilgili & Koç, 2021). One of these areas is digital transformation applications in restaurants (Hazarhun & Yılmaz, 2020). This research aims to examine consumers' attitudes towards applications such as digital menu, digital order, QR code and digital payment in restaurants within the framework of the technology acceptance model. For this purpose, it is aimed to determine the differences in consumers' attitudes towards digital transformation in terms of their demographic characteristics in terms of technology acceptance model. Research data were collected by a convenience survey method applied to 400 people and analyzed through structural equation model test and t-test. In line with the results obtained, strategy suggestions are presented for future researchers and sector practitioners.

FARMERS PERCEPTION REGARDING CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACT ON RICE PRODUCTIVITY IN PUNJAB: A STEP TOWARD AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION

M. Amjed Iqbal (University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Pakistan); Burhan Ahmad (University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Pakistan); Azhar Abbas (University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Pakistan); Rakhshanda Kousar (University of Agriculture Faisalabad); Javaria Nasir (University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Pakistan); Amna Yousaf (University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Pakistan)

Abstract:

Rice is considered as the second most important staple food in Pakistan and providing a source of livelihood for millions of farm households. However, the production of rice has significantly affected by climate and associated risk that leads to food insecurity. The reduction in rice production results in the loss of livelihoods for those who rely on it. Present study aimed to determine the socioeconomic characteristics of respondents, assessing farmers' perspectives on climate change and its impact on rice productivity in district Sheikhpura of Punjab Province. The primary data was collected from 150 farmers by using multistage random technique, through a structured questionnaire, which was conducted to the farmers through face-to-face interviews. Collected data was investigated by using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Both descriptive and inferential statistics were carried out. Results found that 70.6% farmer perceive that climate change have impact on rice productivity while 29.3% farmer didn't perceive any climate change impact on rice productivity. Variable such as temperature, rainfall, windstorm, biological diseases, heat waves and hailstorm have significant impact while insect infestation not have significant impact on rice productivity. The study also ranked natural hazards based on the mean score of the Likert Scale of farmers' perceptions. Rice productivity adversely prone to windstorm, hailstorm, biological diseases, temperature and rainfall. This study urges the dissemination of effect strategies among rice farmers to deal with negative impact of climate change. Therefore, there is a need for a new green revolution in the country; hence, increasing crop production may uplift the farmers from the vicious cycle of poverty, improving farmers' livelihood and ultimately ensuring food security. Early warning system and weather forecasting information delivery may work better for farmers' betterment.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

TRANSFORMATION IN EDUCATION VIA TECHNOLOGY

Suvarna Dnyandeo Ranpise (PES College of Education, Shivajinager, Pune) ; Seema Damle (PES College of Education, Shivajinager, Pune)

Abstract:

Education is the passport to increase contribution of the individual in getting knowledge. For improving efficiency in every aspect human being need knowledge. In 20 th Century Technology plays very important role for providing knowledge. Technology changes delivering pattern of education from precise place, person to open end and any knowledgeable person.

Purpose: In this research, researcher had done research on Use of technology by student and teacher for teaching And Learning in secondary school.

Methods : Survey

Findings: In research researcher found that for to use technology senior teachers take helps from junior teachers while students are really interested to learn new things using technology. Now a day's technology become like necessary need like food, water, air for every human.

Importance of Study: From the study researcher found that this study is important as a human being all human wants to learn about new things happening in their day to day life. All persons educated or not educated are interested to use technology. For learning Technology they took helps from Knowledgeable person beside their age. All the participants in this research agree they learn new things using technology.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

FROM THOUGHT TO CODE: UNPACKING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AI AND RESEARCHER MENTAL HEALTH

Diwakar Singh (Christ College, Bhopal)

Abstract:

It is undeniable that the advancements in artificial intelligence have significantly impacted the field of research. As researchers harness the power of AI to analyze data, optimize processes, and gain insights, it is important to explore the potential implications on their mental health. In this paper, we will delve into the intricate relationship between AI and researcher mental health, aiming to unpack the multifaceted dynamics at play. By understanding the intersection of these two realms, we can identify potential challenges and opportunities for supporting the well-being of researchers in the age of AI.

The use of artificial intelligence in research has the potential to improve efficiency, accuracy, and productivity for researchers (Ekbis, 2010). However, this relationship between AI and researcher mental health is not as straightforward as it may seem. The complexities arise from various factors such as increased pressure to produce results, fear of job displacement, and the ethical concerns surrounding AI's impact on research ethics and subjectivity. Additionally, the use of AI in research may exacerbate existing mental health issues among researchers, such as stress, burnout, and feelings of inadequacy.

Moreover, the reliance on AI for data analysis and decision-making can create a sense of detachment and disempowerment for researchers, leading to diminished job satisfaction and autonomy. The potential benefits of AI in research are vast, but researchers also need to navigate challenges and risks to their mental well-being. Therefore, it is crucial to establish support systems and strategies that promote researcher well-being in the context of AI utilization. To address these challenges, it is essential to prioritize open communication and collaboration among researchers, AI developers, and mental health professionals. This collaboration can help identify and address the specific stressors and mental health issues that arise from the integration of AI in research. Furthermore, institutions and funding agencies should prioritize the inclusion of mental health support and resources in research environments that heavily rely on AI. This paper focuses on identifying the factors promoting the usage of AI in research and its effect on the mental health of researchers.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

NEGATIVE IMPACT OF HYBRID LEARNING- A CASE STUDY OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Gulfam Hasan (University of Agriculture, Faisalabad); Muhammad Rafay Muzamil (University of Agriculture Faisalabad); Syed Muhammad Amir (University of Agriculture Faisalabad); Rao Sabir Sattar (University of Agriculture, Faisalabad); Khazra Noor (University of Agriculture, Faisalabad)

Abstract:

Hybrid learning offer many benefits such as flexibility, personalized learning, and increased access to resources. However, it also comes with its share of challenges and potential negative impacts. Prolonged screen time can have negative effects on eye health, mental well-being, and physical health. Not all students have equal access to technology or a reliable internet connection. This can create disparities in learning opportunities and exacerbate existing inequalities in education. Limited face-to-face interaction can lead to feelings of isolation and loneliness, which can impact mental health and well-being. Hybrid learning environments may make it challenging for students to develop a sense of belonging and community within their classes. Limited face-to-face interaction can hinder the formation of relationships with peers and instructors. Online learning environments can be filled with distractions, such as social media, games, and other non-educational websites. This can make it difficult for students to stay focused and engaged during online portions of hybrid courses. This can be challenging and time-consuming, especially for educators who may be less familiar with technology or online teaching platforms. Certain subjects, such as science labs or art classes, may suffer from the limitations of hybrid learning. Hands-on learning experiences may be difficult to replicate in an online environment, leading to a loss of valuable learning opportunities for students.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

BEHAVIOR MODELING: A STEP TOWARDS PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTES

Gulfam Hasan (University of Agriculture, Faisalabad); Muhammad Rafay Muzamil (University of Agriculture Faisalabad); Syed Muhammad Amir (University of Agriculture Faisalabad); Rao Sabir Sattar (University of Agriculture, Faisalabad); Khazra Noor (University of Agriculture, Faisalabad)

Abstract:

Behavioral management among university students involves understanding and influencing their behaviors to foster positive outcomes in academic performance, personal development, and overall well-being. Positive reinforcement can motivate students to continue demonstrating desired behaviors. Active listening and empathy are essential for building rapport and understanding students' perspectives. This collaborative approach encourages students to take responsibility for their behavior and commit to positive change. Faculty and staff who model positive behaviors serve as powerful influences on students' own conduct. Senior may lead by setting examples through demonstrating professionalism, respect, and integrity in interactions with students. Provision of mediation and conflict resolution resources might be helpful for students address interpersonal conflicts constructively. There is enormous power of peer influence by fostering a supportive and inclusive classroom environment. Collaborative learning activities and group projects that promote teamwork and positive peer interactions can also be a successful tool in this regard.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

PRESENT AND FUTURE SCENARIO OF MALNUTRITION IN PAKISTAN- NEED FOR EDUCATING THE SOCIETY

Gulfam Hasan (University of Agriculture, Faisalabad); Muhammad Rafay Muzamil (University of Agriculture Faisalabad); Syed Muhammad Amir (University of Agriculture Faisalabad); Rao Sabir Sattar (University of Agriculture, Faisalabad); Khazra Noor (Uni

Abstract:

Malnutrition is a significant public health issue in Pakistani society, with widespread consequences for the population's health and well-being. Limited access to diverse and nutritious foods, especially for vulnerable populations such as women and children, contributes to malnutrition. Diets that lack essential nutrients can lead to deficiencies and stunted growth. Many households in Pakistan face food insecurity due to factors like poverty, unemployment, and natural disasters. This can result in insufficient access to an adequate quantity and quality of food, leading to malnutrition. Limited awareness and understanding of proper nutrition contribute to poor dietary habits. Inadequate education about the importance of balanced diets, especially in rural areas, can perpetuate malnutrition. Nutritional problems faced by women in rural areas of Pakistan can be attributed to a combination of socio-economic, cultural, and health-related factors. It's important to note that these issues may vary across regions and communities. Limited access to healthcare facilities, especially in remote areas, hinders timely diagnosis and treatment of malnutrition. Lack of awareness about available healthcare resources can also contribute to the persistence of malnutrition. Many rural areas in Pakistan face economic challenges, leading to limited resources for food. Women may not have access to a diverse range of nutrient-rich foods.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

DIGITAL E-LEARNING BASED ON TOURISM: "E-BROCHURE OF ONENESS GEMS IN PERLIS

Faizzatul Nor Shazleen Ahmad Lazim (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin); Nurasyikin Mohd Salleh (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin Perlis); Nadirah Asyikin Mohadhir @ Mokhdir (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin Perlis)

Abstract:

In the tourism industry, effective information transmission is critical for improving the visitor experience. However, tourists frequently have difficulties in obtaining accurate information, particularly about unusual wildlife attractions. This study addresses the prevalent issue of poor information transmission via digital platforms, with a focus on Perlis, Malaysia's outstanding biodiversity.

The research challenge arises from the observation that visitors do not have sufficient knowledge about the variety of wildlife available in Perlis, especially when it comes to lesser-known species like the Dolphin, Macaca Artoides, and Asean Openbill. Tourists' capacity to completely appreciate and interact with Perlis's natural beauties is hampered by the inadequate representation of these unique treasures on current websites. Current websites do not effectively depict these unique gems, making it difficult for visitors to fully enjoy and engage with Perlis' natural beauty.

To address this issue, this project plans to create a digital e-learning platform called the "E-Brochure of Oneness Gems in Perlis." Providing visitors with interesting and informative literature on the unique species found in Perlis is the main goal of closing the knowledge gap. By improving visitors' comprehension and admiration of the area's biodiversity, the site intends to improve visitors' overall travel experiences. To assess the effectiveness of the e-brochure, 140 survey questionnaires were delivered to tourists. The results obtained from these surveys will offer significant perspectives on the effectiveness, pertinence, and influence of the brochure on visitors' understanding and opinions about Perlis's animal attractions.

Finally, a viable answer to the ongoing problem of insufficient information sharing in the tourism industry is provided by the digital e-learning platform. The initiative intends to boost Perlis' attractiveness as a tourist destination by utilizing technology to inform and interact with tourists about the region's distinctive biodiversity. Suggestions for the effective execution of the e-brochure encompass frequent updates, interactive elements, and methodical advertising across diverse digital platforms to optimize its visibility and influence.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

TRANSFORMATION IN EDUCATION: INNOVATIVE TEACHING PRACTICES ARE THE ONLY WAY TO IMPROVE EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS IS THROUGH TRANSFORMATION.

Nourin Sayyed (All Saints' Group of Institutions)

Abstract:

In order to achieve specified educational goals, new technologies and teaching methodologies are adapting to bring about transformation to the present system of education. The only way to improve the quality of our education is through innovative teaching practices, which are also a very powerful tool for transformation in education. Education should help students become self-sufficient, capable of reasoning, and acquire knowledge, not just readers. Any subject has room for progress if students are willing to change. Innovative ideas benefits both teachers and students, and creativity can be fostered. The advancement of technology is also transforming the classroom experience. Digitalization has led to significant advancements in education and a departure from the traditional model of teaching and learning. In order to learn something new, the student's role is more important than the instructor's. The modern teacher is becoming more of a facilitator as knowledge becomes more globally interconnected.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

INFORMATIVE VIDEO OF RUMAH WARISAN BANDAR DIRAJA ARAU

Wan Zaida Binti Jamalludin (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin); Faizzatul Nor Shazleen Ahmad Lazim (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin); Suhaibah Akmar Ahmat Sukeri (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin)

Abstract:

The number of tourists visiting Malaysia each year has shown a remarkable increase after the covid-19 pandemic. There are several tourism promotions that can be carried out, such as introducing attractive tourist destinations, organizing sales carnivals, or showcasing the diverse cultures and ethnicities in Malaysia. The use of information technology such as the internet can also be one of the efforts to promote our country to the world by disseminating extensive information and details about tourism in Malaysia. Due to this, digital platforms are suitable for use to deliver tourism information that enable tourist to actively engage with educational content. Therefore, this study to focus on digital educational tourism products and encourages tourist to explore research tools.

This study to focus on a digital platform, and one of the platforms used is an informative video. Informative videos are good for educating an audience about certain topics related to the project. The topic that was chosen to develop is Rumah Warisan Bandar Diraja Arau. Through this informative video, people can get information about Rumah Warisan Bandar Diraja Arau, and tourists who come to Rumah Warisan Bandar Diraja Arau can look at the videos shown on the screen in the house. This study aims to promote historical value about Rumah Warisan Bandar Diraja Arau, Perlis.

This project involved five (5) steps process, first is to discover information search and data gathering. Second, is to plan and design a selected theme and contents. Then is video development. Next is to evaluate and provide improvement after the feedback. The last steps are launching and project completion. From the questionnaire of this study, the results shows that most of the respondents are highly satisfied with the quality content, technical quality, design, and usability of the video and are likely to visit the attraction and promote to others after watching the informative video of Rumah Warisan Bandar Diraja Arau. It is high hope of the parties involved, that this informative video will be able to attract more tourists to visit and have an interest in learning and explore the history of Rumah Warisan Bandar Diraja Arau and the state Perlis.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

EFFICACY OF NATURE BASED TEACHING ON EMOTIONAL COMPETENCIES OF ADOLESCENTS

Shweta S Chouhan (Gajera Global School)

Abstract:

Increased outdoor activity has been found to have positive effects on both physical and mental well-being. Engaging in outdoor activities may serve as a significant source of motivation for children and adolescents. There is a vast amount of knowledge to be acquired, explored, and piqued. Utilizing nature as a means to cultivate social-emotional abilities is a logical approach. In India, nature-based teaching has been used since ancient times for better education. Keep in mind that the integration of nature into early childhood education is on a continuum from no nature integration to the other end of the continuum where nature is infused in all parts of the educational program. The present research attempts to ascertain the effectiveness of nature-based teaching on the emotional competencies of adolescents. A sample of 24 children studying in the class sixth and seventh age range between 12 to 14 Yrs. was selected. Further, the total sample was divided randomly into two categories i.e. experimental group (12) and the control group (12). A standard scale of emotional competencies developed by Dr. H. C. Sharma and Dr. R. L. Bhardwaj for school students was used. The exposure of nature-based teaching programme was introduced for 7 weeks to the experimental group. The positive impact of a nature-based teaching programme has been revealed on the dimensions of emotional competency of school-going adolescents in an experimental group whereas insignificant improvement in emotional competency was reported in the control group. Adolescents may establish emotional connections, express themselves, actively listen to their peers, and make meaningful contributions to their classroom community via the use of nature-based education.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

PEDAGOGICAL POTENTIAL: INVESTIGATING IMPACTFUL TEACHING STRATEGIES AND STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Khazra Noor (University of Agriculture of Faisalabad); Muhammad Rafay Muzamil (University of Agriculture Faisalabad); Dr. Gulfam Hasan (University of Agriculture, Faisalabad); Babar Shahbaz (University of Agriculture Faisalabad)

Abstract:

Several avenues of teaching strategies are explored and how those have an impact on students and their achievements. Several studies and a wide range of theories along with classroom practices have been analyzed which helped uncover the several ways in which teaching style influences student learning. Approaches like personalized learning, active learning, flipped classrooms and learning which is inquiry based have been looked into. All these were evaluated in different settings of teachings and how effective these are in those specified settings. Furthermore, the avenues of student outcomes are explored like emotional wellbeing, grades and thinking skills and how the earlier discussed teaching strategies impact these outcomes. With the literature review key elements were identified which led to impactful and effective teaching such as use of technology, class environment, lesson designs and student teacher relation. Moreover, issues and challenges faced by teachers when working on improvement of teaching method and skills are discussed and suggestions have been offered based upon the review that how they can bring about professional development, planning and designing of curriculum and education policies based upon empirical evidence. In conclusion this emphasizes the importance of methods of teaching and how those shape the students learning. Meanwhile stressing upon the fact that continuous innovation and research is needed in order to refine these methods. This paper aims to aid the educators to better their teaching practices so that students can get a better and a more impactful learning environment.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

EFFECTS OF STRESS ON PERSONALITY AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF MEDICAL STUDENTS IN FAISALABAD PAKISTAN

Khazra Noor (University of Agriculture of Faisalabad); Babar Shahbaz (UAF); Muhammad Rafay Muzamil (University of Agriculture Faisalabad); Gulfam Hasan (University of Agriculture, Faisalabad); Usama Sarwar (University of Agriculture, Faisalabad)

Abstract:

Stress is physical or mental reactions that are produced by the psychological or physical stimulus which may lead to weakness or illness. Academic stress is an important root cause of mental health problems in teenagers globally. Performance in studies also affects due to stress which may lead to dropout from the institute. However, there is no such study has been conducted in Faisalabad to conceal the extent of stress and its effects among medical students. It is planned to identify perceived effects of stress on personality and academic performance of medical students in Faisalabad so that timely guidance could be suggested to these students. Faisalabad was selected as study area. There are three medical colleges in Faisalabad. Faisalabad Medical University was selected purposively because it is the largest medical university in city. Target population was 1st year students of Faisalabad Medical University. There are 315 enrolled 1st year students in the Faisalabad Medical University. A sample size of 121 was drawn by using online software www.surveysystem.com with confidence interval 7% and confidence level 93%. Keeping in view the study objectives, a comprehensive interview schedule was prepared and used as research instrument for data collection. The data was collected through telephonic interviews and through Google forms because of COVID-19. Descriptive statistics such as percentage, frequency, mean, standard deviation of the collected data were calculated by using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The findings of study showed that majority of the students had some degree of stress. Stress can lead to under performance, depression or anxiety. The study showed the sources of stress for students were large amount of content, lack of time for revision, exams, busy academic schedule, conflict with teachers and fellows, lack of guidance, parent's income and better future. This can lead to brutal increase in stress levels and decrease in academic performance. Therefore stress affects negatively the academic performance of the medical students.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

A CONCEPTUAL REVIEW OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) IN SMART TOURISM

Ung Ean Na (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin); Nur Azmina Azmi (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin);
Wan Zaida Jamalludin (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin)

Abstract:

A smart tourism destination is an innovative travel destination that is constructed with a technological infrastructure that ensures the sustainable development of tourist areas. It is open to all and makes it easier for visitors to integrate into their surroundings, enhance their overall experience at the destination, and improve the quality of life for locals (Lopez de Avila, 2015). Smart tourism consists of a range of components, which include smart destinations, which concentrate on situations in smart cities where ICTs are integrated into the physical infrastructure, Smart experience, which focuses on technology-mediated tourism experiences and the way individuals engage with them through personalization, context awareness, and real-time monitoring, and smart business, which is related to the intricate business ecosystem that fosters and facilitates the sharing of tourist attractions and the co-creation of experiences related to tourism (Gretzel et al, 2015). This study proposes a conceptual framework that integrates artificial intelligence (AI), organizational processes, and business processes to assist smart tourism stakeholders in utilizing artificial intelligence to integrate cross-departmental business and optimize key performance metrics in developing a business-level IT strategy. Following a multiple-case study approach, this paper develops a framework for smartness in cities and tourism destinations. This exploratory research argues that the core ideas of intelligence are social capital, authority, and development, all of which are enhanced by human capital. ICTs and technology applications serve as facilitators, supporting the fundamental ideas of smart destinations. The findings provide ways to implement "smartness" at the traveller and destination levels.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

PARADIGM SHIFT TOWARDS ICT BASED MONITORING IN THE EXTENSION WING OF PUNJAB AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT: A CASE STUDY IN DISTRICT SHEIKHUPURA

Khazra Noor (University of Agriculture of Faisalabad); Usama Sarwar (University of Agriculture of Faisalabad); Babar Shahbaz (University of Agriculture of Faisalabad); Muhammad Rafay Muzamil (University of Agriculture Faisalabad); Gulfam Hasan (University of Agriculture, Faisalabad)

Abstract:

Government has long adopted the policy of provision of extension services through the dissemination of appropriate and need based technology and the required knowledge to the farmers. This work is done with the help of provincial agricultural extension departments and the staff attached with them. Although the Department of Agriculture remains the largest and the broadest extension service provider but because of the lack of monitoring and evaluation it has resulted to be the weakest. Another reason behind it is the lack of interest of the staff as they are not getting provision of services in the form of low pays and low travelling allowance. With the introduction of an app “Agrismart” which is now GPS based the extension worker which is either the field assistant or the agriculture officer is now able to get the full credit as his movements are monitored by GPS. ICTs are thought to bring about a great change in the economies and the society over the coming future as these are to affect the whole value chain of agriculture. Smart technologies are believed to have a great effect on agriculture, making the shift to sustainable agriculture very easy making it more efficient and profitable. It will provide new ways and forms of communication with and between farmers, consumers, govt. agencies, allied industry and markets. This study aims at highlighting and digging out the shortcomings in the App, how it is fulfilling the needs and all such issues. A sample of 184 farmers will be drawn using proportionate sampling technique. The farmers who regularly attend the farmer meetings regularly and have been doing so since the last 3 years. Their data will be collected from the concerned agriculture officer from the extension wing of the agriculture department. Total number of extension field staff in tehsil is 15 and all of them will be selected for the purpose of data collection thereby making a total sample size of 199 respondents. Two separate interview schedules will be used for the purpose of data collection. Data will be analyzed using statistical package for social sciences (SPSS).

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

TRANSFORMING HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA: PRESENT STATE AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

Madura Anant Pawar (P.E.S.B.Ed.College, Shivajinagar, Pune-5)

Abstract:

This paper provides an in-depth analysis of the higher education system in India, examining its current status, transformational journey, and future outlook. Employing a qualitative conceptual approach, the study relies on secondary data sourced from various scholarly works, governmental reports, and consultations with experts in the field. Through a thorough examination of the constitution, evolution, and the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, the paper identifies key opportunities and challenges facing Indian higher education. Findings highlight the critical need to address issues related to financial resources, equitable access, and quality assurance.

By conducting a SWOT analysis, the paper uncovers the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats within the Indian higher education landscape. It underscores the necessity for strategic interventions to overcome existing challenges and propel the sector towards a knowledge-based society. Additionally, the paper underscores the importance of fostering a self-sustainable workforce to meet the evolving demands of the global economy.

The originality of this paper lies in its comprehensive examination and interpretation of the transformational journey of Indian higher education, offering novel insights and recommendations for future enhancement. Ultimately, this study serves as a valuable resource for policymakers, educators, and stakeholders seeking to navigate and improve the higher education landscape in India.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

TRANSFORMATION IN EDUCATION

Suvarna Ganpat Nirbhavane (Progressive Education Society's B.Ed. College, Shivajinagar, Pune.5)

Abstract:

Transformation means to completely change the appearance or character of something or someone, especially that thing or person to be improved: Locals have mixed feelings about the planned transformation of their town into a regional capital. In the world of school reformers, "transformation" means not just dramatic change, but change that makes better schools. It is also indicated that "better" does not mean fundamental or radical, incremental or tinkering changes. Moreover, these fundamental changes are instituted rapidly rather than gradually. Educational transformation is a systematic change in the prevailing educational model. Dissociating itself from theories that defend the reformation or renewal of certain elements of the model, maintaining the essence of the traditional teaching and learning process and its organization and structure. Education forms the foundation of society and contributes to the overall growth of individuals and society. It opens up many opportunities to explore, grow and live, with freedom of mind and body. The future of a country depends on the quality of education imparted to children. Overall, education brings changes at social and personal level. At a broader societal level, education helps develop an egalitarian society based on equality and inclusion. It changes hierarchical relationships, values, norms and stratifications over time.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

EDUCATIONAL TRANSFORMATION AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Sonali Krishnat Jadhav (Progressive Education Society's B.Ed. College)

Abstract:

Educational transformation is a systematic change in the prevailing educational model. To distance oneself from theories that defend reform or renewal of certain elements of the model is to maintain the essence of traditional teaching and learning processes. Under the FLN National Education Policy 2020 – 5+3+3+4 system, students will spend 5 years in the foundation phase, followed by 3 years in the preparatory phase, 3 years in the middle phase of education and finally 4 years in the secondary phase. It helps prepare a person for the future by building knowledge and understanding of a subject. This includes the person progressing in education or starting a new job or apprenticeship. Generally, developing good study skills is great for personal growth and future endeavors. Education plays a fundamental role in shaping individuals, societies and economies. However, in today's rapidly changing world, traditional education systems are struggling to meet the needs of the 21st century. Education enables people to make informed decisions, assert their rights and contribute to the social and economic development of their communities. Through this, we are empowering individuals to become agents of change in their own lives by increasing their sense of agency. Here are some ways education can change your life: Personal Development: Education provides opportunities for personal growth and self-discovery. Through education, you can gain knowledge and skills that can help improve your critical thinking, problem solving, and communication skills.

Education can help us embrace social change by broadening our thinking by cultivating a positive outlook. Further, it can initiate behavioral changes and bring about changes in people's attitudes, enabling them to contribute constructively to the growth of a progressive and tolerant society. Education and various agencies of education help to correct previous behavior. Holistic Development: The aim of education is the holistic development of the child – physical, mental, social, emotional and spiritual. Education ensures the survival of mankind, preserves its intellectual and cultural traditions and helps develop an enlightened civilization for human welfare and economic development which history has witnessed and observed through the ages. Like other animals, man is capable of learning and being educated. The social objective of education is to develop an individual's ability to contribute to society. Right to education should be guaranteed to every member of the society irrespective of their economic status.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

MANAGERIAL TRANSFORMATION: NAVIGATING CHANGE FOR ORGANIZATIONAL SUCCESS

Surti Sharma (University of Kota); Vivek Sharma (Government Mahendra Karma Girls College, Dantewada (Chattisgarh))

Abstract:

In the ever-evolving landscape of business, managerial transformation has emerged as a critical imperative. Organizations face unprecedented challenges, from technological disruptions to global shifts, necessitating adaptive leadership and strategic change. In the dynamic landscape of business, managerial transformation has emerged as a strategic imperative. As organizations navigate disruptions, technological advancements, and shifting market dynamics, effective leadership becomes paramount. This research paper delves into the multifaceted dimensions of managerial transformation, exploring its significance, challenges, and anticipated changes. This abstract provides a concise overview of the key aspects of managerial transformation, emphasizing its role in organizational resilience and success.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

HASTANELERDE DİJİTAL DÖNÜŞÜMÜN HASTANE SAĞLIK HİZMETİ ETKİNLİĞİNDEKİ ROLÜ: HIMMS AKREDİTASYON SİSTEMİ ÖRNEĞİ

Deniz Sönmez (İstanbul Okan University)

Özet:

Bütün dünyada hızla yaşanan dijitalleşmenin ilk dönemlerinde hastanelerin dijitalleşme düzeylerinin belirli standartlarla ölçülmesinde yeterli kriterler üretilmemiştir. HIMMS (Healthcare Information and Management Systems Society) tarafından geliştirilen EMRAM (Elektronik Medikal Sağlık Kaydı Adaptasyon Modeli) sağlık alanındaki dijitalleşme sürecine birtakım standartlar getirerek sektördeki bu eksiği giderme yönünde önemli bir yol gösterici olmuştur. Sağlık Bakanlığının 2013-2017 Stratejik Planında ‘Bakanlığa ve bağlı kuruluşlarına ait tesislerde dijital hastane kavramını oluşturmak ve yaygınlaştırmak’ hedefinin yer alması sağlık sektöründeki dijitalleşme alanında önemli bir adım olmuştur. 2013 yılında HIMSS Avrupa ile Sağlık Bakanlığı arasında yataklı tedavi merkezlerinin EMRAM modeline uygunluğunun ölçülmesi amacıyla 5 yıllık mutabakat yapılmıştır. Bu anlaşma ile Türkiye’deki hastanelere HIMSS kriterlerine göre akreditasyon sertifikaları verilmeye başlanmıştır.

Bu bağlamda bu çalışmada Türkiye’de HIMMS kriterlerine göre akredite olan hastanelerle akredite olmayan hastanelerin etkinliği DEA analizi edilerek, araştırma bulgularında HIMSS akreditasyonuna sahip olan ve sahip olmayan hastanelerin etkinlik skorlarında bir ayrışma olup olmadığı analiz edilerek ortaya konulacaktır.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

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Surti Sharma (University Of Kota); Vivek Sharma (Government Mahendra Karma Girls College, Dantewada (Chattisgarh))

Abstract:

In the ever-evolving landscape of business, managerial transformation has emerged as a critical imperative. Organizations face unprecedented challenges, from technological disruptions to global shifts, necessitating adaptive leadership and strategic change. In the dynamic landscape of business, managerial transformation has emerged as a strategic imperative. As organizations navigate disruptions, technological advancements, and shifting market dynamics, effective leadership becomes paramount. This research paper delves into the multifaceted dimensions of managerial transformation, exploring its significance, challenges, and anticipated changes. This abstract provides a concise overview of the key aspects of managerial transformation, emphasizing its role in organizational resilience and success.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

TRANSFORMATIVE POTENTIAL OF TECHNOLOGY IN REVOLUTIONIZING FARMING PRACTICES AND CONTRIBUTING TO GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Muhammad Ali (Institute of Agri Extension ,Education And Rural Development); Rao Sabir Sattar (University of Agriculture, Faisalabad); Muhammad Rafay Muzamil (University of Agriculture Faisalabad); Gulfam Hasan (University of Agriculture, Faisalabad); Syed Muhammad Amir (University of Agriculture Faisalabad); Khazra Noor (University of Agriculture Faisalabad)

Abstract:

Technological developments have the revolutionary power to completely change how agriculture is done. They also have a major impact on addressing issues with global food security and advancing environmental sustainability. This overview looks at the ways that technology affects agriculture in many ways and highlights the main ways that innovation is changing the face of agriculture in the future. Precision farming, made possible by technological innovations like GPS, sensors, and drones, enables farmers to maximize resource utilization. Farmers can optimize yields, reduce waste, and make well-informed decisions by having access to precise data on plant health, weather patterns, and soil conditions. By using less water, fertilizer, and pesticide, this precision helps to promote sustainable agriculture in addition to increasing output. Farm equipment and devices will be further connected by the Internet of Things (IoT), forming networks that allow for real-time control and monitoring. Intelligent irrigation systems, for instance, conserve this essential resource by adjusting water consumption to actual needs. Similar to this, IoT-enabled livestock monitoring guarantees the wellbeing of the animals and their effective management, boosting overall operational effectiveness. In order to gain insights into crop management, artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning algorithms analyze large datasets. Predictive modeling helps farmers anticipate disease outbreaks, optimize planting timing, and forecast market trends. These data-driven approaches not only increase yields but also contribute to sustainable practices with minimal environmental impact. Innovative farming techniques that leverage technology include hydroponics and vertical farming. By using a controlled environment, these methods reduce the need for large tracts of arable land and enable farming in urban areas. Consistent production year-round is made possible. Agricultural supply networks are becoming more transparent and traceable thanks to blockchain technology. Immutable distributed ledgers prevent fraud, guarantee food authenticity, and advance fair trade principles. In addition to boosting consumer confidence, this promotes sustainable farming methods since they set them apart in the marketplace. Agriculture could undergo a revolution thanks to technology, but there are obstacles in the way of its general acceptance, such as cost, accessibility, and the requirement for training and education. In order for communities and smallholder farmers in developing nations to gain from these breakthroughs, it is critical to close these gaps. In conclusion, there is a lot of promise for environmental sustainability and global food security from the revolutionary potential of technology in agriculture. It will take coordinated efforts to remove obstacles, guarantee that the advantages of technology are felt globally, and advance a resilient and sustainable future for agriculture in order to fully embrace these advancements.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

TRANSFORMING TEACHER EDUCATORS' ROLE THROUGH NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020: A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS

Sonali Pujari (Progressive Education Society's B.Ed. College, Shivajinagar, Pune 05)

Abstract:

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 in India constitutes a watershed moment in the evolution of the country's educational landscape, introducing sweeping reforms aimed at revitalizing various facets of the system, including the pivotal role of teacher educators. This research paper conducts a thorough and exhaustive analysis of the transformative effects of the NEP 2020 on the roles, responsibilities, and functions of teacher educators within the Indian educational milieu. By meticulously examining the key provisions of the policy vis-à-vis teacher education and elucidating their ramifications, this paper delineates the multifaceted changes poised to reshape the landscape of teacher preparation and pedagogical practice. The NEP 2020 underscores the imperative of embracing multidisciplinary approaches to education, integrating cutting-edge technology into pedagogical methodologies, fostering a culture of research and innovation, and championing the principles of inclusive education. These imperatives collectively herald a holistic redefinition of the teacher educator's domain, necessitating a paradigm shift in their pedagogical ethos, skill sets, and professional orientation.

Through a critical analysis of the NEP 2020, this paper unravels the myriad challenges and opportunities inherent in the quest to actualize the transformative vision envisaged by the policy. It examines the constraints posed by infrastructural deficiencies, the resistance engendered by entrenched pedagogical orthodoxies, and the imperative of enhancing faculty capacity and professional development initiatives. Moreover, it underscores the imperative of fostering synergistic collaborations between teacher education institutions, schools, and educational stakeholders to engender a conducive ecosystem for the effective implementation of the policy directives. Drawing upon insights gleaned from empirical research, policy documents, and scholarly discourse, this paper furnishes a comprehensive framework for leveraging the potential of the NEP 2020 to fortify teacher education, enhance pedagogical efficacy, and propel educational excellence in India.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

TRANSFORMING EDUCATION: THE IMPACT OF AI

Akhlakhussain Hira (Waymade College of Education)

Abstract:

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a transformative force in education, revolutionizing traditional teaching and learning methods. This article explores the multifaceted impact of AI in education, delving into its diverse applications, ethical considerations, and implementation challenges. It examines how AI technologies, including machine learning, natural language processing, and data analytics, are reshaping personalized learning experiences, optimizing instructional strategies, and improving educational outcomes. By providing insights into the meaning of AI in education, its significance, drawbacks, and recommendations for effective implementation, this article aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of the potential of AI to revolutionize the education landscape.

REACTIONS OF CAPIA PEPPER BREEDING LINES TO TOMATO SPOTTED WILT VIRUS

İlyas Deligöz (Black Sea Agricultural Research Institute); Abdullah Baltacı (Black Sea Agricultural Research Institute); Mehtap Özbakır Özer (Ondokuz Mayıs University); Hayati Kar (Black Sea Agricultural Research Institute)

Abstract:

Tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV) is one of the most destructive plant viruses affecting pepper (*Capsicum annuum* L.) cultivation and production worldwide. The use of resistant cultivars is the most effective and reliable method to minimize crop losses due to TSWV infection. However, recent years resistance breaking strains of the virus have been detected in pepper growing areas of Türkiye and caused significant product losses in pepper. In this study, 50 different capia pepper breeding lines improved by the Black Sea Agricultural Research Institute were screened for their reaction to a resistance breaking isolate of TSWV (SC3-RB) in 2023. The virus was inoculated by rubbing the infected plant sap onto the leaves of pepper plants with 10 replications. Inoculated plants were maintained for four weeks in a climatized room with a temperature of 20-25°C and a photoperiod of 14 hours and inspected individually for symptom expression. Also inoculated plants were tested by double-antibody sandwich enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (DAS-ELISA) four weeks after inoculation to detect virus infection. According to the results, all tested capia breeding lines were found to be susceptible to the virus. This study indicated that there is a need to identify new resistance sources against RB strains of TSWV and incorporate them into pepper breeding programs.

TARIM 4.0: GELECEĞİN TARIM UYGULAMALARI

Onur Kara (Trakya Üniversitesi); Harun Özkişi (Trakya Üniversitesi)

Özet:

Dünya üzerinde insanoğlunun devamlılığı için en önemli ihtiyaçlarından biri gıdadır. Ancak dünya nüfusu özellikle son yıllarda hızla artış göstermekte olduğundan gıda güvenliğinin sağlanması için doğru hamlelerin yapılması devletler açısından stratejik öneme sahiptir. Birleşmiş Milletler verilerine göre dünya nüfusu 2050 yılında 9.7 milyar kişiye kadar ulaşacağı tahmin edilmektedir. Tüm bu hızlı artışa rağmen tarımsal üretimi savaşlar, iklim değişikliği ve kırsal alandan göçler gibi çeşitli sebepler olumsuz etkilemektedir. Ayrıca yaşlanan nüfus ile işçilik maliyetlerinin yükselmesi, tarımsal faaliyetlerin fiziksel zorluğu ve tekrarlanan işlerin yoğunluğu gibi sorunların çözümünde tarım alanında dijital dönüşüm büyük bir potansiyel olarak görülmektedir. Bu potansiyel göz önünde bulundurularak tarımda dijital dönüşüm ile tarımsal üretim arzında süreklilik ve verim artışı hedeflenmektedir. Bu yüzden tarım sektöründe dijitalleşmeyi yaygınlaştırmanın ve desteklemenin son derece önemli olduğu düşünülmektedir. Tarım 4.0 ile beraber sensörler, nesnelerin interneti, bulut bilişim, uydu teknolojileri, otonom robotlar ve yapay zekâ gibi çeşitli teknolojiler tarımsal üretimde kullanılmaya başlanmıştır. Bu teknolojilerin sağladığı faydalar arasında bitkilerdeki hastalığı tespit etme, yapancı otları ve böcekleri teşhis etme, hassas kimyasal uygulamalar yapma, toprak nemini ölçme, hava durumu tahmini ve gübre yönetimi yapmak gibi çeşitli konular gösterilmektedir. Bu sayede çiftçiler, tarım alanlarının yönetimi otomatize ederek daha az maliyetle daha yüksek verim elde edebilir hale gelmektedir. Örneğin Uydu teknolojisi sayesinde belirlenen NDVI (Normalleştirilmiş Fark Bitki İndeksi) ile tarım arazilerindeki uydu haritaları üzerinden ürünlerin gelişimi, sağlığı, su ve stres düzeyleri, hastalık ve ilaç takibi yapılabilmektedir. Bu sayede zirai risklere ait bilgilere anında ulaşılabilen ve bunlara bağlı olarak önlemler alınabilmektedir. Bu uygulamalar ile tarım sektöründe kaynak kullanımı daha verimli bir hale getirilerek, tarım faaliyetlerinde doğal kaynakların korunmasına ve çevre dostu tarım uygulamalarının geliştirilmesine olanak tanımaktadır. Bu çalışmada Tarım 4.0 ile birlikte gelen teknolojilerin kullanımıyla ilgili araştırmalar yapılmıştır. Ayrıca bu teknolojilerin gelişiminden ve kullanımdan bahsedilmiştir.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

TRANSFORMATION: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS IN EDUCATION SECTOR IN INDIA

Priti S Gavli (Waymade College of Education)

Abstract:

The education sector in India has undergone significant changes in recent years, with a focus on addressing various challenges while also exploring new prospects. As the world's second most populous country, India faces numerous hurdles in providing quality education to all its citizens. However, with advancements in technology, policy reforms, and innovative teaching methods, there are also promising opportunities for the sector to thrive and expand.

This research paper offers a thorough examination of the present status of education in India, addressing obstacles and possibilities for change. It discusses important concerns like curriculum alignment, linguistic obstacles, educator preparation, privatization, and evaluation methods that impede the advancement of the educational system. Additionally, it delves into developing trends such as digitization, skill-focused education, inclusive approaches, and innovative teaching methods that provide opportunities for enhancement.

The study underscores the significance of government efforts including the National Education Policy 2020, as well as initiatives like Digital India and Skill India, in leading educational transformation. It also highlights the importance of improving teacher capacity, upgrading infrastructure, and fostering research and innovation to meet students' varied needs and equip them for future careers.

Additionally, it acknowledges the significance of collaborations between public and private sectors, global influences, and international perspectives in enhancing educational opportunities and advancing societal integration. It proposes strategies to diminish economic disparities, enhance technical education, and strengthen the execution of the NEP to conform with worldwide benchmarks and guarantee comprehensive progress. This study seeks to make a meaningful contribution to the ongoing transformation in India's education system by providing valuable insights for policymakers, educators, and stakeholders dedicated to shaping the future of Indian education.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

TRANSFORMATION IN EDUCATION

Aanchal Prakash Nankani (Gd Goenka Gandhidham)

Abstract:

Transformation in education is a complex and multi-faceted process that involves not only changes in curricula and teaching methods, but also shifts in the underlying philosophies and values that guide the educational system. This abstract explores the various dimensions of transformation in education and the potential impact it may have on students, teachers, and societies as a whole.

One of the key aspects of transformation in education is the adoption of new technologies and digital tools to enhance the learning experience. This includes the integration of online platforms, virtual reality, and artificial intelligence into the classroom, as well as the use of data analytics to track student progress and personalize learning pathways. These tools have the potential to revolutionize the way students engage with information, collaborate with their peers, and acquire essential skills for the 21st century.

In addition to technological advancements, transformation in education also involves a reimagining of the traditional roles of teachers and students. Instead of being passive recipients of knowledge, students are now expected to be active participants in their own learning, taking on roles as co-researchers, co-designers, and co-evaluators of their educational experiences. Likewise, teachers are transitioning from lecturers and knowledge disseminators to facilitators and mentors who guide students through inquiry-based and project-based learning activities.

Furthermore, transformation in education also encompasses a broader shift towards more inclusive and equitable practices that address the diverse needs and backgrounds of all students. This includes the implementation of culturally responsive pedagogies, the promotion of social and emotional learning, and the recognition of multiple forms of intelligence beyond traditional academic measures. By embracing diversity and equity in education, we can create more supportive and empowering learning environments that nurture the potential of every student.

In conclusion, transformation in education is a dynamic and ongoing process that requires a collective effort from all stakeholders – including policymakers, educators, parents, and students. By embracing innovation, collaboration, and inclusivity, we can create a more responsive and relevant educational system that prepares students for success in an ever-changing world.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

THE TRANSFORMATIVE IMPACT OF INTEGRATING PRECISION FARMING, BIOTECHNOLOGY, AND REMOTE SENSING IN PAKISTANI AGRICULTURE

Muhammad Ali (Institute of Agri Extension, Education And Rural Development); Shoukat Ali (University of Agriculture Faisalabad); Muhammad Iftikhar (University of Agriculture Faisalabad); Muhammad Arham (University of Agriculture Faisalabad); Amna Ilyas (University of Agriculture Faisalabad)

Abstract:

Pakistani agriculture is undergoing a revolution thanks in large part to the integration of remote sensing, biotechnology, and precision farming. The synergistic benefits of these technologies and their implications for improving Pakistan's agricultural productivity, sustainability, and resilience are explored in this abstract. Advances in digital technologies have made precision farming possible. This practice maximizes resource efficiency and reduces environmental consequences by precisely applying inputs like water, fertilizer, and pesticides. Farmers may enhance yields and save costs by using GPS, sensors, and data analytics to make data-driven decisions that are customized to the demands of their crops. Enhancing agricultural characteristics, resilience, and productivity is greatly aided by biotechnology. Scientists have created crops with qualities including increased nutritional value, resistance to pests, and drought tolerance through genetic engineering. These biotechnology advancements support food security and farmer livelihoods by providing answers to problems brought on by pests, diseases, and climate change. Drones and satellite imaging are two examples of remote sensing technology that offer important insights on crop health, soil moisture content, and pest infestations. These instruments provide timely and useful information for decision-making to farmers and policymakers by monitoring large agricultural landscapes at high resolutions. Furthermore, remote sensing helps with sustainable land management methods by making it easier to evaluate changes in land use, deforestation, and environmental deterioration. The agricultural sector in Pakistan stands to gain greatly from the integration of these technologies. Farmers can reduce input use and lessen their impact on the environment while increasing yields by implementing precision farming techniques. Technological developments in biotechnology provide solutions customized to the nation's agronomic problems, promoting resilience and food security. Remote sensing capabilities, on the other hand, make it possible to monitor and manage agricultural resources effectively, encouraging data-driven and sustainable farming methods. To sum up, the integration of biotechnology, remote sensing, and precision farming has brought about a paradigm change in Pakistani agriculture and presents hitherto unseen prospects for improving productivity, optimizing resources, and promoting sustainability. Using these technologies will be essential to tackling the changing issues facing the agriculture industry and guaranteeing the country's economy and food security.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

TRANSFORMATIVE POTENTIAL OF INTEGRATIVE MEDICINE AND HOLISTIC HEALTH APPROACHES

Fareena Jamil (Muhammad Nawaz Sharif University of Agriculture, Multan, Pakistan.); Nida Firdous (Muhammad Nawaz Sharif University of Agriculture, Multan, Pakistan.); Shabbir Ahmad (Muhammad Nawaz Sharif University of Agriculture Multan, Pakistan); Umar Farooq (Muhammad Nawaz Sharif University of Agriculture Multan, Pakistan); Muhammad Sibt e Abbas (Muhammad Nawaz Sharif University of Agriculture Multan, Pakistan); Muhammad Usman (Muhammad Nawaz Sharif University of Agriculture Multan, Pakistan)

Abstract:

Integrative medicine is gaining attention as a possible remedy for the healthcare issue facing Americans. It incorporates therapeutic techniques from both traditional and alternative medicine and offers patient-centered, healing-oriented treatment that places a strong emphasis on therapeutic interaction. Integrative medicine and holistic health involve a wide range of techniques, such as herbal medicine, mind-body therapies, nutrition, lifestyle treatments, and acupuncture. It describes how alternative modalities supplement traditional medical care by providing other channels for symptom management, wellness promotion, and prevention. The quantity of study data proving the effectiveness, safety, and cost-efficiency of integrative medicine and holistic health therapies is what provides the evidentiary foundation for these practices. It examines obstacles such as restricted insurance coverage, professional skepticism, and regulatory limitations that prevent integrative medicine and holistic health from being fully integrated into traditional healthcare systems. Additionally, it looks at ways to get beyond these obstacles and encourage wider use and accessibility of integrative methods. The revolutionary potential of holistic health and integrative medicine is to advance a more thorough knowledge of health and healing, promote patient-centered treatment, and alter healthcare delivery. It promotes teamwork among stakeholders, legislators, and healthcare professionals to maximize the advantages of integrative techniques and enhance community and individual health outcomes.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

EXAMINING WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION AND LEADERSHIP IN POLITICS

Nida Firdous (Muhammad Nawaz Sharif University of Agriculture, Multan, Pakistan.); Umar Farooq (Muhammad Nawaz Sharif University of Agriculture, Multan, Pakistan); Fareena Jamil (Muhammad Nawaz Sharif University of Agriculture, Multan, Pakistan.)

Abstract:

To achieve gender equality and promote a genuinely representative democracy, women must take an active role in politics and assume leadership roles. The involvement of women in politics is thought to be necessary for all types of development. The situation of women's political engagement today examines the advancements achieved as well as the ongoing obstacles that prevent them from fully engaging. The multiple factors that influence women's political engagement vary globally and are subject to ongoing change in response to changes in national contexts. Institutional frameworks, resource constraints, and societal norms that affect women's participation in political processes will all be examined. Furthermore, it will look at how better governance and policies are affected by more women in leadership roles. To boost women's participation in political leadership, we must assess the following: trade and customs laws, corruption, gender disparities in political empowerment, public education spending, the nation's economic sustainability, power, and internet accessibility, political freedom, and cultural factors such as collectivism, performance orientation, and power distance. To shed light on the way toward a more inclusive political arena where women may actively shape their communities, the research will critically examine these aspects. We cannot create programs and policies to address these difficulties if academics, policymakers, and practitioners lack a sufficient understanding of the societal-level factors that either support or hinder women's participation in political leadership.

FINANS 4.0 VE DİJİTAL DÖNÜŞÜMÜN GELECEĞİ

Abdullah Ferit Erol (Batman Üniversitesi); Sinan Aytekin (Balıkesir Üniversitesi)

Özet:

Teknolojinin 21. yüzyılın başlarında yaptığı hızlı atılımlar etkisini hemen her alanda göstermektedir. Öyle ki yapay zeka, makine öğrenmesi, giyilebilir teknolojiler, sanal gerçeklik, genetik algoritmalar, karar destek sistemleri gibi teknolojik gelişmeler sadece endüstri işletmelerini değil sağlık sektöründen finans sektörüne kadar bir çok sektörü dönüştürmüştür. Avantajları kadar dezavantajlarının da olduğu söylenebilecek bu dönüşümler finans sektöründe kendisine FinTech (Finansal Teknoloji) olarak karşılık bulmuştur. Öncelikle finansal kurumların ve finansal tüketicilerin kullandığı teknolojilerin arka planlarını modernize etmek için kullanılan bu teknolojik gelişmeler süreç içerisinde birer finansal hizmet ve ürüne dönüşmüşlerdir. Nesnelerin interneti ve taşınabilir mobil cihazlar sayesinde günlük yaşantımızın bir parçası haline gelen dijital finansal ürünler, bireylerin finansal okuryazarlığa olan ilgisinin de artmasıyla beraber daha rekabetçi bir hale gelmiştir. Blok zincir (blockchain) teknolojisindeki gelişmeyle beraber tüketiciler kripto varlıklar, akıllı kontratlar (smart contracts), NFT (non fungible token) gibi birçok yeni ürünle tanışmışlardır. Bu ürünler konvansiyonel ürünlerin dijital ortama taşınmış formatları olmayıp tüm finans ekosistemi için yeni ürünlerdir. Dolayısıyla fırsatların olduğu kadar tehditlerin de olduğu finans sektöründe yaşanan gelişmeler bu çalışmanın konusunu oluşturmaktadır. Finans literatüründe gerek yeterli kaynak bulmanın güç olduğu gerekse de net bir tanımına ulaşmanın güç olduğu Fintech kavramının içeriği ve geleceği hakkında okuyucuları bilgilendirmeyi amaçlayan bu çalışma aynı zamanda gelecekte bu alanda yapılacak çalışmalara temel teşkil edecektir. Bu nedenle öncelikli amacı konvansiyonel finansal hizmetleri ortadan kaldırmak ya da finansal ürün ve insan kaynağı karmasına zarar vermek olmayan Fintech kavramı incelenerek özellikle Finans 4.0 kavramı, dijital dönüşüm ve finansal dijitalleşmenin geleceği konuları ele alınarak bir takım çıkarımlarda bulunulmuştur.

TARIMDA DÖNÜŞÜM: YAPAY ZEKA VE MAKİNE ÖĞRENMESİ İLE İLGİLİ ZORLUKLAR VE BEKLENTİLER

Harun Özkişi (Trakya Üniversitesi); Onur Kara (Trakya Üniversitesi)

Özet:

Dünya üzerinde nüfusun artması ve iklimlerin değişikliğe uğraması doğal kaynaklarda önemli ölçüde azalmaya yol açmıştır. Azalan doğal kaynaklar sebebiyle dünyanın hızlı bir şekilde gıda ile ilgili darboğaza girdiği görülmektedir. Bu durumda gıda üretimi konusunda bir artışa gereksinim duyulmaktadır. Bu artışın sağlanması için genel anlamda iki farklı çözüm yolundan bahsedilmektedir. Bunlardan ilki kullanılmayan tarım arazilerinin kullanıma açılması ve bu sayede gıda artışının sağlanması şeklinde ortaya çıkmaktadır. Fakat bu çözümün uzun vadede gerekli olan ihtiyacın az bir kısmını karşılayacağı ve yeterli olmayacağı düşünülmektedir. İkinci çözüm yolu ise tarımda yeni bir atılım yapılarak üretim kapasitesinin artırılması şeklinde ortaya çıkmaktadır. Burada yapılacak olan atılımın teknolojinin tarıma entegre edilmesiyle gerçekleşmesi şeklinde olacağı düşünülmektedir. Teknolojik olarak birçok gelişmenin olduğu günümüzde özellikle yapay zekâ ve makine öğrenmesi bu alanda önemli bir avantaj sağlamaktadır. Bu teknolojiler tarımda kullanılan verileri analiz etmek, tahmin yapmak ve kararlar almak için güçlü araçlar sunmaktadır. Tarım alanında hasat yönetimi, mahsul yönetimi, zararlı canlı ve hastalıkların tespiti, toprak analizi, sulama yöntemi ve yabancı otlarla mücadele gibi alanlarda yapay zekanın sağladığı avantajlar karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Fakat bu teknolojilerin tarım alanında bize birçok avantaj sağlıyor olmasına karşılık kullanımı durumunda karşı karşıya kalınan çeşitli zorlukları da içerisinde barındırmaktadır. Bunun yanında bu anlamda kullanılan yapay zekâ teknolojilerinin geliştirilip yaygınlaştırılması için kullanıcılar tarafından beklentilerin oluşması kaçınılmaz olarak durmaktadır. Bu çalışmada yapay zekâ ve makine öğrenmesi teknolojileri tarım alanındaki zorluklar ve beklentileri konusunda tespit ve öneriler sunulmaktadır. Araştırma, karşılaşılan zorlukların ve beklentilerin neler olduğu konusunda ayrıntılı bir şekilde incelemenin sonuçlarını ortaya koymaktadır.

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A CASE STUDY OF MAINTENANCE ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT IN AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

Mohamad Zukhairi Danial Jaafar (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin); Choong Chee Guan (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin); Mohd Firdaus Che Sab (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin)

Abstract:

The purpose of this paper is to discuss maintenance and management in the automotive industry and provide suggestions to restore machine maintenance appropriately. The problem is high costs in the production of vehicles involve high costs, including raw materials, and equipment, which can impact profitability. The important thing to solve maintenance problems that occur is to make strategies, scheduling, maintenance planning, and computerized maintenance management system (CMMS) for automotive industries. The way to handle maintenance problems that occur in automotive industry factories is to use the Total Productive Maintenance (TPM) method. Total Productive Maintenance (TPM) is a thorough and all-encompassing approach to asset management that goes beyond standard maintenance procedures and is the method that is effective for the automotive industry. It is a comprehensive maintenance management approach crucial in optimizing performance and reliability. In addition, by using the right methods and means, the automotive industry can maintain the economy required to maintain the machines in good condition. Next, what needs to be done by the industry is by implementing the right strategy to form a strategic organization, implementing strategies, and creating a suitable system for planning and scheduling. The automotive sector is resilient and flexible including supply chain limitations, changes in customer tastes, and the shift to sustainable transportation solutions. This paper provides insights into how industries can optimize their maintenance practices to achieve and thrive in the dynamic landscape of the automotive industry market.

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A CASE STUDY OF MAINTENANCE ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT IN STEEL INDUSTRY

Saifullah Mohd Yunos (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin); Choong Chee Guan (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin); Mohamad Salahudin Mohamad Saad (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin)

Abstract:

The purpose of this paper is to discuss maintenance and management in the steel industry and provide suggestions to restore machine maintenance well. In addition, the important thing to solve maintenance problems that occur is to make strategies, scheduling, maintenance planning, and computerized maintenance management system (CMMS) for the steel industry. The way to handle maintenance problems that occur in steel industry factories is to use the Total Productive Maintenance (TPM) method. Total productive maintenance (TPM) is the process of maximizing equipment effectiveness through the active involvement of all supporting departments. The goal of TPM is to improve overall productivity by optimizing equipment availability. By using this method, industries that handle steel can properly maintain the machine and can save the cost of purchasing maintenance items by wasting costs. In addition, by using the right methods and means, the steel industry can maintain the economy which is the main objective that requires machines in good condition. Next, what needs to be done by the industry by doing the right strategy to implement to form a strategic company and by doing this strategy, create a suitable system for planning and scheduling. Finally, the industry must make the appropriate strategy by making perfect planning and scheduling, besides that the computer system must also be emphasized in this regard because, in the current era, this method is very helpful in making maintenance work easier.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

A CASE STUDY OF MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN MOULDING INDUSTRY

Al-Ikram Ahmad Yazid (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin); Choong Chee Guan (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin); Robert@Kerk Swee Tian (Politeknik Metro Johor Bahru)

Abstract:

The moulding industry is a crucial sector that involves various processes and materials used to create various products by shaping raw materials into desired shapes. The moulding industry produces various products, including toys and appliances, using materials like plastic, rubber, and metal. Various moulding methods are used, including injection, blow, compression, rotational, thermoforming, and composite moulding. It requires many machines and machines must do good maintenance so that the industry can produce a product smoothly. The objectives of the case study in the moulding industry are: (i) to conduct a case study in the moulding industry, (ii) to propose a comprehensive management system for the facilities in the moulding industry and (iii) to find alternative methods to improve the maintenance management system. Risk-based maintenance (RBM) is the method proposed for the moulding industry. Risk-based maintenance (RBM) optimizing maintenance resources is crucial to minimize risk and ensure efficient operation. This involves prioritizing assets with the highest risk, thereby ensuring the most economical use of resources across a facility. RBM is a crucial maintenance strategy that enhances product quality and safety, ensuring equipment reliability and minimizing downtime, thus enhancing the overall performance of the moulding industry. The integration of risk-based maintenance in the moulding industry improves efficiency, reduces downtime, optimizes resource allocation, and ensures long-term competitiveness.

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A CASE STUDY OF MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY

Muhammad Azriel Faris Zuraidi (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin); Choong Chee Guan (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin); Mohd Zairunizam Umar (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin)

Abstract:

In the oil and gas sector, the maintenance management system is a vital element that guarantees the dependable, safe, and effective functioning of its facilities. To preserve and improve the operational capabilities of oil and gas infrastructure, such as upstream exploration and production sites, midstream pipelines and storage, and downstream refineries and distribution networks, this system includes a wide range of activities, tools, processes, and methodologies. The key goal of maintenance is ensuring safety, optimizing performance, minimizing downtime, and extending asset life and compliance. Risk-Based Maintenance (RBM) is a strategic approach to managing maintenance activities, focusing on prioritizing, and planning maintenance efforts based on the risk each asset represents to the organization. An organization may manage assets, work orders, inventory, and job scheduling more effectively by using a Computerised Maintenance Management System (CMMS), a software program. Automation of maintenance tasks is made possible by these technologies, which also provide real-time data and analytics for decision-making and enhance departmental communication. In this industry, preventative maintenance to cut expenditures. The remote and hostile conditions of many oil and gas operations, the complexity and age of certain equipment, and the requirement for specialized workers are just a few of the maintenance management problems that the sector faces. It involves figuring out, assessing, and prioritizing the risks to the assets. A maintenance management system is required to preserve profitability, safety, and operational continuity in the oil and gas industry.

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A RISK-BASED MAINTENANCE IMPLEMENTATION IN WATER TREATMENT INDUSTRY

Muhammad Aliff Haiqal Mohamad Faisol (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin); Choong Chee Guan (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin); Rosnizam Kamis (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin)

Abstract:

The water treatment industry is very important for the daily use of people in every country. In this industry, it requires a lot of machines that must be maintained in order for the industry to produce good source of water to be used by all communities. The objectives of this paper are (i) to conduct a case study in the water treatment industry, (ii) to propose a comprehensive maintenance management system for the facilities in water treatment industry and (iii) to find alternative method to improve maintenance management system. Risk-Based Maintenance (RBM) is a maintenance strategy that prioritizes activities based on the level of risk associated with equipment or assets. Criticality analysis ranks assets based on their impact on operations, such as safety, environmental impact, production downtime, and economic consequences. Maintenance strategies are developed based on these priorities, with high-risk assets requiring more frequent inspections and preventive maintenance. Condition monitoring techniques are often used to assess the health and performance of critical assets in real-time that emphasizes continuous improvement. The goal is to maximize asset reliability, minimize downtime, reduce maintenance costs, and enhance safety by focusing resources where most needed. The purpose is to increase the amount of clean water to be distributed to the community and to prevent various diseases. In conclusion, this study emphasizes the importance of machines to integrate clean water sources of income into everyday life, highlighting the important role of maintenance engineering in achieving this goal and addressing the dynamic challenges of a changing population.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF MAINTENANCE ENGINEERING IN HEALTH SUPPLEMENT PROCESSING INDUSTRY

Ameerul Haikal Mohamad Zamri (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin); Choong Chee Guan (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin); Jamazuki Othman (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin)

Abstract:

The health supplement processing industry involves the manufacturing and processing of nutritional supplements that encompass vitamins, minerals, herbal extracts, amino acids, and other bioactive compounds. It requires many machines that must be maintained so that the industry can produce the products smoothly. The objectives of this paper in the health supplement processing industry are (i) to conduct a case study in the health supplement processing industry, (ii) to propose comprehensive maintenance management for the facilities in the health supplement processing industry and (iii) to find an alternative method to improve the maintenance management system. Total Productive Maintenance (TPM) is the method proposed for the health supplement processing industry. TPM is a comprehensive approach to maintenance that focuses on maximizing equipment effectiveness, minimizing downtime, and improving overall productivity through proactive maintenance, continuous improvement, and employee involvement. By implementing proactive maintenance strategies, such as TPM, is crucial for maximizing equipment reliability, minimizing downtime, and ensuring product quality and safety. In conclusion, effective maintenance engineering and management are essential for maintaining competitiveness and meeting regulatory requirements in the health supplement processing industry. This paper provides insights into how the health supplement processing industry can optimize its maintenance practices to achieve these objectives and thrive in the dynamic landscape of the health supplement market.

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EFFECTIVE MAINTENANCE ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT IN SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY

Muhammad Afif Muqri Suhairi (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin); Choong Chee Guan (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin); Zamri Ahmad (Politeknik Jeli Kelantan)

Abstract:

This case study is conducted on the subject of Maintenance Engineering and Management in the semiconductor industry. The semiconductor industry referred to is capacitor production that can be used in various types of electronic devices such as laptops and smartphones. This industry requires many machines and also these machines need to get maintenance so that the industry can produce a product smoothly. The objectives of the study in the semi-conductor industry are to conduct a case study in the semi-conductor industry, to propose comprehensive maintenance management for the facilities in the industry, and to find an alternative method to improve the maintenance management system. The method recommended for the semiconductor industry is Total Productive Maintenance (TPM). TPM is a comprehensive approach to maintenance that focuses on maximizing equipment effectiveness, minimizing downtime, and improving overall productivity through proactive maintenance, continuous improvement, and employee involvement. In conclusion, effective maintenance engineering and management are essential for maintaining competitiveness and meeting regulatory requirements in the semiconductor industry. This paper offers insights on optimizing maintenance practices in industries to achieve operational excellence and innovation in the semiconductor center, emphasizing the importance of effective management and fostering a culture of diligence and efficiency.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF MAINTENANCE ENGINEERING IN HEALTH SUPPLEMENT PROCESSING INDUSTRY

Ameerul Haikal Mohamad Zamri (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin); Choong Chee Guan (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin); Jamazuki Othman (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin)

Abstract:

The health supplement processing industry involves the manufacturing and processing of nutritional supplements that encompass vitamins, minerals, herbal extracts, amino acids, and other bioactive compounds. It requires many machines that must be maintained so that the industry can produce the products smoothly. The objectives of this paper in the health supplement processing industry are (i) to conduct a case study in the health supplement processing industry, (ii) to propose comprehensive maintenance management for the facilities in the health supplement processing industry and (iii) to find an alternative method to improve the maintenance management system. Total Productive Maintenance (TPM) is the method proposed for the health supplement processing industry. TPM is a comprehensive approach to maintenance that focuses on maximizing equipment effectiveness, minimizing downtime, and improving overall productivity through proactive maintenance, continuous improvement, and employee involvement. By implementing proactive maintenance strategies, such as TPM, is crucial for maximizing equipment reliability, minimizing downtime, and ensuring product quality and safety. In conclusion, effective maintenance engineering and management are essential for maintaining competitiveness and meeting regulatory requirements in the health supplement processing industry. This paper provides insights into how the health supplement processing industry can optimize its maintenance practices to achieve these objectives and thrive in the dynamic landscape of the health supplement market.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF TOTAL PRODUCTIVE MAINTENANCE (TPM) IN CEMENT INDUSTRY

Nurul Najwa Mohd Hairani (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin); Choong Chee Guan (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin); Zulkifli Sulaiman (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin)

Abstract:

The case study is made for the course of Maintenance Engineering and Management in the cement industry. The cement industry is one of the main industries necessary for sustainable development. It can be considered the backbone of development. This industry requires many machines and machines must be maintained so that the industry can produce a product smoothly. In addition, the important thing to solve maintenance problems that occur is to make strategies, scheduling, maintenance planning, and computerized maintenance management system (CMMS) for the cement industry. The objectives of the cement industry encompass a range of goals aimed at sustainability, efficiency, and competitiveness. The method recommended is by implementing Total Productive Maintenance (TPM). Total Productive Maintenance (TPM) is a comprehensive approach aimed at maximizing equipment effectiveness by actively involving all departments within an organization to enhance production efficiency and safety. TPM focuses on achieving by minimizing breakdowns, stops, defects, and accidents through proactive maintenance techniques and a culture of continuous improvement. Total Productive Maintenance (TPM) emphasizes the importance of enhancing overall equipment effectiveness, productivity, and quality within organizations. TPM serves as a holistic management philosophy that aims to increase the overall equipment effectiveness ratio, and productivity of the crew, achieve a zero-defect rate, eliminate production corrections, and ensure work safety. By implementing TPM, organizations can benefit from increased efficiency, reduced production costs, improved customer satisfaction, enhanced employee morale, and compliance with environmental protection principles. Finally, the cement industry must make the appropriate strategy by making the perfect planning besides using the computer system which is very helpful in making maintenance work easier.

İLKOKULLARDA DEĞİŞEN VELİ BEKLENTİLERİ VE TUTUMLARINA YÖNELİK ÖĞRETMEN GÖRÜŞLERİ

Elmaziye Temiz (Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi); Mustafa A Başar (Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi)

Özet:

Türk eğitim sisteminde 12 yıllık zorunlu kademeli eğitim süresinin ilk kademesi 4 yıl süreli ilköğretim dönemidir. Türk kültürüne göre eğitim aile ocağında başlamakla beraber, çocuğun planlı-programlı örgün eğitim ortamına dâhil olduğu ilköğretim çağı sadece çocuklar için yeni bir başlangıç değil, ebeveynler için de ‘veli’ olarak dâhil olacakları adeta ikinci bir okul dönemidir. Çocukların okul sosyal ortamına uyum sağlamasında, sınıf içi ve sınıf dışı faaliyet alanlarında kendini keşfetmesi ve başarılı olmasında okul yönetimi, öğretmen, aile / veli işbirliği olmazsa olmazdır. Açıkalın (1989)’a göre Türkiye’de okul ve veliler arasında sistematik bir ilişki söz konusu olmadığı gibi, tarafların birbirlerini beklentilerini de farklı algıladığı söylenebilir. Esasen velilerin çocuğunun eğitsel gelişimi ile en çok ilgilendikleri ve öğretmen-okul çevresi ile iletişime açık oldukları zaman ilk okul deneyimidir.

21. yüzyıla geçişte her alanda yaşanan değişim ve gelişmeler aile yapısı ve ilişkilerini de derinden etkilemekte; çocuklarının eğitimden beklentilerini de büyütmektedir. Aileler çocuklarının eğitimden daha fazla beklentilere girmekte ve bu yönde arayışlara girmektedirler. Beklenti ve arayışlar dönemin ihtiyaçlarına göre farklılaşmaktadır. Özellikle velilerin okul ve öğretmenlerle olan iletişimi ilköğretim döneminde daha yoğundur. Şüphesiz dünya ve ülke genelindeki sosyal değişimlere bağlı olarak genel olarak eğitimden beklentilerin değişmesi gibi okul sisteminin paydaşları olarak yönetici, öğretmen, öğrenci ve velilerin de birbirleriyle ilgili algıları, tutumları ve beklentileri de değişmektedir. Yaşanan değişim özellikle öğretmen veli etkileşiminde gerginliğe, zorlanmalara da sebebiyet verebilmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı meslekte en az 20 yıllık deneyimi olan devlet ve özel okul sınıf eğitimi öğretmenlerinin görüşleri üzerinden değişen veli tutumlarını ortaya koymaktır. Görüşmede öğretmenlerin 20 yıl öncesi ve günümüzde; a) öğrencilerin akademik ve sosyal gelişimine, b) öğretmenle olan iletişimlerine yönelik beklenti ve tutumları ile c) okul yönetiminin karar süreçlerine katılım ve ortam düzenlemelerine yönelik beklentilerdeki farklılaşmaları ortaya koymaktır.

Çalışma nitel araştırma yöntemine dayalı olarak görüşme tekniği ile veri toplanması şeklinde desenlenmiştir. Çalışma grubunda 10’u özel, 10’u da devlet ilköğretim okullarından toplam 20 öğretmen yer almaktadır. Analiz çalışmaları devam eden çalışmada, alt amaçlara bağlı olarak veli beklentileri ve tutumlarına yönelik bulgular ve yorumlanması çalışmaları devam etmektedir.

AKADEMİSYENLERİN ÇOCUK YETİŞTİRMEDEKİ ZORLANMA NEDENLERİ

Elmaziye Temiz (Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi); Cumali Yaşar (Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University)

Özet:

Bir sosyal yapı olarak aile hem üyelerinin hayata tutunabilmesine hem de toplumun varlığını sürdürebilmesine teşkil eden, işlevleri olan bir toplumsal kurumdur. Aile doğduğunda sadece biyolojik bir varlık olan insan yavrusunun insanileşme, sosyalleşme sürecinde topluma açılan bir kapıdır. Bu sebeple ebeveynlerin çocukları ile kurdukları sosyal ilişki biçimi ve niteliğinin onların hem diğer insanlarla etkileşimlerine hem de gelecekteki ebeveynlik davranışlarına etki ettiği söylenebilir. Dikeçligil (2014) birey, aile ve toplum üçlüsünün sosyal dünyanın, içiçe geçmiş bileşenleri olduğunu ifade etmektedir. Aile yapıları, çocuk yetiştirme biçimleri ve ebeveynlik davranışları toplumdan topluma değiştiği gibi aynı sosyo-kültürel yapıda zaman içinde de değişmektedir. “Bu devirde çocuk yetiştirmek çok zor” cümlesi her sosyal çevrede ve kuşakta dillerde dolaşan kalıpyargılardandır. Bu bağlamda, “ebeveynlik” anlayışındaki değişimin ortaya konulması aile kurumundaki değişmeye de ışık tutacaktır. Bu çalışma akademisyenlerin ebeveynlerinde gördükleri çocuk yetiştirmede zorlanmalar ile kendi çocuklarını yetiştirirken yaşadıkları zorlanmaları, nedenleri ve çözüm önerileriyle betimlemek amacını taşımaktadır. Araştırma nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden olgubilim deseninde bir çalışma olup, veri toplama kaynakları evli ve çocuklu bireylerle sınırlandırılmıştır. Yani çalışma grubu amaçlı örnekleme ile oluşturulmuştur. Araştırma Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi akademik kadrosundan gönüllü katılımcılar arasından 20 kişiyle gerçekleştirilmiştir. Yüzyüze gerçekleşen görüşmelerde ebeveynlere 1-Size göre ebeveynleriniz sizi yetiştirirken hangi konularda zorluklar yaşadılar? 2- Siz çocuklarınızı yetiştirirken hangi konularda zorluklar yaşamaktasınız? 3-Bu zorlanmalar sizce nasıl aşılabılır? Soruları sorularak, ebeveynlik olgusu ekseninde sondajlar yapılmıştır. Analiz çalışmaları devam eden çalışmada, alt amaçlara bağlı olarak Ebeveynlik anlayış ve davranışlarındaki zorlanmaları tespiti yönelik bulgular ve yorumlanması çalışmaları devam etmektedir.

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THE BLOCKCHAIN REVOLUTION: TRANSFORMING EDUCATION AND EMPOWERING LIFELONG LEARNING

Anita Suresh Jave (Sadguru Education Society's College of Education, Jalgaon)

Abstract:

In the age of digital transformation, blockchain technology is heralding a revolution in education and empowering lifelong learning. Blockchain, initially associated with cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin, has evolved into a secure and transparent decentralized ledger system with profound implications for the educational landscape.

At its core, blockchain offers a solution to the longstanding challenges of credential verification, record-keeping, and data security in education. By storing educational credentials and achievements on a tamper-proof distributed ledger, blockchain ensures the authenticity and integrity of academic records. This not only mitigates the risk of credential fraud but also streamlines the verification process for employers and educational institutions worldwide.

Moreover, blockchain facilitates the creation of decentralized learning platforms, where students can access educational content, courses, and certifications securely. These platforms enable peer-to-peer interactions, personalized learning pathways, and transparent fee structures, empowering learners to take control of their educational journey.

Furthermore, blockchain's potential extends beyond traditional academic credentials to encompass lifelong learning. Through blockchain-based digital badges and micro-credentials, individuals can showcase their skills, competencies, and achievements acquired through continuous learning initiatives. This democratizes the recognition of skills, allowing individuals to demonstrate their capabilities beyond formal degrees and qualifications.

The blockchain revolution in education holds promise for fostering inclusivity, accessibility, and innovation. It transcends geographical boundaries, providing access to education and opportunities for learners worldwide. Additionally, it incentivizes collaboration between educational institutions, employers, and edtech startups to create interoperable platforms and standards for credentialing and learning.

As the adoption of blockchain technology in education continues to grow, it is essential to address challenges such as scalability, privacy, and regulatory compliance. Collaboration between stakeholders, investment in infrastructure, and ongoing research and development are crucial to realizing the full potential of blockchain in education and lifelong learning.

In conclusion, the blockchain revolution in education signifies a paradigm shift towards a more transparent, secure, and learner-centric ecosystem. By leveraging blockchain technology, we can unlock new possibilities for individuals to acquire and showcase their skills, adapt to evolving demands, and thrive in the digital age of lifelong learning.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

RECESSION EXPECTATION IN THE TURKISH ECONOMY IN 2019: FORECASTS OF THE CREDIT RATING AGENCY (FITCH RATINGS) ON TURKEY'S MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS

Furkan Doğan (Fırat Üniversitesi)

Abstract:

One of the most important economic problems of developing country economies is the problem of stagnation. This study explains the reasons for the contraction in Turkey's economic activities in 2019 and the consequences for the country, based on the macroeconomic forecasts of FITCH RATING, one of the credit rating agencies, for Turkey. It is mentioned which of the effective active fiscal policies should be emphasized in order to get out of Turkey's recession period. Multiple regression model method was used in the study. Multiple regression analysis was conducted to reveal the effect of household debt stock, private sector debt stock and inflation rates variables, which are among Turkey's macroeconomic indicators between 2000 and 2018, on the current account deficit. As a result of the analysis, it was determined that the current account deficit has a positive relationship between the amount of household debt stock and the inflation rate. It was concluded that the current account deficit is inversely related to the amount of private sector debt stock. It was concluded that the independent public domestic and external debt stock and inflation rate variables explain the dependent current account deficit variable by 40%.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

NEW FAVORITES: GULF NATIONS

Jatin Maniktala (University of Kota); Gajendra Pal Singh Doodi (University of Kota)

Abstract:

The Gulf nations have emerged as dynamic players in the global tourism landscape, undergoing significant economic transformation fueled by the tourism sector and economic boom. Sudden presence of few of the gulf nations like United Arab Emirates and Qatar in recent global economic growth have attracted attention of these nations towards other avenues of income such as global event hosting, tourism , attractive shopping experience and adventure sports.

Traditionally reliant on oil revenues, Gulf countries have recognized the need to diversify their economies, with tourism emerging as a promising avenue for growth and development. The strategic geographical location, rich cultural heritage, and investment in infrastructure have positioned nations like the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Qatar, Bahrain, Oman, and Saudi Arabia as key players in the global tourism market.

This abstract highlights the factors contributing to the rise of these Gulf nations as preferred tourist destinations. It examines the concerted efforts in infrastructure development, such as world-class hotels, theme parks, and cultural landmarks, aimed at enhancing the tourism experience. Additionally, the implementation of visa reforms, promotional campaigns, and strategic partnerships with international tourism stakeholders have facilitated accessibility and bolstered the attractiveness of these destinations.

Furthermore, the abstract examines the enhanced economic role of tourism on the Gulf nations, including job creation, revenue generation, and the stimulation of ancillary industries. It explores the shift towards sustainable tourism practices, emphasizing environmental conservation and cultural preservation as integral components of the region's tourism strategy.

Challenges and opportunities facing the Gulf nations in their pursuit of tourism-led economic transformation are also addressed. These include infrastructure capacity, socio-cultural implications, geopolitical risks, and the need for continuous innovation to maintain competitiveness in the global tourism market. The hurdle created by rigid religious practices also hinders the path in creating a welcoming tourist friendly atmosphere.

In conclusion, this abstract underscores the significance of tourism as a catalyst for economic diversification and transformation in the Gulf nations. By capitalizing on their unique assets and embracing sustainable development practices, these countries are poised to sustainably harness the potential of tourism for inclusive growth and prosperity.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

MEDICAL TOURISM: NEW FACE OF HEALTHCARE

Kirti Maniktala (Silk Road International University of Tourism and Cultural Heritage, Samarkand, Uzbekistan); Anukrati Sharma (University of Kota)

Abstract:

Medical tourism has emerged as a transformative phenomenon in the healthcare industry, redefining the delivery of medical services across borders. This abstract presents an overview of the burgeoning trend of medical tourism, highlighting its significance, challenges, and potential implications for global healthcare systems

The globalization of healthcare services has facilitated the growth of medical tourism, enabling individuals to seek medical treatment and procedures beyond their national boundaries. Factors such as rising healthcare costs, lengthy waiting periods, and the everlasting quest for quality care have driven patients to explore alternative options abroad. Destinations offering advanced medical facilities, skilled healthcare professionals, and cost-effective treatments have become popular choices for medical tourists.

This abstract explores into the multifaceted dimensions of medical tourism, examining its economic, social, and ethical implications. On the economic front, medical tourism stimulates inter globe trade, fosters investment in healthcare infrastructure, and generates revenue for destination countries. However, it also raises concerns regarding equity in access to healthcare, potential exploitation of local resources, and the commodification of medical services

Furthermore, medical tourism poses regulatory challenges related to patient safety, quality assurance, and legal frameworks governing healthcare practices across jurisdictions. The lack of standardized accreditation processes and varying standards of care in destination countries underscore the need for international cooperation and regulatory harmonization

Moreover, medical tourism intersects with broader issues of global health equity, as it accentuates disparities in access to healthcare between affluent and disadvantaged populations. While affluent patients benefit from enhanced access to timely, high-quality care, marginalized communities may face exacerbating healthcare inequities due to resource diversion and prioritization of medical tourism infrastructure

In conclusion, medical tourism represents a paradigm shift in healthcare delivery, offering opportunities for patients to access affordable, high-quality medical services globally. However, it also raises complex ethical, regulatory, and equity considerations that necessitate careful examination and strategic policy interventions. Embracing the potential of medical tourism while addressing its associated challenges is essential for building a sustainable and equitable global healthcare scenario in this new era of healthcare services.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

ROLE OF TEACHER IN TRANSFORMING EDUCATIONAL SCENARIO

Kirti Ronat Talaki (Waymade College of Education)

“Education” is the key for the growth and development of any nation and teachers are also the backbone of any education system. Teachers are responsible for the holistic development of students.

A good teacher have lasting impact on students mind and understanding the real life situation. An education continues to evolve, teacher play a pivotal role in shaping the next generation of innovation, problem solves and global citizens. Their dedication and adaptability are essential in preparing students for the opportunities and challenges of the modern world. Nothing that the teacher is not only to focus on education recovery but also transform the way they educate, the discussion explored their roles as “designers of learning” and developing students’ well-being for future success.

The world has Committed to transform education and to address the main obstacles that prevent teachers from reading this transformation. The recent report from the International Commission on the futures of Education, Reimagining our futures together ,calls for a new social contract for education, one in which teachers are at the Centre and their profession revalued and reimagined.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

I. AND II. DEVELOPMENT PLANS APPLIED IN TURKEY EVALUATION OF ITS CONTRIBUTION TO ECONOMIC AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Şeyda Bükrücü Kazkondur (Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit Üniversitesi); Lütfi İbrahim Kadem (Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit Üniversitesi)

Summary:

Regional development leaps out as an important problem for both developed and developing countries. Regional development, which is important in the economic development of states, follows a course directly proportional to economic growth. Five-year development plans made systematically following the establishment of the State Planning Organization (DPT)'s Turkey are important for economic transformation. The development problems experienced in Turkey have been tried to be overcome with development plans made regularly at five-year intervals. Today's increasingly deepening economic difficulties display the importance of development plans. The aim of this study is to comparatively analyze the economic development problems on the basis of the first and second five-year development plans. Development plans, which started to be made in 1963 in order to make a planned development move, are handled by looking at regional development situations until the last program prepared in 2019. In the study, the first and second development plans and the last development plan were compared in the context of contributing to the region in terms of economic transformation, but it was concluded that the policies implemented in the economic sense could not be fully implemented. Of course, regional economic development imbalances played an important role in this situation. In order to solve these problems, investment incentives must be given, employment must be increased and local dynamics must act with the intention of solving these problems. In this way, both economic and regional development will be achieved.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

BUKIT JERNIH WILDLIFE WEBSITE “SAVE IT TO CHERISH OR LEAVE IT TO PERISH”

Norrasidah Binti Abidin (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin); Khatijah Hamzah (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin)

Abstract:

One of Malaysia's distinguishing features is its beautiful fauna. Wildlife threat phenomena will render a species unable to reproduce. As a result, wildlife has the right to be protected and monitored consistently to avoid extinction and be preserved for future generations. However, this should not be solely the responsibility of the Department of Wildlife. Cooperation from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in educating our community about wildlife conservation is also important. Nowadays, social media platforms such as websites are used to disseminate information about wildlife, particularly how to protect animal species. Our society has yet to recognize the importance of wildlife conservation. Overall, the presence of endangered wildlife will disrupt the ecosystem's balance. Wildlife conservation is thus critical to the ecosystem's survival. Development progress should not be used as an excuse to ignore the importance of wildlife conservation. As Malaysians, we should share this responsibility.

TRANSFORMATION IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CITIES AND ENERGY

Makbule Şiriner Önver (Batman University); Günay Gönüllü (Kocaeli University)

Abstract:

Urban populations grow, they also consume approximately seventy percent of natural resources. This consumption, primarily driven by production and consumption patterns, accelerates the emission of greenhouse gases, exacerbating climate change. Research suggests that climate change, including global warming, could have severe consequences, potentially threatening human and other life forms. However, humans not only contribute to this problem but also generate solutions.

Efforts to mitigate global warming and climate change prioritize reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Agreements are made, and timelines are set for various sectors to adapt to these changes. Given that cities play a significant role in both the production and solution of this global issue due to their dense populations, they are crucial focal points for solutions. Ensuring the sustainability of cities is essential for addressing these challenges. Sustainable urbanization relies on establishing necessary urban mechanisms, with energy being a primary focus.

This study concentrates on the sustainability of energy in cities, particularly examining the transformation of urban administrations in this context. It evaluates the policies and practices of city administrations regarding sustainability and energy sustainability. The efforts of Turkish city administrations to make cities sustainable are examined, taking into account legislative changes and planning. The study initially discusses the importance of sustainability and highlights the relationship between urban sustainability and energy. Positive global examples and specific changes in Turkey are also investigated.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

TITLE OF PROJECT: THE DEVELOPMENT SENSORY-MOTOR INTEGRATION FOR DYSLEXIA KIDS WITH INTERNET OF THINGS (IOT).

Shivani A/P Tamil Selvan (Politeknik Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah)

Abstract:

Dyslexia, a prevalent learning disorder, manifests as difficulties in reading, spelling, and writing. Many dyslexic children struggle in traditional classrooms, falling behind their peers and facing challenges with reading, writing, and spelling, often leading to stigmatization. Even well-meaning teachers may find it challenging to instruct dyslexic students, as their training is typically geared toward teaching neurotypical children. This mismatch between teaching methods and the needs of dyslexic students creates a challenging classroom environment, diminishing their interest in learning. While interventions like text-to-speech software have proven effective, they can be complex to set up, and tutors or parents often cannot monitor their dyslexic child's progress or provide real-time assistance. Hence, This Development of Sensory-Motor Integration For Dyslexia Kids With Internet Of Things is a prototype device that aims to create a digital learning environment for dyslexic children, where tutors and parents can assist and monitor their progress. The project's objectives include developing an assistive device and an IoT-based control module to enhance dyslexia-related activities and monitor dyslexic children's memory power, ultimately creating a more suitable learning environment for them with customized learning methods, various modules in order to analyze their progress on the behavioral, educational, and learning fronts.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

THE WIRELESS PATIENT CALL BELL SYSTEM

Nik Nor Afifah Nik Mohammad Jafri (Politeknik Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah)

Abstract:

Efficient communication in healthcare settings is vital for patient satisfaction and staff effectiveness. The problem that led to this proposed project is that the existing patient call bell presents challenges, including limited mobility and delayed staff response. The project aims to create a system capable of prioritising patient requests based on urgency and providing staff with real-time monitoring of call bell activity. Utilizing advanced technology, the system will be designed to offer instant communication between patients and healthcare providers. The system offers real-time, efficient communication, allowing patients to request assistance instantly. Furthermore, it incorporates a priority service to address urgent requests and records call bell activity for monitoring and accountability. This innovative approach significantly enhances patient satisfaction, safety, and healthcare efficiency. The wireless patient call bell system stands for prioritising patient care and streamlining communication between patients and healthcare providers in the modern healthcare industry.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE APPLICATIONS IN INTERNAL AUDIT

Hidayet Şal (Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi); Serpil Ağcakaya (Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi)

Abstract:

Todayly, continuous monitoring and artificial intelligence applications have become an indispensable part of the audit function. Technological developments that entered our lives at the beginning of the 21st century have been integrated into our lives at every stage of economic and social life, and in recent years have evolved into smart technologies with artificial intelligence. Especially in countries like Türkiye, which has a young population and therefore a high level of technological literacy; The adaptation process of technological developments to social life has developed rapidly and its inclusion in business processes has become more flexible. With these technological developments, the storage space size of the data produced has increased, which has affected sectoral internal audit units through artificial intelligence technologies and directed new technological investments. Therefore, artificial intelligence applications; It has become an approach that increases the competence of business organizations, increases the maturity of processes, and makes proactive work activities in the field of monitoring more efficient. It is anticipated that artificial intelligence will shape future internal audit practices and industry understanding. In this study, the relationship between artificial intelligence and internal audit will be discussed and the new approaches brought by technological developments to the field of internal audit and their effects on the audit process will be explained.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

DEVELOPMENT OF THERAPEUTIC BIOMEDTECH INTERACTIVE WEBSITE

Nur Farahlina Ani (Politeknik Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah)

Abstract:

Development of Therapeutic BiomEdTech Interactive Website is a web-based application that provides students or trainees with technical and practical knowledge. The main objective is to obtain an accurate and comprehensive understanding of inexplicit information on websites, which hampers the development of users' critical thinking skills. In Malaysia, the electronics biomedical engineering programme is offered in a few institutions, and students or trainees who are beginners to this programme also find it difficult to get accurate information about biomedical devices. To overcome these problems, the project aims to design an online educational training website for therapeutic biomedical devices, specifically defibrillators, infusion pumps, infant incubators, and phototherapy units. The website uses Joomla to create interactive, visually appealing, and responsive websites. The project uses Unity3D software to create 3D models of those, providing users with Augmented Reality (AR) perspectives. The goal is to overcome the lack of opportunities to reinforce knowledge through live biomedical equipment in classrooms, thereby improving memory and facilitating the practical application of knowledge. This interactive learning environment aims to reduce the issue of insufficient hands-on training in biomedical education. For feedback, the project also involved collecting quantitative data through structured questionnaires distributed to students, biomedical engineering professionals, and non-biomedical engineering students. This website will offer various features, such as the functions of devices, user manuals, quizzes, Planned Preventive Maintenance (PPM) checklists, and the Electrical Safety Test (EST).

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

DEVELOPMENT OF NOISE CANCELLING HEADPHONE WITH CALMING MUSIC BY USING IOT FOR AUTISM PATIENTS.

Nur Sabrina Zulkarnain (Politeknik Premier Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah)

Abstract:

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a condition that impacts behaviors, interactions, and learning styles. One aspect of ASD is sensory sensitivities, such as heightened sensitivity to smell, touch, light, and sound. This project specifically focuses on auditory sensitivity in individuals with autism, where discomfort arises from exposure to certain frequencies or sounds within the range of 60dB to 85dB [1]. Common methods to manage auditory sensitivity include using ear protection like earplugs, earmuffs, and noise-canceling headphones. However, Beth Pfeiffer's research reveals a drawback to noise-canceling headphones. They may block out too much noise, hindering individuals with autism from hearing teachers during lessons and being less engaged in school activities [1]. To overcome this challenge, the proposed solution suggests developing noise-canceling headphones equipped with automatic detection and blocking of high-pitched sounds. Additionally, a companion app will be created by using Blynk to enable parents to control volume levels and play predetermined calming music offering a more soothing experience for children with autism.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

THE DEVELOPMENT OF ELDERLY ASSISTANCE HUMAN-FOLLOWING ROBOT WITH ITEM RETRIEVAL AND PILL DISPENSING USING IOT

Muhammad Aiman Syakirin Bin Bin Sulaiman (Politeknik Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah)

Abstract:

The growing number and rate of older adults in industrialized countries presents a new challenge for society. Delving into the problem statement, it explains the barriers posed by production costs in accessing advanced assistive robots, limitations in adapting to varied lighting conditions, and the prevalent difficulties in medication management among the elderly. The objectives of this study are outlined, focusing on the design and development of a robot capable of human-following, item retrieval, and pill dispensing while adapting to diverse lighting environments. The approach involves integrating Internet of Things (IoT) technologies, ultrasonic sensors, and motor drivers to realize the robot's functionalities. Ultimately, the project envisions a significant positive impact on the elderly community, offering tailored support and assistance in their daily routines.

ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN ÇEVİRİMİÇİ MAHREMİYET FARKINDALIKLARININ AKILLI TELEFON VE SOSYAL MEDYA KULLANIMLARINA GÖRE İNCELENMESİ

Mustafa Sırakaya (Kırşehir Ahi Evran University); Didem Alsancak Sırakaya (Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi)

Özet:

Mahremiyet, kişinin kendi yaşamı ile ilgili bilgilerin diğer bireylerle ne kadar ve nasıl paylaşılacağını sınırlama hakkı olarak tanımlanabilir. Çevrimiçi mahremiyet kavramı ise internette paylaşılan kişisel bilgilere ilişkin diğer kişilerin erişim seçeneklerinin belirlenmesi olarak ifade edilmektedir. Kamu işlerinden bankacılığa, iletişimden gündemi takip etmeye kadar gündelik hayatın tüm rutinleri çevrimiçi ortamlar ve uygulamalar vasıtasıyla gerçekleştirilebilmektedir. Zaman ve mekan sınırlamalarını ortadan kaldıran bu durum sayısız avantajının yanında bazı olumsuz durumların yaşanmasına da neden olmaktadır. Kullanıcılar kendilerini özgür hissettikleri internet ortamında ve özellikle sosyal medya platformlarında rahatça paylaşım yapmaktadır. Bu platformlarda çok fazla etkileşim almak, takipçi sayısını artırmak gibi amaçlarla birçok farklı içeriğin paylaşıldığı görülmektedir. Ayrıca internet ortamının esnek yapısı bireylerin kendilerini daha özgür hissetmelerine ve paylaşımlarında daha rahat davranmalarına neden olmaktadır. Bu durum çevrimiçi paylaşımlarda gizlilik kurallarının göz ardı edilerek çeşitli mağduriyetlerin yaşanmasına neden olmaktadır. Çevrimiçi mahremiyet günümüz kullanıcılarının kaygı yaşadığı bir kavram olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Özellikle üniversite çağındaki kullanıcıların popüler olmak ve yeni arkadaşlar edinmek adına çevrimiçi ortamlarda aldıkları risklerin olumsuz sonuçlar doğurduğu söylenebilir. Bu nedenle üniversite öğrencileri üzerinde yapılan bu araştırmayla, üniversite öğrencilerinin çevrimiçi mahremiyet farkındalıklarının ortaya çıkarılması ve çeşitli değişkenler açısından incelenmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Araştırmanın örneklemini 99 üniversite öğrencisi oluşturmaktadır. Veri toplama aracı olarak Çevrimiçi Mahremiyet Farkındalık Ölçeği ve Kişisel Bilgi Formu kullanılmıştır. Yapılan analizler sonucunda akıllı telefon kullanım amaçlarına göre çevrimiçi mahremiyet farkındalığının anlamlı değişim göstermediği belirlenmiştir. Benzer olarak akıllı telefon ve sosyal medya kullanımı deneyiminin çevrimiçi mahremiyet farkındalığı üzerinde anlamlı etkiye sahip olmadığı belirlenmiştir. Ancak günlük akıllı telefon ve sosyal medya kullanım süresine göre üniversite öğrencilerinin çevrimiçi mahremiyet farkındalıklarının anlamlı derecede değişiklik gösterdiği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

DAĞITIM SİSTEMİNDE GÜÇ KAYBININ EN AZA İNDİRMEK İÇİN DAĞITILMIŞ ÜRETİM SİSTEMİNİN OPTİMUM YERLEŞTİRİLMESİ VE BOYUTLANDIRILMASI

Salih Ermiş (Ahi Evran Üniversitesi)

Özet:

Teknolojik gelişmeler, nüfus artışı ve elektrikli araçların gelişimine bağlı olarak elektrik enerjisine olan talep de artmaktadır. Buna bağlı olarak yeni yerleşim yerlerinin ve organize sanayi bölgelerinin açılması gibi nedenlerden dolayı elektrik enerjisine olan ihtiyacın karşılanması gerekmektedir. Bu bakımdan elektrik enerjisinin dağıtımından sorumlu kuruluşlar kaliteli, ucuz, verimli, temiz ve kesintisiz enerjiyi kullanıcılara sunmak için birçok çalışma yapmaktadırlar. Bunlardan en önemlisi de şebeke kapasitesinin ve genişlemesinin en uygun şekilde gerçekleştirilmesidir. Şebeke kapasitesi ve genişlemesinin en uygun biçimde gerçekleştirilmesi dağıtım şebekelerinde dağıtılmış üretim sistemleri ile planlanmaktadır. Burada en önemli sorun dağıtım şebekelerinde güç kayıplarının en aza indirilmesi problemidir. Dağıtım şebekelerine, dağıtılmış üretimin en uygun şekilde yerleştirilmesi ve konumlandırılması, güç kaybı sorununu azaltmak için önemli bir çözümdür. Dağıtılmış üretimin en uygun yerlerinin ve boyutlarının seçimi, en az kaybı elde etmek için pratik bir problem ve zorlu bir iştir. Bu çalışmada, kaybın en aza indirilmesi amacıyla dağıtılmış üretimin en uygun konumu ve boyutlandırılması için meta sezgisel bir algoritma olan Öğretme-Öğrenme Tabanlı Optimizasyon Algoritması (ÖÖTO) sunulmaktadır. Analizlerin gerçekleştirilmesi için 33 baralı bir radyal dağıtım sistemi üzerinde uygulama yapılmıştır. Dağıtılmış üretim boyutlarının güç sınırlarına bağlı olarak çeşitli optimal konumlar oluşturulmuştur. Sonuçlar, dağıtılmış üretimin optimal tahsisi ve boyutlandırılmasının etkisinin, gerilimin iyileştirilmesi, gerilim sapmasının azaltılması ve ayrıca dağıtım sistemindeki toplam güç kaybı açısından avantajları ve dezavantajları sunulmuştur. Ayrıca, sorunu çözmek ve optimum sonuçları doğrulamak için literatürde gerçekleştirilmiş birçok çalışmayla test edilip karşılaştırma yapılmıştır. Yapılan analiz sonuçlarının kalitesi, değişken yük ile birlikte güneş ve rüzgar gücü değişiminin etkisiyle optimal konum ve boyutlandırma problemini çözmek için önerilen öğretme-öğrenme tabanlı optimizasyon algoritmasının verimliliğini ortaya koymaktadır.

THE POSITIVE EFFECTS OF TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS ON ACCOUNTING EDUCATION: A STUDY ON ACCOUNTING STUDENTS

Kadir Gökoğlu (Dicle Üniversitesi); Hüseyin Sevim (Dicle Üniversitesi)

Abstract:

Technological developments play an important role in accounting education. Technologies such as artificial intelligence, blockchain, cloud computing and big data are effective in the transformation of the accounting profession and education. These technologies enable accounting transactions to be performed faster, more efficiently and transparently and increase the analysis and decision-making capabilities of accounting professionals. In particular, the adoption of new working models such as working from home during global events such as the pandemic has necessitated the use of digital tools in accounting education and practices. This situation has increased the need for digitalisation and integration of technology in accounting education.

This study was conducted to determine the positive aspects of technological developments in accounting education. For this purpose, a face-to-face questionnaire was applied to students who have received accounting education and the statements within the scope of the study were communicated. As a result of the study, the students who participated in the research revealed the effect of technological developments on three important factors in accounting education. Practicality of accounting education and ease of access to professional materials are provided. Secondly, the students' perspective on the accounting profession has become positive and has caused them to prioritise it among alternative professions as a career. Finally, it has been determined that it is very useful in ensuring the effectiveness of the student in vocational education. In short, as a result of the study, there are positive feedbacks about the interest of technological developments in the accounting profession of the students and their choice of the accounting profession as a career.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

INVESTIGATION OF STRUCTURAL, ELECTRONIC, ELASTIC AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF SRGAH4 COMPOUND USING HYDROGEN STORAGE MATERIAL

Cihan Kürkcü (Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi); Çağatay Yamçıçier (Osmaniye Korkut Ata University)

Abstract:

Although hydrogen energy has attracted great interest as a renewable and sustainable energy source, there are several technological barriers associated with its storage. Solid-state hydrogen storage is an increasingly popular and extensively studied alternative to conventional hydrogen storage technologies. Alkaline hydrides have the capacity to safely and efficiently store hydrogen in the solid state. In this study, first-principles calculations were used to investigate the physical properties of SrGaH₄ compounds to better understand their potential for use in hydrogen storage applications. The calculations were performed using the Siesta package. The Perdew-Burke-Ernzerhof functional in the framework of the generalized gradient approximation (GGA) was preferred as the exchange-correlation energy. The lattice parameters of the SrGaH₄ compound in the orthorhombic structure with space group Pnma were obtained as $a = 8.7627 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 4.8137 \text{ \AA}$, and $c = 7.2473 \text{ \AA}$. In addition, the 2nd-order independent elastic constant values were calculated and it was found that the Pnma structure is mechanically stable since the Born stability criteria are met. The B/G ratio of SrGaH₄ compound was obtained as 1.65 and since this ratio is less than the limit value of 1.75, it is concluded that the material is brittle. The calculated Poisson's ratio was obtained as 0.25 and it was seen that the ionic bond was dominant in the material. According to the calculated hardness value, the material has soft properties. From the electronic band structure and density of state calculations, it was observed that the material exhibits metallic properties. Optical properties of SrGaH₄ such as reflectivity, absorption, dielectric functions, and conductivity were also calculated. The enthalpy of the formation of SrGaH₄ was obtained as -0.2356 eV/atom. According to this result, it is concluded that the SrGaH₄ compound can be synthesized experimentally.

DİJİTAL GÖZLER ALTINDA: SOSYAL MEDYA ÇAĞINDA İNSANLARIN GÖRÜŞLERİNDEN KORKMANIN (FOPO) ANATOMİSİ

Gökben Bayramoğlu (Hitit Üniversitesi)

Özet:

Bu çalışmada, modern toplumda sosyal medyanın yükselişi ve bu platformların bireylerin kendilerine ve başkalarına dair algıları üzerindeki etkileri literatür taraması yoluyla incelenmektedir. Sosyal medyanın bireyler üzerinde yarattığı psikolojik baskılar ve bu durumun davranışsal sonuçları, 'Kişilerin Görüşlerinden Korkma (FoPO - Fear of People's Opinion)' olgusu bağlamında ele alınmaktadır. Çalışmada, kullanıcıların kendilerini sürekli olarak sergilemelerinin ve başkalarının onayını aramalarının FoPO'nun artmasına yol açtığı ve bireylerin sürekli bir değerlendirme ve karşılaştırma döngüsü içinde sıkışmaları ele alınmaktadır. Ayrıca, sosyal medyanın kişisel kimlik ve özsaygı üzerindeki etkileri de incelenmektedir. Günümüzde bireyler, sosyal medya profilleri aracılığıyla kendi 'markalarını' yaratmaya teşvik edilmekte ve bu durum, gerçek benlikleri ile dijital kimlikleri arasında giderek artan bir uçurumun doğmasına neden olmaktadır. FoPO, bu uyumsuzluğu derinleştirerek, insanların gerçek benlikleri ile dijital kimlikleri arasında sürekli bir gerilim yaratmaktadır. Dijitalleşmenin getirdiği zorluklar ve fırsatlar ışığında, bireylerin ve toplumların bu yeni gerçekliğe nasıl uyum sağlayabileceği üzerine tartışmaların yapılması gerekmektedir. Bu bağlamda, bireylerin sosyal medya kullanımını nasıl yönettiği, modern toplumların teknolojiyi nasıl entegre ettiği, bu teknolojilerin insan sağlığı üzerindeki etkileri ve teknoloji şirketlerinin üstlenmesi gereken sorumluluklar üzerine derinlemesine araştırmalar yapılması önem taşımaktadır.

Summary:

This study examines the rise of social media in modern society and the effects of these platforms on individuals' self-perceptions and their perceptions of others through a literature review. The psychological pressures exerted by social media on individuals and the behavioral consequences of this pressure are addressed in the context of the 'Fear of People's Opinion (FoPO)'. The study discusses how users' constant self-display and search for approval from others lead to an increase in FoPO and trap individuals in a continuous cycle of evaluation and comparison. Additionally, the impacts of social media on personal identity and self-esteem are explored. Nowadays, individuals are encouraged to create their 'brands' through their social media profiles, which leads to an increasingly widening gap between their real selves and digital identities. FoPO deepens this mismatch, creating a constant tension between individuals' real selves and their digital identities. Given the challenges and opportunities presented by digitalization, discussions on how individuals and societies can adapt to this new reality are necessary. In this context, it is important to conduct in-depth research on how individuals manage their social media usage, how modern societies integrate technology, the effects of these technologies on human health, and the responsibilities that technology companies need to assume.

ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNE UYGULANAN FİNANSAL OKURYAZARLIK DÜZEYLERİ: BİR LİTERATÜR ARAŞTIRMASI

Mücahit Ülger (Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi)

Özet:

Finansal okuryazarlık, günlük hayatta paranın kullanımını anlamada kullanılan temel bir kavramdır. Gelir ve giderlerin yönetilmesiyle ilgili becerileri ve para alışverişinde yaygın yöntemleri içermektedir. Bu nedenle, karmaşık finansal ortamlarda faaliyet gösteren insanlar için giderek daha önemli hale gelmektedir. Finansal okuryazarlık düzeyinin düşük olması, insanların optimal olmayan finansal kararlar alma riskiyle karşı karşıya olduklarını göstermektedir. Özellikle üniversite öğrencilerinin finansal okuryazarlığın önemini farkında olmaları gerekmektedir. Çünkü üniversite öğrencileri, genellikle finansal bağımsızlıklarını kazanmaya başladıkları ve kendi finansal kararlarını almaya başladıkları bir dönemdedir. Bu nedenle, finansal okuryazarlıkları, mali gelecekleri için önemli bir araç haline gelmektedir. Üniversite öğrencileri, eğitimlerini finanse etmek, bütçe yapmak, borç yönetimi gibi konularda bilgi sahibi olmalıdır. Ayrıca işe girişim, yatırım yapma ve emeklilik planlaması gibi geleceklerini şekillendirecek finansal kararlar almadan önce finansal okuryazarlık konusunda bilinçli olmaları gerekmektedir.

Bu durum, üniversite öğrencileri için finansal karar verme sürecinin karmaşık ve zor olmasından dolayı, bu konudaki literatürün genişletilmesi gerektiğine işaret etmektedir. Finansal okuryazarlığın bazı grupların üzerindeki rolünü açıklayan önemli ve değerli önceki araştırmaların olmasına rağmen, finansal okuryazarlığın üniversite öğrencileri açısından nasıl sonuçlara ulaşıldığına dair bir literatür araştırması henüz mevcut değildir. Literatür araştırması sonucunda üniversite öğrencilerinin finansal refahını iyileştirmeye yönelik güçlü çabaları, onların finansal refahlarını artıracak kaliteli finansal kararlar alma konusunda donattığı için finansal okuryazarlığın önemini artmasına katkıda bulunulacaktır. Bu yüzden çalışmanın amacı, üniversite öğrencileri için finansal okuryazarlıklarını ölçen çalışmalardan geniş bir literatür araştırması yapılarak üniversite öğrencilerinin finansal okuryazarlık düzeyinin analiz edilmesidir. Bulgulardan yapılacak olan politika çıkarımlarından ise üniversite öğrencileri arasında finansal okuryazarlığı geliştirmeye yönelik stratejilerin geliştirilmesine yardımcı olacak bir bilgi kaynağı sağlaması hedeflenmektedir. Ayrıca bu çalışma öğrencilerin mali geleceklerini güvence altına almak için gerekli adımları atmalarına yardımcı olabilir.

ORTAÖĞRETİM ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN KARIYER YETKİNLİKLERİ İLE YÜKSEKÖĞRETİM MOTİVASYONLARI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

Serap Körmən (Selçuk University); Hasan Bozgeyikli (Selçuk University)

Özet:

Bu çalışmanın temel amacı, ortaöğretim düzeyindeki öğrencilerin kariyer yetkinlikleri ile yükseköğretim motivasyonları arasındaki ilişkiyi derinlemesine incelemektir. Özellikle, öğrencilerin kariyer yetkinliklerinin, yükseköğretim motivasyonlarını ne ölçüde etkilediği ve bu yetkinliklerin motivasyon üzerindeki yordayıcı gücü test edilmiştir. İlişkisel tarama modeli kullanılarak yürütülen bu araştırma, 2023-2024 Eğitim Öğretim Yılı'nda Konya ilinde, çeşitli liselerde öğrenim görmekte olan 11. ve 12. sınıf düzeyindeki 462 öğrenciyi kapsamaktadır. Araştırmada, veri toplama sürecinde üç temel araç kullanılmıştır: Yükseköğretim Yönelim Ölçeği, Kariyer Yetkinlikleri Ölçeği ve araştırmacılar tarafından özel olarak geliştirilen Kişisel Bilgi Formu. Elde edilen verilerin analizinde ise Pearson korelasyon ve çoklu doğrusal regresyon analizi teknikleri tercih edilmiştir. Analiz sonuçlarına göre, ortaöğretim öğrencilerinin kariyer yetkinlikleri ile yükseköğretim motivasyonları arasında pozitif yönlü ve orta seviyede bir ilişki tespit edilmiştir. Bu ilişki, öğrencilerin kariyer yetkinliklerinin artmasıyla birlikte yükseköğretim motivasyonlarının da önemli ölçüde arttığını göstermektedir. Ayrıca, Kariyer Yetkinlikleri Ölçeğinin alt boyutlarından bazılarının, Yükseköğretime Yönelim Ölçeği'nin mesleki, bilgiye dayalı ve dışsal yönelim alt boyutlarını anlamlı bir şekilde yordadığı; ancak sosyal ve prestij yönelim alt boyutları açısından bu yordama gücünün anlamlı olmadığı belirlenmiştir. Araştırmanın bulguları ışığında, öğrencilerin kariyer yetkinliklerini geliştirmeye yönelik etkili stratejilerin benimsenmesi, eğitim politikalarının bu yönde şekillendirilmesi ve öğrencilere yönelik yükseköğretim motivasyonunu artırıcı programların tasarlanması gibi çeşitli öneriler geliştirilmiştir. Bu önerilerin, öğrencilerin hem akademik hem de mesleki gelişimine katkıda bulunarak, onların gelecek eğitim ve kariyer hedeflerine ulaşmalarını kolaylaştırması hedeflenmektedir.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

CONSUMERS' PREFERENCE FOR TAKEOUT FOOD LEFTOVERS FROM MEALS EATEN OUT: A STUDY ON UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Tuğçe Metin (Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi), İbrahim Arslan (Gaziantep Üniversitesi)

Abstract:

Food goes through while it is relatively more feasible to systematically monitor the stages that food goes through until it reaches the end consumer to ensure food sustainability, it is much more difficult to determine how much of the food reaching the end consumer is wasted. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has announced that the global hunger figure for 2022 is between 691 million and 783 million people. While some of the world's population is struggling with hunger, the issue of how much of this food is wasted by those who have easy access to food is becoming more and more important every year. Based on this issue, the aim of our research is to investigate the actions of consumers who eat out to pack their leftover food. In addition, the study also aims to examine the feelings towards choosing to have a package. In this direction, the research covers university students. In other words, the main purpose of the research is to examine the attitudes of university students towards leftover food. In the research conducted with 153 students in Kahramanmaraş province, a scale suitable for the purpose was first created. The data obtained from the scale application were analyzed through SPSS 26.0 program. The results reveal that university students are willing but hesitant about food waste.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WORK MOTIVATION AND CYBERLOAFING

Ömer Faruk Hazar (Batman Üniversitesi)

Abstract:

Cyberloafing, internetin iş yerinde kişisel amaçlar için kullanılmasıdır. Bir kurum veya işyerindeki insanları belirli bir amaç veya amaca doğru sürekli harekete geçirmek için yapılan çabaların toplamıdır. Bugün hızla gelişen bilgi teknolojileri, iş hayatlarının yanı sıra bireylerin yaşamlarının her yönünü de etkilemektedir. Bilhassa bilişim teknolojileri ve internete erişim, bireylerin sanal dünya ile yakın ilişki içinde yaşamalarını kolayca gerekli kılıyor. Bilişim teknolojilerinin toplumda ve dolayısıyla kuruluşlarda yaygın olarak kullanılmasıyla birlikte çalışanların siber loafing davranışlarında artış söz konusudur. Siber loafing davranışı literatürdeki birçok örgütsel kavramla ilgili olarak tartışılabilir. Çalışanlardan belirli bir performans beklenir ve organizasyonları ve işleri hakkında tutkulu olmaları istenir. Bu beklenti ve taleplerin karşılanması yüksek iş motivasyonu ile sağlanabilir. Bu konuda çalışma, çalışanların iş motivasyonunun siber loafing davranışları üzerindeki etkisini ortaya çıkarmayı amaçlamıştır.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

SPORTS EQUIPMENT FROM YESTERDAY TO TODAY

Mehmet Metin (Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi); Servet Özoruç (Osmaniye Korkut Ata Üniversitesi)

Abstract:

In parallel with technological research, it is seen that products with different functional features are emerging day by day in the field of sports as in every field. In current culture, sport has evolved and reached a different dimension. In the beginning, sports activities were an experience of watching a game or event, which was fed by radio broadcasts and continued with the invention of television. With television broadcasts, sport was for the first time brought directly into people's living rooms through real-time communication. With geographical access to sporting events no longer a barrier, the popularity and fan base for all sports has grown exponentially. Parallel to this continuous growth, the presence, application and dependence on technology in sport has steadily increased. Thus, the search for new advances and developments in technology has never ended. Within the scope of this study, wearable sports technology, developments in sports health technology and improvements in motion analysis technology to improve sports performance are examined. This review was conducted for five sports branches that are considered to be the most popular in the world. The most notable developments of sports equipment in the selected sports will be reviewed and discussed from the past to the present.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

ACADEMIC STUDIES ON MARKETING IN THE CONTEXT OF POST-SOVIET KYRGYZSTAN: A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY BASED ON THE WEB OF SCIENCE

Azamat Maksüdünov (Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University)

Abstract:

Marketing in Kyrgyzstan has been a topic of growing interest in several decades since the country's economy has shifted from a centrally planned system to a market economic system in 1991. The advancement of academic institutions, the establishment of local marketing associations, the growth of private marketing organizations, and the expanding accessibility of data and research resources have all contributed to the development of marketing literature in Kyrgyzstan. This study aims to provide a visual representation of the marketing literature in post-Soviet Kyrgyzstan over the past 30 years. To achieve this, we analyze scientific publications from the Web of Science database. A bibliometric analysis approach was utilized for data analysis, and visualization was conducted using R programming tools. Examining the current state of marketing literature in Kyrgyzstan holds significant implications for both academia and businesses.

DİJİTAL DÖNÜŞÜM İLE İLGİLİ FİNANS ALANINDA YAPILAN ÇALIŞMALARIN ANALİTİK LİTERATÜR İNCELEMESİ

Abdullah Ferit Erol (Batman Üniversitesi)

Özet:

Dijital dönüşüm oldukça fazla bilimsel alanı içerisine alan çatı bir kavram olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bu konu ilgili birçok bilimsel alanda çok farklı çalışmalar yapılmıştır. Bu alanlardan birisi de finanstır. Finans alanında dijital dönüşüme en hızlı adapte olan sektör ise kuşkusuz bankacılık sektörüdür. Bankacılık sektöründe dijital dönüşüm ödeme yöntemleri, portföy yönetimi, para çekme ve yatırma, QR kod uygulamaları ile yapılan işlemler gibi birçok alanda karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı 2020 yılından itibaren yapılan akademik çalışmaların literatür incelemesi yapmaktır. Bu sayede bundan sonra yapılacak çalışmalar için bir alt yapı hazırlamaktır. Bu kapsamda toplam 101 adet çalışma incelenmiştir. Çalışmalar yazarına, yılına, konusuna ve türüne göre bir ayrıma tabi tutulmuştur. Bu çalışmalar öncelikle çalışılan konu bakımından değerlendirilmesi yapılmıştır. Sonrasında çalışmalar teorik ve ampirik olmak üzere ikiye ayrılarak yapılan çalışmaların hangi türde yapıldığı belirlenmiştir. Bu bağlamda 57 çalışmanın teorik 44 çalışmanın ise ampirik olarak yapıldığı tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca çalışmaların ulusal ve yabancı ayrımına tabi tutularak değerlendirilmesi yapılmıştır. Çalışmanın sonucuna göre yıllar itibarıyla yapılan çalışmaların sayısının arttığı görülmektedir. Ayrıca ulusal yayınların çoğunluğunun teorik olduğu yabancı çalışmaların ise çoğunluğunun ampirik çalışma olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

GREEN TRANSFORMATION IN AGRI-FOOD SYSTEMS IN TURKEY

Ayşegül Kanbak (Batman University)

Abstract:

The climate crisis is considered one of the most important global threats of our age. Especially in recent years, the frequency and severity of extreme weather events such as heat waves, drought, forest fires, floods, cyclones and hurricanes have increased. The agricultural sector is the most vulnerable group in the climate crisis in terms of increasing temperatures and changing precipitation regimes. Food access insecurity is emerging worldwide due to climate change. Increases in food prices create significant impoverishing effects in both rural and urban areas, even in the absence of climate stress. While the agricultural sector is affected by climate change on the one hand, it also contains elements that cause climate change. In other words, the agricultural sector constitutes an important part of both the problem and the solution. This study aims to discuss the necessity of the transformation of Turkey's agricultural food systems. Current agricultural and food systems are not only failing to provide sufficient, affordable and nutritious food, they are also destroying their own ecological foundations. Agricultural systems responsible for 23 to 42 percent of global greenhouse gases also affect 86 percent of species listed as threatened. This leads to a biodiversity crisis. Agriculture is responsible for 70 percent of global freshwater consumption. The effects of climate change have reduced global agricultural productivity by approximately 21% since 1961.

These data show that agri-food systems face increasingly complex socio-economic and biophysical challenges. Poverty, inequalities, low productivity, food insecurity, resource degradation, loss of biodiversity and climate change are some of these challenges. The negative externalities that the current development model, characterized by excessive use of resources, constantly creates on environmental health, climate and human welfare, bring about changes in development policies. The agriculture-food systems included in these policies also need radical transformations.

One of these transformations is the "green transformation" that emerged with the EU Green Deal. This transformation, which included concepts such as biodiversity, circular economy, resource use and food safety, first included EU countries and then countries trading with the EU within the scope of the common agricultural policy.

Türkiye is the country with the world's 14th largest agricultural economy and 15th largest cultivated land size. However, the agricultural structure in Turkey has undergone significant changes in the last thirty years. The share of agriculture in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) decreased from 30% in the early 1970s to 10% in the 2000s, and as of 2021, this rate decreased to 5.5% (TUIK, 2021). This transformation in macroeconomic indicators is also parallel to demographic and labor market data. While 60% of the population lived in rural areas in the 1970s, this rate dropped below 7% in 2021 (TUIK, 2021). In the same period, the ratio of agricultural employment to total employment decreased from 65% to 18%. In this context, the study aims to examine the green transformation journey after drawing the framework of Turkey's agricultural structure. How the green transformation is tried to be achieved and what policies are implemented accordingly constitute the questions of the research.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

+AN IN-DEPTH ACADEMIC EXPLORATION OF UNITY-INFUSED AUGMENTED REALITY AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN INTERIOR DESIGN CHALLENGES: A FUTURISTIC APPROACH

Aatika Abid (UET Lahore); Maryam Ejaz (UET Lahore); Aabroo Fatima Hamadani (UET Lahore)

Abstract:

In a time characterized by rapid technological advancement, Kalopsia is a cutting-edge augmented reality (AR) tool that promises to transform interior design procedures completely. An answer to homeowners' pleas, Kalopsia allows users to experiment in real time with layouts, colours, and design permutations. The project's user-centric interface and precision in 3D modelling contribute to informed design decisions, mitigating uncertainties inherent in conventional methodologies. Additionally, Kalopsia introduces a streamlined shopping experience, empowering users to make direct purchases within the application. This paper details the use of Unity 3D framework in conjunction with Blender to develop the mobile application - Kalopsia. Unlike other applications, Unity 3D framework provides robust capabilities with an ease of development that is necessary to create a seamless user experience. Blender is a versatile, open-source software that allows us to develop an accessible and cost-effective application for our end users. The combination of Unity 3D and Blender creates a cohesive and efficient system, ensuring a fluid transition between the AR environment and the 3D modelling interface. In addition to this, the marker-less tracking system enhances user engagement, allowing the virtual furniture to realistically interact with the user's environment. By developing the application, the paper seeks to define and illustrate how a combination of Unity with Blender is best suited for such mobile applications in the future and how it can be further refined according to the user's needs.

KADINLARIN TÜKETİM ALIŞKANLIKLARININ GEÇMİŞTEN GÜNÜMÜZE EVRİMİ

Özlem Şenlik (Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi)

Özet:

Dünyada pek çok alanda gerçekleşen dönüşüm, tüketim alanında da kendini göstermiştir. Çevresel etkiler, kaynak kullanımı, teknolojinin gelişmesiyle birlikte sürekli yeni bir tanıma tabi tutulan tüketim dönüşümüle taçlanan kavramlardandır. Tüketim kavramı dönüşüm ile birlikte bilinçli tüketim alışkanlıklarının benimsenmesi, azaltılmış atık uygulamaları, çevreye duyarlı ürünlerin tercih edilmesinin sağlanması gibi kavramlarla birlikte anılmaya başlanmıştır. Bireyler ve toplum bir yandan ihtiyaçlarını karşılamakta diğer yandan yaratılmış ihtiyaçlara yönlendirilmektedir. Bilinçli tüketim kaynak verimliliği sağlamakta çevre kirliliğinin önüne geçmektedir. Bu yönüyle hem çevresel hem sosyal sorumluluğu desteklemektedir. Doğal kaynakların verdiği olumsuz sinyaller birey ya da toplum olarak tüketim alışkanlıklarını gözden geçirmeye ve daha bilinçli bir tüketime yönlendirmektedir. Bunun yanında toplum ihtiyaçlarını karşılayan ekonomik birimler olarak tanımlanan işletmelerin de çevreye duyarlı ürünleri pazara sunması ve değişen tüketim kültürünün destekleyicisi olarak sürdürülebilir tüketim alışkanlıklarının desteklenmesi gerekmektedir. Pazarlama anlayışının geldiği nokta itibariyle geçmişte alınan önlemler ya da yapılan hatalar nasıl bugün etkisini gösteriyorsa bugün alınacak her önlem geleceği etkileyecektir. Daha bilinçli tüketim ve daha bilinçli bir tükettirme eğilimi toplumsal açıdan yararlı olacağı düşünülmektedir. Bu çalışmanın yöntemi satın almayı gerçekleştirme kararının büyük bir oranının kadınlar tarafından gerçekleştirildiği günümüzde tüketim dönüşümü incelenmesi ile gerçekleştirilmesi planlanmaktadır. Bu sebeple nitel olarak yapılacak olan araştırma yüksek eğitim seviyesine sahip kadın akademisyenlerin tüketim dönüşümü tüketim sürecinin bilinç seviyesi ve dönüşüm süreçleri gözlemlenmeye çalışılacaktır. Bu çalışma ile, tüketimde meydana gelen dönüşüm bu dönüşümün yönetilmesi ile birlikte bireyin ve toplumun farkındalığının artması, eğitim faaliyetlerine ağırlık verilerek bilgilendirme çalışmalarıyla desteklenmesinin sağlanması, diğer araştırmalara ilham vermesi amaçlanmaktadır. Ayrıca bireyin ve toplumun tüketim sürecinde meydana gelen dönüşümün ifade edilerek yönetimine önerilerde bulunulması da araştırmanın ikincil amaçları arasında sayılmaktadır.

BÜYÜKŞEHİR BELEDİYELERİNİN STRATEJİK PLANLAMA SÜREÇLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR SAHA ARAŞTIRMASI

Meltem Özbay (Çağ Üniversitesi)

Özet:

1990'lı yılların sonundan itibaren ülkemizde özel sektörün yanı sıra kamu sektöründe de stratejik planlama anlayışında yasal ve yönetsel gelişmeler yaşanmıştır. Teknolojik yeniliklerin beraberinde getirdiği sosyal ve yönetsel dönüşümler bilhassa stratejik planlamanın yasal bir çerçeve dâhilinde takip edilmesini gerekli hale getirmiştir. Bu kapsamda 5018 Sayılı Kamu Mali Yönetimi ve Kontrol Kanunu (KMYKK) çerçevesinde kamu harcamalarının daha etkin ve verimli yapılması ile kamu bütçesinin kontrol edilmesi bağlamında stratejik planlama kamu kurumları için bir zorunluluk haline gelmiştir. Akabinde 5393 Sayılı Belediye Kanunu ile nüfusu 50.000 üzerinde olan belediyelere stratejik plan hazırlama yükümlülüğü getirilmiştir. Bu çalışmada yerel halkın ihtiyaçlarını karşılama, kamu hizmeti sunma ve toplumun refahını artırma amacı ile halka en yakın yönetim birimi olan Belediyelerin stratejik planlarının mevzuata uygunluğunun araştırılması için tüm Büyükşehir Belediyelerinin stratejik planları karşılaştırmalı olarak incelenmektedir. Bu kapsamda Özbay'ın (2023) çalışmasından faydalanılarak 30 Büyükşehir Belediyesinin stratejik planları mevzuata uygunluk açısından değerlendirilmiş; Doğu Anadolu Bölgesinde bulunan iki büyükşehir belediyesinde hazırlık süreçleri ile birinde izleme ve değerlendirme bölümünün; Güneydoğu Anadolu Bölgesindeki bir Büyükşehir belediyesinde ise izleme ve değerlendirme bölümünün eksik olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Uygunluk düzeyi en yüksek Büyükşehir Belediyesinin Akdeniz'de olduğu görülürken, sekiz planın uygun formatta sisteme yüklenmemesinden ötürü bu planlara yapılan içerik analizinde strateji geliştirme bölümünün ağırlıklı olarak mevzuata uygun hazırlandığı, bununla birlikte geleceğe bakış bölümünde kavramsal eksiklikler nedeni ile planların mevzuatta istenilen ölçüde hazırlanmadığı görülmüştür. Çalışma stratejik planlamanın bir yasal zorunluluk olarak yalnızca bir doküman olarak hazırlanmasının dışında, yönetsel dönüşümlere ayak uydurulmasında izlenecek yol ve bir dizi öneri seti ile son bulmaktadır.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

CONVERSION OF A HYDRAULIC PRESS TO A LABORATORY-SCALE TESTER IN THE CHARACTERIZATION OF TENSILE PROPERTIES FOR FERROUS MATERIAL

Yap Tek Hong (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin); Nurul Khairunnisa Su (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin); Zulkifli Sulaiman (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin); Choong Chee Guan (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin)

Abstract:

Tensile testing is destructive testing performed to withstand the mechanical forces of the material under tensile conditions. This test can determine the behavior of the material and provide information about the strength, ductility, and toughness of the material up to the point of fracture under constant loading conditions according to the required standard(s). Nevertheless, the accessibility of the tester to students was limited, and the tests were affected due to the breakdown of the current tester. Therefore, this project was conducted to design a laboratory-scale tensile tester as an alternative to imparting the tensile test to aid the students in understanding how materials will perform when implemented for their intended purpose via the parameters specified by testing standards, i.e., British Standards (BS). In this work, the design and construction of a testing tester for tensile tests of materials in rectangular cross-section geometry, along with the compression forces in capacity up to 12 metric tons, are presented. The test force is generated by a hand-operated hydraulic system, which is displayed on a force gauge indicator with a dial gauge for elongation measurement of the specimens by the pin-fixed support condition over the dog-bone specimens. The measurements of the stress and strain of mild steel plat specimens (BS 18) with a nominal width of 20 mm and the original gauge length of 80 mm were used to validate the performance of the testing machine. As a result, the obtained tensile properties are in acceptable agreement with the values reported by the theoretical mechanical properties provided. Thus, through this approach, the tester can solve the issues in the teaching and learning process besides providing conceptual and fundamental information about the tensile properties of a material.

THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE-BASED CHATBOT SERVICES ON BUYING BEHAVIOR IN DIGITAL MARKETING

Duygu Toygur Eroglu (Uludag University)

Abstract:

This study examines the impact of chatbot technology, which has transformed the field of digital marketing, on customer purchasing behavior. Chatbots are computer programs designed based on artificial intelligence and can perform functions such as facilitating customer relationships, optimizing the purchasing process and strengthening marketing strategies. Understanding the impact of chatbots on consumer purchase decisions has important implications for businesses and is a valuable tool for businesses that want to increase sales and improve customer satisfaction by utilizing this technology.

This study provides a detailed examination of the impact of AI-based chatbot services on consumers' purchasing behavior. Through the review of research, the effects of Chatbots on mechanisms such as providing personalized services, facilitating information search processes, and increasing consumer trust are revealed. The aim of the study is to provide guidance to businesses on how to effectively utilize Chat bot technology to improve customer satisfaction and promote sales. The importance of the study is to incorporate new artificial intelligence methods into the research, which have become imperative to be used by marketers in an environment of rapid technological development, and to contribute to new research on new marketing ideas and methods.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

A 3D-PRINTED PROTOTYPE OF A MEDICINE MEASURING DEVICE FOR THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED WITH BRAILLE LABELS

Mohd Khairi Haslamia Mat Ripin (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin); Saiful Faris Saiful Fahzili (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin); Muhammad Danish Haziq Mohd Hafidz (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin); Suhayl Azmin Azman (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin)

Abstract:

The project aims to empower blind individuals through the provision of a comprehensive, user-friendly, and precise solution for measuring and administering liquid medications independently. Central to this endeavor is the development of a tactile and accessible prototype, integrating braille labels to significantly enhance usability. This innovative research delves into the utilization of cutting-edge 3D printing technology to design and refine a specialized medicine measuring device tailored to the unique needs of individuals with visual impairments. A pivotal aspect of this initiative involves conducting thorough prototypal assessments with active participation from individuals within the visually impaired community. These assessments serve as invaluable opportunities to gather firsthand feedback and insights, ensuring that the final product is finely tuned to meet the diverse and specific requirements of its intended users. Through iterative refinement processes driven by user feedback, the prototype evolves to better accommodate the nuanced needs and preferences of visually impaired individuals during medication management. In summary, this product has demonstrated efficacy in facilitating visually impaired individuals to precisely measure liquid medication, effectively catering to their distinct needs.

INTEGRATION OF ERP AND IOT IN TEXTILE COMPANIES: THE NEW PATH OF TECHNOLOGICAL TRANSFORMATION

Hilal Girgin (Işıksoy Tekstil)

Abstract:

The textile industry is a sector of constant change, characterized by complex demands and intense competition. To cope with these dynamics and maintain a competitive edge, textile firms are turning to technological solutions. Particularly, following the successful implementation of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems, the benefits brought by the integration of the Internet of Things (IoT) have become prominent. The advantages provided by ERP systems to textile companies, such as enhancing operational efficiency, improving inventory management, and increasing customer satisfaction, have been significant. These systems have enabled optimization of material usage, reducing waste and facilitating more efficient utilization of natural resources. However, to sustain this success and preserve their competitive advantage, firms have embraced the integration of ERP systems with the Internet of Things. IoT integration has enabled textile companies to manage their production processes more intelligently and efficiently. In particular, integrating IoT sensors into weaving machines has enhanced real-time data collection and analysis capabilities. Consequently, productivity in production processes has increased, and the efficient utilization of production resources has been ensured. Additionally, thanks to the data provided by IoT, businesses can identify wasted time in production processes and take measures to enhance efficiency. Another significant benefit of this integration is its contribution to sustainability. IoT sensors can monitor energy consumption, identify unnecessary energy expenditures, and assist in implementing measures to increase energy efficiency. Moreover, the data provided by IoT can help improve supply chain management, reduce waste, and enhance the efficient use of natural resources. In conclusion, the integration of ERP and IoT in the textile industry aids businesses in becoming more sustainable and environmentally friendly. This integration not only helps businesses maintain their competitive advantage but also reduces environmental impacts. Therefore, the importance of ERP and IoT integration for textile companies is increasing. This study highlights the importance of ERP and IoT integration in the technological transformation of the textile industry, using a practical production example within IŞIKSOY TEXTILE. Through this integration, IŞIKSOY TEXTILE has been able to manage its operations more intelligently and efficiently. Upon examining all the digital data obtained, it has been concluded that the integration of ERP and IoT could provide a solid foundation for the company to sustain its competitive advantage in the industry and achieve future success.

SOSYAL GÜVENLİĞİN YAPISAL DÖNÜŞÜMÜ KAPSAMINDA DEĞİŞEN HİZMET ANLAYIŞI VE TAŞRA TEŞKİLATI YAPILANMASI: SOSYAL GÜVENLİK MERKEZLERİ YÖNÜYLE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

Münevver Bayar (Sosyal Güvenlik Kurumu); Nuran Varışlı (Sosyal Güvenlik Kurumu)

Özet:

Dünyada Sosyal Güvenlik sisteminin doğuşuna tarihsel açıdan bakıldığında en ilkel haliyle “Yardımlaşma Sandıkları (Dernekler)” olarak ortaya çıktığı görülmektedir. M.Ö. 2000’li yıllarda dahi Eski Yunan ve Roma’da gerek salgın hastalıklar gerekse yıllarca süren savaşlar nedeniyle muhtaç ve yoksul kalan kimselere yardımda bulunan derneklerin varlığına rastlanmıştır. 1789 Fransız Devrimi ile birlikte devlet ve bireyler arasındaki ilişki yeni bir boyuta taşınmış ve istihdam, sağlık yardımı ve yoksulluğu odak noktası alan farklı bir anlayış ortaya konmuştur. Günümüz modern devletinin en önemli konuları arasında yer alan Sosyal Güvenlik Türkiye’de ise 1936 yılında çıkarılan “3008 sayılı İş Kanunu” nu ile gündeme gelmiştir. II. Dünya Savaşından sonra dünyadaki sosyal güvenlik uygulamalarına paralel olarak gelişme kaydetmiştir. Bu bağlamda 1946-1960 yılları arasında Türkiye’de sosyal güvenlik alanında önemli gelişmeler yaşanmış, bu gelişmelerin ilk ayağını ise iş kazası, meslek hastalıkları ve analık (1945) konularını içeren 4772 sayılı kanun ve 4792 sayılı İşçi Sigortaları Kurumu Kanunu (1946) oluşturmuştur. Serbest piyasa ekonomisinin benimsenmesi ile başlayan değişim süreci 2000’li yıllarda etkisi artarak sosyal güvenlik alanında da kendini göstermiş ve 2006 yılında “Sosyal Güvenlik Reformu” adıyla büyük bir dönüşüm hareketi başlamıştır. Bu çalışma, Türkiye’de yaşanan bu dönüşüm sonrasında Sosyal Güvenliğin yapısal değişimi ve bu değişimin en önemli yapı taşları arasında Sosyal Güvenlik Kurumu Taşra Teşkilatı yapılanması içerisinde konumlandırılan Sosyal Güvenlik Merkezleri’ni hizmet faaliyet alanları ve insan kaynağı yönüyle ele alarak çözüm önerileri sunmayı amaçlamaktadır.

Abstract:

When we look at the birth of the Social Security system in the world from a historical perspective, it can be seen that it emerged as "Assistance Funds (Associations)" in its most primitive form. Even in the 2nd millennium BC, there were associations in Ancient Greece and Rome that provided aid to those who were in need and poverty due to epidemics and years of wars. With the French Revolution of 1789, the relationship between the state and individuals moved to a new dimension and a different understanding focusing on employment, health care and poverty was introduced. Social Security, which is among the most important issues of today's modern state, came to the agenda in Turkey with the "Labour Law No. 3008" enacted in 1936. After World War II, it developed in parallel with social security practices in the world. In this context, important developments took place in the field of social security in Turkey between 1946 and 1960, and the first leg of these developments was the Law No. 4772 (1945), which includes work accidents, occupational diseases and maternity, and the Workers' Insurance Institution Law No. 4792 (1946). The process of change, which started with the adoption of the free market economy, increased in effect in the 2000s and manifested itself in the field of social security, and a major transformation movement called "Social Security Reform" began in 2006. This study aims to offer solution suggestions by considering the structural change of Social Security after this transformation in Turkey and the Social Security Centers located within the Social Security Institution Provincial Organization structure, which are among the most important building blocks of this change, in terms of service activity areas and human resources.

INDOOR AIR QUALITY MONITORING USING INTERNET OF THINGS APPLICATION

Afifah Khumaira Nasir (Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah Polytechnic)

Abstract:

Air quality is crucial for human health, as poor air quality can lead to respiratory and other health problems. Monitoring air quality is set to become more important for indoor air quality. This paper presents how to monitor indoor air quality monitoring using an Internet of Things (IoT) solution based on the lowest-cost air quality sensors. The test implementation monitored the kitchen in use and not in use, room control at noon and night, room at home, and uncontrolled environment. Each of these is equipped with an MQ-135 sensor and MQ-2 connected to a microcontroller ESP32 for data transmitter to a local server for storage on a database. A web Blynk Console-based dashboard allowed for the feedback of sensor data. The data analysis revealed significantly elevated gas readings during cigarette usage, alongside very poor air quality in a hostel room under controlled noon conditions. Conversely, the lowest readings for both gas detection and air quality were observed in the reading room under home-like conditions. The measurement of indoor quality can help with tasks like heating, cooking, using disinfectants, and keeping an eye on ventilation, all of which may be advantageous for those who suffer from respiratory conditions.

TÜRKİYE'DE HEKİMİN ZORUNLU MESLEKİ SORUMLULUK SİGORTASI VE BU SİGORTADAKİ ZAMAN İÇERİSİNDEKİ DEĞİŞİKLİKLER

Yunus Alhan (Akdeniz University)

Özet:

Hekimlere karşı açılan tazminat davaları sayısının yükselmesi hem hekimleri hem de mağdurları güvence altına alan sorumluluk sigortası ihtiyacını ortaya çıkarmıştır. Hekimin tıbbi hatası ile (teşhis hatası, tedavi hatası, tedavi sonrası yükümlülüklerin ihlali) ile hastada maddi zarar, bedensel bütünlüğünün zarar görmesi veya can kaybı olması durumunda hekimin bu zararları tazmin yükümlülüğü doğmaktadır 1219 sayılı Tababet ve Şuabatı Sanatlarının Tarzı İcrasına Dair Kanuna eklenen Ek-12. madde ile hekimlerin kişilere verebilecekleri zararları karşılamak amacıyla hekimler için "zorunlu" olarak sorumluluk sigortası akdetmiş olma yükümlülüğü öngörülmüştür. Bu sigortaya dair detaylar 21.07.2010 tarihli ve 27648 sayılı Resmi Gazetede yayınlanan Tıbbi Kötü Uygulamaya İlişkin Zorunlu Mali Sorumluluk Sigortasında Kurum Katkısına İlişkin Usul Ve Esaslara Dair Tebliğ'de ayrıntılandırılmıştır. Tıbbi Kötü Uygulamaya İlişkin Zorunlu Mali Sorumluluk Sigortası Tarife ve Talimatında ise tabip ve uzman tabipler için risk gruplarına göre primler ve tazminat tutarları belirlenmiştir Kanunda zorunlu olarak öngörülen sigortanın uygulamaya girmesi için "Kötü Uygulamaya İlişkin Zorunlu Mali Sorumluluk Sigortası Genel Şartları" 21.07.2010 tarihli resmi gazetede yayımlanmıştır.

Çalışmada Türk Hukukundaki Hekimin Zorunlu Mali Mesuliyet Sigortası, Mevzuat (Kanun ve Genel Şartlar, Tebliğ, Etik Kurallar), Doktrin ve Yargıtay kararları ışığında ele alınarak bu sigorta türündeki - özellikle pandemi döneminde- zaman içerisindeki değişiklikler, bu sigortaya ilişkin temel özellikler sigortanın konusu, kapsamı, riziko, zamanaşımı konuları özelinde değerlendirilecektir.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

THE DEVELOPMENT OF E-LEARNING IN MEDICAL TECHNICAL SAFETY TEST

Ridzuan Amir Zunuwanas (Politeknik Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah)

Abstract:

Development of e-learning in medical technical safety test provides a user-friendly and adaptable medical safety test e-learning environment that rising essential part of healthcare safety test for digital resources and online platforms. The website has developed due to barrier such as geographic limitations and changing learning preferences equitable access to in-person instruct. Besides that, inadequate training in term of medical device tester cost and time distance limitation can cause an accident and the worst is death to patients and users. The main objective of this project is to develop e-learning medical technical safety test for limitation of leakage current using IEC standard. Secondly, it builds technical medical safety test skills of simulation systems. Thirdly, this website analyses the useability of safety analyser test between testers through online learning. Hence, this project uses WordPress software, version 4.1.1 as an open-source content management system which creates the content of medical technical safety test website. Furthermore, Sketchfab provides online and mobile community portals, where users can generate 3D models. Lastly, Quizizz is used as a learning platform that offers multiple tools to make an interactive online learning. The output parameter and value limitation of Protective earth resistance, Insulation resistance and Leakage currents of Medical Electrical safety test equipment for recurrent test and test after repair are referred to standard IEC 60601 and IEC 62353 during the electrical safety test.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

APPLICATION OF 3D PRINTING IN FABRICATION OF CASTING MASTER PATTERNS FOR SAND CASTING PROCESS

Yap Tek Hong (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin); Mohd Khairi Haslamia Mat Ripin (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin); Mohd Zairunizam Umar (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin); Choong Chee Guan (Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin)

Abstract:

The paper describes the potential of using 3D printing technologies to fabricate casting master patterns to create sand moulds for producing casting products. As a new approach, 3D pattern printing plays an important role and is implicated in the development of the manufacturing and casting industries. The traditional method of pattern making in foundries usually cooperates with pattern workshops, which manufacture tooling using conventional processes such as the woodworking process. However, there are several weaknesses facing of the wood type pattern, including changes in shape due to moisture content, warping after drying, and wear due to sand abrasion. Besides that, in the case of wood patterns of complex shapes, it translates into higher costs and a longer time of fabrication. An alternative method that can be used for pattern making is 3D printing. In this project, a hand wheel is an example of a casting product that was designed using Autodesk Inventor and converted to a stl file and, lastly, to G-codes via the slicing application, i.e., Ultimaker Cura. The designed hand wheel pattern was printed by using PLA plus filament sequential layer-to-layer adhesion assembled until the 3D pattern was completed. Then, the created pattern was used to produce the casting product through the sand casting process. The results show that the 3D printing patterns are able to produce sound casting products. The casting is relatively complete, with the minimum casting defect due to human error, which can be avoided during the moulding and pouring processes. The printing process allows for quick and cheap production of complex pattern shapes, besides being able to solve a lack skilled pattern makers and high costs compared to the traditional method. Through this method, the application of 3D printing technology is feasible and constructive for pattern making in the sand casting process.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

TOPLAM KALİTE YÖNETİMİNİN İNSAN KAYNAKLARI ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

Esin Sayın (Aydın Adnan Menderes University)

Özet:

Toplam kalite yönetimi ; üst yönetimin desteği ile çalışanların katılımı ile birlikte işletme içerisindeki hataları azaltmaya yönelik bir çalışmadır. Bunun için öncelikle toplam kalite yönetimi kavramı ayrıntılı şekilde açıklanacaktır. Toplam kalite yönetiminin ve unsurları incelenerek, insan kaynakları yönetimi üzerindeki etkilerinin araştırılması için önce literatür taramasında önemli görülen çalışmalar incelenip açıklanacaktır. Toplam kalite yönetimi genel olarak müşteri odaklı olma, çalışanların katılımı, proses odaklı olma, rekabet ortamında kalabilmek için sürekli iyileştirme, iletişim ve çalışan moralinin yüksek tutulması, çalışanları motive etme, işletme içerisinde performansın ölçülebilmesi için verilere dayalı karar verilmesi, işletme içerisinde stratejik yaklaşımı uygulayarak, işletmenin misyonunu gerçekleştirebilmesi ve vizyonuna ulaşabilmesi adına hedeflerin belirlenmesi anlamında önemlidir. Bu çalışmada toplam kalite yönetiminin insan kaynakları üzerindeki etkileri üzerine önemli görülen çalışmalar üzerine literatür taraması ve işletme ile yapılan uygulama açıklanıp yorumlanacaktır. Gelecekteki çalışmalar için öneriler sunulacaktır.

DİJİTAL DÖNÜŞÜMÜN İŞLETME YÖNETİMİNE ETKİSİ: STRATEJİK KARAR ALMA SÜREÇLERİ ÜZERİNDEKİ

Nadire Kantarcıoğlu (UBS ENSTİTÜ)

Özet:

Çalışma, günümüz iş dünyasında hızla yayılan dijital dönüşümün işletmeler üzerindeki etkilerini incelemektedir. Araştırmanın odak noktası, bu dönüşümün işletme yönetiminde stratejik karar alma süreçlerine olan etkilerini anlamak ve değerlendirmektir. Yapılan kapsamlı literatür taraması ve analizinde yapay zeka, büyük veri analitiği, bulut bilişim gibi teknolojilerin yönetimdeki değişim süreci detaylıca incelenmektedir. Bulgular, dijital dönüşümün işletmelerin stratejik karar alma süreçlerini optimize etme ve rekabet üstünlüğü elde etme potansiyelini vurgulamaktadır. Bu çalışma ayrıca, dijital dönüşümün işletme yönetimindeki rolünü derinlemesine anlamak ve gelecekteki araştırmalara yön vermek adına önemli bir katkı sunmaktadır. Araştırmanın yöntemi, nitel ve nicel veri toplama tekniklerini içerecek şekilde kapsamlı bir literatür taraması ve analizini içermektedir. Dijital dönüşümün işletme yönetimine etkisi incelenirken, özellikle yapay zeka, büyük veri analitiği, bulut bilişim gibi teknolojik alanların yönetimde nasıl bir değişim yarattığı ele alınacaktır. Elde edilen bulgular, işletmelerin stratejik karar alma süreçlerini optimize etmek ve rekabet avantajı elde etmek için dijital dönüşümü nasıl kullanabileceği konusunda yöneticilere önemli ipuçları sunacaktır. Ayrıca, bu çalışma, dijital dönüşümün işletme yönetimindeki rolünü anlamak ve gelecekteki araştırmalara yol göstermek adına önemli bir katkı sağlayacaktır. Sonuç olarak, bu çalışma, dijital dönüşümün işletme yönetimine etkisi ve stratejik karar alma süreçleri üzerindeki etkileri hakkında derinlemesine bir anlayış sunmayı amaçlamakta ve işletmelerin bu dönüşümü etkin bir şekilde benimsemelerine yardımcı olacak, stratejik karar alım süreçlerinde dijital yeniliklerin nasıl kullanılabileceğine dair önemli bir kaynak sunacaktır.

Abstract:

This study examines the effects of the rapidly spreading digital transformation on businesses in today's business world. The focus of the research is to understand and evaluate the impact of this transformation on strategic decision-making processes in business management. The comprehensive literature review and analysis delve deeply into the transformative process in management involving technologies such as artificial intelligence, big data analytics, and cloud computing. Findings emphasize the potential of digital transformation to optimize businesses' strategic decision-making processes and gain a competitive edge. Furthermore, this study contributes significantly to understanding the role of digital transformation in business management and guiding future research. The methodology includes a comprehensive literature review and analysis incorporating qualitative and quantitative data collection techniques. The study explores how digital transformation affects business management, particularly by examining how technological areas like artificial intelligence, big data analytics, and cloud computing bring about changes in management. The results provide valuable insights for managers on utilizing digital transformation to optimize strategic decision-making processes and achieve a competitive advantage. This research serves as a key resource for understanding the impact of digital transformation on business management and strategic decision-making processes, aiming to assist businesses in effectively embracing this transformation and utilizing digital innovations in their decision-making processes.

DİJİTAL DÖNÜŞÜM

İlknur Kardaş (Bingöl Üniversitesi)

Özet:

Hazırlanan bu çalışma ile teknolojik dönüşüm ve dijital dönüşüm teknolojileri, ilgili bilgilere dayanılarak açıklamaya çalışılmıştır. Dijital dönüşüm kavramı yeterli bilgi veri bulunmaması sebebi ile dijital hale getirme ve dijitalleştirme kavramları ile karıştırılmaktadır. Dijital hale getirme manuel veya analog şeklindeki bilgileri dijital biçime dönüştürmeyi kapsamaktadır. Dijital dönüşümün temeli olan dijitalleştirme ise normalde yaptığımız pek çok şeyi daha iyi sonuçlar sağlayan, daha iyi ve yeni yöntemlerle gerçekleştirmeyi ve daha doğru sonuçlar elde etmeyi sağlayan yöntemleri kapsar. Dijital dönüşüm ilk bilgisayarlar ile başlamış, internetin hayatımıza girmesi ile gelişmiş, yeni teknolojilerin hayatımıza girmesi ile hız kazanıp gelişimini sürdürmüştür. Dijital dönüşümün çok sayıda faydası bulunmakla birlikte zararları da vardır. En genel hali ile faydalarından bahsetmek gerekirse daha derin analizlere dayalı uygulanabilir içgörüler, daha hızlı ve etkili süreçler, daha yüksek kapasite, daha düşük maliyetler, güvenlik kalite ve üretkenlikle iyileştirmeler olarak sıralanabilir. Bu bilgilerden çıkarılacak hayatımızdaki varlığı ve öneminin giderek artıyor olmasıdır. Dijital dönüşümün sağlık hizmetleri, üretim vs. gibi bir çok alanda örnekleri görülmekle birlikte gelecekte de gerek hali hazırda var olan sektörler gerekse yeni açılacak sektörler ile hayatımızda önemli yer edinecektir.

GÜNÜMÜZ SOSYO-EKONOMİK DÖNÜŞÜMÜ ÜZERİNE BİR DERLEME

Sevilay Toprak (Bingöl Üniversitesi)

Özet:

Hazırlanan bu çalışma ile amaçlanan 190 bin yıldan beridir insanlığın karşılaştığı değişimin temel nedenlerini ele alarak literatüre dayalı bir şekilde bu durumu açıklamaktır. Çalışmada değinilmek istenen noktalardan biri sosyal dönüşümün insanlığın varlığından beridir devam ettiği ve bunun insanların beklentileri yönünde gelişme gösterdiğiidir. Bahsedilen değişimin gerçekleşmesinde genel olarak iki nedenin varlığı söz konusudur. İlki değişimin doğal şekilde ve dışarıdan bir müdahale olmaksızın gerçekleşeceği yönündedir. İkincisi de insan eliyle gerçekleşen dönüşümü temsil etmektedir. Yaşadığımız modern çağda, çevre sorunları, temel ihtiyaçları karşılarırken yaşanan ekonomik sıkıntılar, bireylerin ilgisizlikleri, bıkınlıkları, doğaya karşı duyarsızlıkları olduğu gibi, aslında temelde yeterli bir çevre bilgisi olmaması ve yaşanan ekonomik zorluklar, bazı statü ayrımlarına dayanır. Sosyoekonomik düzey olarak, bireyin giyim kuşamından tutun, geleceğe dair beklentiler, dünya görüşüne kadar birçok etkisi vardır. Sosyoekonomik düzey, bir bireyin bir aylık gelirine göre, alt, orta ve üst şekilde sınıflandırılmasıdır. Çalışan beyaz yakalıları, yeni küçük burjuvaziye ve hatta çelişkili sınıf konumları ile ifade edilen kesimleri işaret etmektedir. Bu çalışmada fotoğraf, makale, veriler ve kuramlara dayanarak açıklamaya çalışılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda değişimin kaçınılmaz bir boyut olduğu aynı zamanda gün geçtikçe sosyoekonomik dönüşümün insanların kendi tarafından yapıldığı görülmektedir.

ELEKTRONİK HİZMET KALİTESİNİN BANKA PERFORMANSI ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİNİN ÇOK KRİTERLİ KARAR VERME TEKNİKLERİ İLE İNCELENMESİ

Esin Sayın (Aydın Adnan Menderes University); Elif Bilge Varış (Aydın Adnan Menderes University)

Özet:

Bilgi teknolojilerindeki gelişmeler, akıllı telefon kullanımında artış ve sosyal medyaya olan eğilim insanların interneti kullanım alanlarını yaygınlaştırmaktadır. Hayatımızın her alanında yer edinen internet hemen hemen bütün sektörlerde olduğu gibi bankacılık sektöründe de hizmet aracı haline gelmiştir. Hizmet, müşteri isteklerinin karşılanması için fiziki unsurlar kullanılarak insanlar aracılığıyla üretimi gerçekleştirilen ve üretildiği anda tüketimi gerçekleşen faaliyetlerdir. Hizmet sektörü müşteri memnuniyeti odaklı olduğundan hizmetlerin elektronik mecralarda sunulması sonucunda elektronik hizmet (e-hizmet) kavramı ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bankalar müşterilerine sunacakları hizmette teknolojiyi kullanarak çeşitli uygulamalar geliştirmekte böylece dijital bankacılık hizmetleri yaygınlaşmaktadır. Dijital bankacılık bankalara işlem maliyetlerini düşürme, işlemler için belge gerektirmeme, daha az personel ve iş yeri gerektirmesi gibi yönlerden avantaj sağlarken müşterilerine işlemlerini daha kolay, daha güvenli ve daha hızlı şekilde gerçekleştirebilme olanağı sağlamaktadır. Bu doğrultuda müşteriler bu hizmetleri daha fazla talep etmekte bu da bankaların performansını etkilemektedir. Bu sebeple bankaların e-hizmet kalitesi ortaya koydukları performansı etkilemekte bu da rekabet unsuru olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, bankaların elektronik hizmet kalitesinin performans üzerindeki etkisinin değerlendirilmesidir. Bu doğrultuda performans analizinde kullanmak üzere kriterler belirlenmiştir. Kriterler literatür taraması ve karar verici görüşleriyle belirlenmiş olup çok kriterli karar verme yöntemleri kullanılarak en iyi elektronik hizmet kalitesi performansına sahip olan banka belirlenmeye çalışılmıştır. Üç bölümden oluşan çalışmanın ilk bölümünde elektronik hizmet kalitesi kavramının açıklamasına yer verilmiş, ikinci bölümünde kullanılan çok kriterli karar verme yöntemleri açıklanmış ve son olarak üçüncü bölümünde ise e-hizmet kalitesi performansı en iyi bankanın tespit edilmeye çalışıldığı uygulama kısmına yer verilmiştir.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

EXPLORING THE IMPACT OF CONTEXTUALIZED RATIO INSTRUCTION ON PRESERVICE TEACHERS' PEDAGOGICAL PRACTICES: A CONSTRUCTIVIST AND SITUATED COGNITION FRAMEWORK

İpek Saralar Aras (Ministry of National Education)

Abstract:

This study investigates the impact of contextualized ratio instruction on preservice teachers' pedagogical practices and student learning outcomes in mathematics education. Ratio comprehension is pivotal in both mathematical understanding and real-world applications. However, traditional instructional methods often struggle to make this concept tangible for students. Contextualization emerges as a promising approach to bridge this gap, aligning with constructivist learning theories and situated cognition principles. Employing a mixed-methods approach, this research involves 150 middle school students and 12 preservice teachers. Students participate in contextualized ratio lessons, while preservice teachers design and implement these lessons. The study evaluates student learning outcomes through pre- and post-assessments and gathers preservice teachers' perspectives via surveys and interviews. Results reveal significant improvements in student learning outcomes following contextualized instruction. Preservice teachers report increased confidence in teaching ratio, highlighting the relevance and engagement fostered by contextualization. Moreover, they note enhanced student engagement, improved understanding of real-world applications, and strengthened critical thinking skills. Challenges include finding suitable real-world scenarios and managing time constraints. These findings underscore the effectiveness of contextualized ratio instruction in enhancing both preservice teachers' pedagogical practices and student learning outcomes. They advocate for the integration of contextualization in mathematics education to make abstract concepts more meaningful and engaging. This study contributes valuable insights to the discourse on effective mathematics education practices, curriculum development, and teacher training, emphasizing the importance of bridging theoretical abstraction with practical application.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

DEVELOPMENT OF E-LEARNING PLATFORM IN CLINICAL ULTRASOUND TRAINING

Ku Lee Chin (Politeknik Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah); Siti Aisyah Ja'afar (Polytechnic Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah)

Abstract:

The Development of E-learning Platform in Clinical Ultrasound Training is a web-based application that provides students and learners with online technical and practical training. Traditional ultrasound training programs are costly and ineffective if compared to e-learning. This e-learning platform is specifically to train doctors, users, or engineer while they are managing instrument technical problem, critically ill or injured patients within their own respective environment to eventually become fully competent in performing clinical ultrasound. The e-learning platform is accessible from anywhere and on all electronic devices to assure that no training opportunity goes wasted when no direct trainer supervision is available. Its main objective is to address the lack of practical training in ultrasound, which adversely affects students' ability to acquire accurate images. To overcome this challenge, the project utilizes programming languages such as JavaScript, Cascading Style Sheets (CSS), and Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) to create interactive, visually appealing, and responsive websites. The primary focus of this project is to design an online education and training website specifically for ultrasound machines, utilizing a 3D model created with Maya software. The website will offer various features, including mode applications, measurement tools, report functions, a review of scanned images, as well as technical practice studies and quizzes.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

PALYATİF BAKIM VE ESASLARI

Mehmet Murat Şahin (Department of Family Medicine, Specialist MD, Research and Training Hospital, Karabük); Ufuk Karadavut (Karabük Üniversitesi)

Özet:

Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (DSÖ), 2002’de palyatif bakımı “hayatı tehdit eden problemlere sahip hastaların ve ailelerin hayat kalitesini, ağrı başta olmak üzere fiziki, psikososyal ve manevi boyuttaki diğer sorunları erken dönemde belirleyip değerlendirerek ve tedavi ederek geliştirilen bir yaklaşım” olarak tanımlamıştır. Türk Dil Kurumu (TDK) palyatif kelimesini; tedavi edici etkisi bulunmayan, ağrı ve sızıları geçici hafifleten ve dindiren olarak tanımlamaktadır. Palyatif bakım, hayat sonu bakımında, hayat kalitesini artırmaya dair yapılan uygulamalar olarak tarif edilebilir. Bu süreçte inter ve multidisipliner yaklaşım gerekmektedir. Son zamanlarda; kronik hastalıklar ve kanser vakalarının artması, uygulanan tedavilerle hayat süresinin uzaması ile palyatif bakım merkezlerine ihtiyaç artmaktadır. Palyatif bakım, 1990’ların başında Amerika Birleşik Devletleri’nde kanser nedeniyle hayatını kaybetmek üzere olan hastaların bakımı için kullanılmıştır. Palyatif bakımda hastalığın neden olduğu ağrı, dispne, yorgunluk, ajitasyon, anksiyete, iştahsızlık, kaşeksi, disfaji, dispepsi, kabızlık, ishal, deliryum, depresyon, öksürük, kaşıntı, reflü, idrar ve/veya gaita inkontinansı gibi semptomların rahatlatılması maksadıyla farmakolojik ve non-farmakolojik metodlar uygulanarak hastaya son döneme kadar konforlu bir hayat sunulması amaçlanmaktadır. Palyatif bakım gerektiren hastalıklar; ALS, MS, Alzheimer gibi ilerleyici nörolojik hastalıklar ve motor nöron hastalıkları, kalp, akciğer, böbreklere ait ileri dönem organ yetmezlikleri, tedaviye yanıt vermeyen kanserler, HIV/AIDS, çocuklarda genetik/konjenital, ilerleyici hastalıklardır. Palyatif bakım hastanın tanısının konması ile başlar, ölümden sonra yas sürecinde aileye verilen destekleyici bakımla sona erer. Sağlık Bakanlığı’nın 2010’da evde sağlık bakımına ait düzenlemeleri palyatif bakım hizmeti açısından mühim bir adım oluşturmuştur. Ülkemizde hukuki düzenlemeler bağlamında, 09.10.2014 tarih ve 640 sayılı “Palyatif Bakım Hizmetlerinin Uygulama Usul ve Esasları Hakkında Yönerge” yürürlüğe girmiştir. 07.07.2015 tarihinde yataklı sağlık kuruluşlarında sunulmakta olan palyatif bakım hizmetlerinin yeniden yapılandırılması maksadıyla palyatif bakım merkezlerinin fiziki koşulları, personel, donanım özellikleri ve hizmet kıstaslarını düzenleyen yeni bir yönetmelik yayımlanmıştır. Türkiye’de palyatif bakım hizmetinin gelişmesine engel olarak; palyatif bakım ile ilgili sosyal ve sağlık çalışanlarının farkındalık eksikliği, opioidlere erişimde yaşanan sıkıntılar, yetersiz finansal destek, eğitimli sağlık çalışanı yetersizliği, kaynak dağılımında adaletsizlik, palyatif bakım ile ilgili hukuki düzenlemelerdeki yetersizlikler gösterilmiştir.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

TEMEL KLİNİK VE İLAÇ KEŞİF ARAŞTIRMALARI

Ufuk Karadavut (Karabük Üniversitesi); Mehmet Murat Şahin (Karabük Üniversitesi Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi, Aile Hekimliği Anabilim Dalı, University, Karabük,)

Özet:

Temel klinik çalışmaların nasıl yapıldığı ve özellikle de ilaçların nasıl geliştirildiği konuları her zaman merak konusu olmuştur. Ancak özellik yaşanan pandemiden sonra bu çok daha fazla kişi tarafından incelenen ve merak edilen konuların başında gelmeye başlamıştır. Bunun içinde ilaç çalışmalarının temelini oluşturan araştırmaların nasıl ve ne zaman yapıldıkları, nasıl islendikleri ve kimlerle yapıldıkları bilinmek istenmektedir. Ancak klinik çalışmaların anlaşılabilmesi için klinik öncesi çalışmaların çok iyi anlaşılması gerekir. İlaç geliştirme süreçleri uzun zaman alan oldukça maliyetli çalışmaları kapsamaktadır. Bunun içinde öncelikli olarak hangi biyolojik hedefin önceleneceğinin bilinmesi gerekmektedir. Karmaşık ve çoğu zaman iç içe girmiş olan konuların durultularak netleştirilmesi kolay olmamaktadır. Bu çalışmada ayrıca klinik araştırmaların önemli bölümlerin oluşturan Faz 0 – Preklinik Çalışmalar, Faz 1 Çalışmaları, Faz 2 Çalışmaları, Faz 3 Çalışmaları ve Faz 4 Çalışmaları açıklanacak ve kavram-kanıt temelli araştırmalar hakkında bilgiler verilecektir. Her faz bir önceki ve sonraki olaylar ile doğrudan ilişkilidir. Bu nedenle süreçler bazında yaşanabilecek sorunlar diğer süreçleri de etkileyecektir.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

UNVEILING THE DYNAMICS OF SPACE ECONOMY AWARENESS

Müge Kinay (Yildiz Technical University); Selim Aren (Yildiz Technical University)

Abstract:

With the impact of global warming and overpopulation, depleting natural resources accelerated humanity's quest for a new solution. Thanks to its abundant minerals and deposits and a vast area to accommodate billions, space has stood out as a brilliant choice to save the Blue Planet. Its asteroids filled with precious metals, planets suitable for future colony settlements, and strategic vantage points for national security have all made space an attractive ecosystem. Initially considered a part of the defence industry, this ecosystem soon grew into an economy. It now has its own manufacturing, mining, tourism, health and technology industries and services, attracting new entrepreneurs and investors. It is acknowledged to be the playground of the world billionaires, with futuristic business tycoons as the most prominent players. However, despite its growing popularity, business and economics literature lacks sufficient empirical study on the space economy, while engineering studies constitute the majority. A possible reason is that its financial potential is not common knowledge. Therefore, if this economy is ever to expand, it is imperative to create awareness first. Creating a space economy awareness will enable government agencies to receive more significant budgets for space projects. Besides, the greater the space economy awareness is, the more domestic start-ups will emerge to work for public-private partnership opportunities. As the financial resources increase, space can be exploited more quickly for precious metals and minerals. Countries with more raw material and precious metal resources will inevitably become both industrially and economically strong, thus boosting their public welfare. Nevertheless, awareness of the space economy can only be achieved if its dynamics are properly understood. Therefore, this study aims to fill the gap in business and economics literature by defining the dynamics of space economy awareness. In so doing, it will provide an understanding and thus make it possible to develop better strategies promoting this future economy. In line with the research objectives, data from 811 participants were collected through the survey method. The study focused on the relationship between an awareness of this new economy and such potentially influential factors as national values, altruism, technological readiness, future foresight, and opinion leaders. Structural equation modelling was used for the analysis. Results point to the impact of technological readiness and national values on space economy awareness, suggesting a link between the national and space policies.

EĞİTİMDE NASIL BİR DÖNÜŞÜM

Seyhan Sincar (Batman Üniversitesi)

Özet:

Yaşam durağanlığı kabul etmeyen ve her an yenilenen yapısıyla sürekli bir Değişim ve dönüşüm içinde akışını sürdürmektedir. İnsanlar bu gelişmeleri eğitim-öğretim faaliyetleri ile nesilden nesile aktarmaktadır. Yaşamdaki değişime en fazla uyum sağlayan belki de Eğitim faaliyetleridir. Öğrenenlere zengin deneyimler yaşatmak ve bu öğrenmelerin kalıcılığını sağlamak amacıyla, eski bilgi ve deneyimlerimizi yenilikçi yöntem ve yaklaşımlara uyarlamamız ya da bu yeniliklerle değiştirmemiz gerekir. Bu süreçte sürekli mesleki gelişime ve öğrenmeye açık olması gereken eğitimcilerin, öğrenenlerin beklentilerine yanıt verecek biçimde yeni öğrenim kazanımları, pedagojik yaklaşımları kullanmaları elzemdir. Eğitimcilerin teknolojiyi doğru ve etkili kullanma konusunda genç nesiller ve öğrenenler için rol model olması ve başarılı örnekleri uygulamaları, değişen toplum bağlamında “dijital kültür” oluşması açısından büyük önem taşımaktadır. Dijital bir dünyada, teknolojiyi doğru ve etkili bir biçimde kullanma alışkanlığı geliştirmek için sadece teknolojiye erişim ve kullanım yetkinliği yeterli olmayacaktır. Bakış açımızı ve geçmişten gelen alışkanlıklarımızı gözden geçirerek, öğrenmeye, yeniliklere ve yaratıcı uygulamalara açık olmak önemli bir başlangıçtır. Ancak değişim, Dönüşüm yada gelişimi sadece Teknolojik gelişmelere ayak uydurmak olarak görmek de bir o kadar yanılgıdır. Birikim, yaşantı ve deneyimlerin Teknolojiyi araç olarak görüp doğru araçlarla daha etkili ve hızlı bir şekilde aktarmayı amaçlaması gerekir. Teknolojik dönüşümler amaç haline dönüşmemeli Geçmişin Kadim uygarlığın eğitim aracılığıyla günümüze ulaşan yapısını güçlendirip yeni nesillere aktarma aracı olarak görülmesi gerekir.

DESIGN OF AN ULTRAVIOLET STERILIZER UNIT FOR STERILIZATION OF LOW-RISK MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS

Muhammad Zaid Bin Rosli (Politeknik Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah)

Abstract:

Daily use of multiple medical instruments on the same patient, combined with time constraints and limited reprocessing options, may result in inadequate disinfection between patient contacts. In clinical practice, factors such as poor hygiene practices among medical staff, forgetfulness in managing medical care stages, and a lack of awareness regarding the importance of proper procedures contribute to these challenges. The spread of the viruses, bacteria, pathogens etc. occurs through direct and indirect contact. In the routine medical treatment, various medical instruments are used daily in direct patient contact, often several of them on the same patient. Especially against the background of the current Covid-19 pandemic, where common medical instruments are often used on potentially highly infectious patients, effective reprocessing of these medical instruments becomes even more important. The proposed project of this device is used to sterilize low-risk medical instruments that are indicated to be exposed to viruses, bacteria, pathogens etc. Ultraviolet (UV) sterilization technology is used to aid in reduction of microorganisms that may remain on the medical instruments. The wavelength of UV rays is 400 nanometers to 100 nanometers. This spectrum is divided into UV-A, UV-B and UV-C bands. The wavelength of UV-A is from 400nm to 315nm, UV-B is from 315nm to 280nm. UV-C radiation covers wavelength spectrum from 280 nm to 200 nm. UV-C is the best sterilizing and disinfectant agent, used for domestic as well as clinical purpose. Research has shown that UV-C wavelength can kill harmful fungi, protozoa, bacteria, and viruses likes Covid-19. This sterilization device is to exploits the germicidal effect of the UV-C radiation at 254nm to sterilize the medical instruments. To prevent transmission through touch from users through physical contact a system that can make users access sterilization device without the need to make physical contact with the device, namely by using IoT system with the help of applications that can be accessed through the user's smart device. This project is to determine the effectiveness of the UV-C light and can operate using smartphone media via Blynk application.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

DEVELOPMENT OF EMOTION DETECTION SYSTEM FOR ELDERLY USING DEEP LEARNING

Muhammad Edry Suhaidi Bin Sulaiman (Politeknik Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah); Siti Anizah Muhamed (Politeknik Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah)

Abstract:

The mental well-being of elderly individuals living alone is a growing concern, with isolation and loneliness often worsening existing health conditions. It's also difficult for a caregiver to detect and know their elderly condition while living alone especially related to mental health and emotional. This project explores a solution to enhance the quality of life for the elderly and their caregivers by monitoring the emotional state of elderly individuals in independent living environments using advanced emotion detection technology. The system utilizes deep learning techniques, specifically Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), to detect and analyze the emotions of elderly individuals through facial expression recognition. When integrated with an IoT system, this project allows information to send messages and pictures of the elderly to a telegram app on the smartphone of caregivers to alert them about the emotional condition of their elderly living alone. This real-time alert system allows caregivers to promptly respond to the emotional needs of the elderly individual, providing support and companionship even from a distance. In conclusion, this project will improve the quality of life and reduce mental health issues among the elderly in healthcare settings while also providing peace of mind for their families and caregivers.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

GAIT TRAINING USING WIRELESS INSOLE ASSISTED BY A 360 DEGREE CAPTURE

Nazmi Afiq Isa (Polytechnic Shah Alam)

Abstract:

One essential component of rehabilitation for people with walking impairments is gait training, which aims to improve mobility and quality of life. Traditional gait training methods have undergone a revolution thanks to technological advancements in recent years. This study investigates how a 360-degree camera system and wireless insoles can work together to provide a thorough and engaging gait training program. The wireless insoles' sensors record gait dynamics data in real time. Concurrently, a 360-degree camera give a recording how to walk the right way, enabling an in-depth examination of the training setting. A comprehensive representation of an individual's gait and movement is produced by applying sophisticated algorithms to the synchronized data from the insoles and the camera system. This integrated approach allows for precise training regimen adjustments by providing individuals and therapists with personalized feedback. Improved walking and gait patterns are encouraged by the use of comparative analyses and real-time visualizations in gait training exercises.

Furthermore, the 360-degree camera system's immersive quality gives users a feeling of presence and engagement, which encourages motivation and adherence to the training regimen.

Specialized algorithms are used to process synchronized data from the camera system and insoles. This integrated approach allows for precise modifications to exercise regimens by providing therapists and users with personalized feedback. Better walking is achieved through walking training that is more effective thanks to comparative analysis and real-time visualization. Furthermore, the 360-degree camera system's immersive quality makes the user feel present and involved, which encourages motivation and adherence to the training regiment.

Wireless insoles combined with a 360-degree camera system is a major advancement in walking training techniques. This method provides a comprehensive and individualized rehabilitation experience by fusing precise biomechanical data with immersive visual feedback, ultimately enhancing the general mobility and well-being of people participating in a walking training program.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

KINETIC FOOTSTEP ENERGY HARVESTING SYSTEM

Tharshini Manichelvam (Politeknik Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah); Ts. Dr. Hjh Wan Rosemehah Binti Wan Omar (Politeknik Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah)

Abstract:

Kinetic Footstep Energy Harvesting System by using piezoelectric technology is to urge to use sustainable energy. The project intended to reduce the escalating global carbon footprint resulting from non-renewable energy sources and the environmental hazards associated with electronic waste. By integrating piezoelectric sensors into footwear, the system captures and converts the kinetic energy generated during walking into electrical energy. With a targeted 5V output voltage, the system aims to provide a sustainable solution for charging low-powered devices, promoting energy efficiency, and reducing dependency on traditional power sources. The proposed system not only addresses the finite capacity of portable device batteries but also contributes to environmental stewardship by harnessing renewable energy from a readily available source which is the human motion. The project is to optimize energy conversion mechanisms. As electricity demand rises, the Kinetic Footstep Energy Harvesting System emerges as a transformative and significant step towards a sustainable and secure energy future, offering practical solutions to current challenges in energy consumption and environmental impact. The expected results include the successful generation and storage of electrical energy with a stable 5V output, providing a promising and eco-friendly alternative for small-scale applications and contributing to the broader goal of reducing carbon emissions and fostering energy efficiency.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

FOOD AND MEDICINE DELIVER ROBOT CONTROLLED LINE MAPPING IN OLD FOLK HOMES.

Athy Lakshmy (Psa); Ts. Dr. Hjh Wan Rosemehah Binti Wan Omar (Politeknik Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah)

Abstract:

A line-following robot that uses an Arduino to analyze, check, and improve the movement of food and medicine in old folk. The suggested system detects the dark path and moves towards in that way. This method reduces the need for staff while also making the process of moving materials easier. The goal of this work is to improve performance by implementing controlled robot movement using the line mapping of control situations. The main purpose of this robot's design is to follow a set path. Five sensors are used to find that path. These kinds of robots are usually to deliver food and medical in old folk homes. This robot follows a set path to transport from a specified source to a destination. A great deal of study has been conducted recently to support automation in both industry and hospitals.

ECOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF ALLERGENIC POLLEN ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND
HUMAN HEALTH

Gulbaxor Ibroximova (Andijon Davlat Universiteti)

Abstract

This article provides information on the levels of allergenic effects of plants that cause allergies in the flora of Uzbekistan, and describes their ecological impact on the environment and human health. Taking into account the lack of experts in the field of "aeropalenology" in Uzbekistan and the lack of scientific resources in this regard, the continuation of these scientific works is one of the urgent issues.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

IMPACT OF TEACHING TOOLS ON TEACHERS CLASSROOM PERFORMANCE IN TEHSIL MANDI-BAHUDDIN

Sidra Jabeen (University of Agriculture , Institute of Agricultural Extension And RD), Aqeela Saghir (University of Agriculture , Institute of Agricultural Extension And RD), Raffay Muzzamil (University of Agriculture, Institute of Agricultural Extension And RD), Shoukat Ali (University of Agriculture, Institute of Agricultural Extension And RD), Naima Nawaz (University of Agriculture), Musarat Abbas (University of Agriculture)

Abstract

Tools for instruction were crafted to elevate the professional capabilities of teachers, fostering improvement. Teaching tools were employed to enhance the learning atmosphere, foster increased student participation in educational activities, elevate the quality of instructional media, and facilitate effective curriculum implementation. The objective in utilizing these teaching tools was to provide a comprehensive representation of the extent of audio-visual aids integration within a school. The goal of using a teaching tool was to tell a clear depiction about the level of A.V aids use in a school. The present research was conducted in the Tehsil Mandibahudin. 44 female Elementary or Primary school was conveniently selected from Tehsil Mandibahudin. So that total 177 PST teachers at these schools were the population of present study. After the selection of population then the sample size of 121 elementary and primary school teachers was obtained by using online available software i.e., www.surveysystem.com by the confidence interval 5% and confidence level 95%. A traditional survey of descriptive research was conducted. By using convenient sampling technique schools was selected and after the selection of schools then the respondents were selected through simple random technique. So, in this research the multi stag sampling technique was choose. For the data collection questionnaire was used from the selected respondents. After the collection of required quantitative data then it was analyzed through Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). Results shows that half (50 %) of the respondents had up to 28-32 years. Half (50%) of the respondent's income was between 10,000-20,000. White board with mean value 4.37, Smart boards with mean value =2.45, flash cards with mean value=4.30 were different types of teaching tools used by teachers. Increase the skills of using technology with mean value =4.27, train through technological gadgets with mean value=4.30 were major impact of teaching tools on the teacher performance .Enable the teachers to use appropriate A.V aids according to the courses with mean value= 3.86, lack of teacher's interest to teach with teaching tools with mean value = 4.08, Lack of pre-planning for lesson with mean value= 4.06 , Teachers have lack of linguistic skills with mean value =3.68, lack of financial resources in school with mean value 3.58 were the perception of the respondents regarding the teachers' personal factors provide the reasons that effects the active teaching tools. It was concluded that Mandi Bahaudin was not developed area due to this latest teaching tools were not used in this area. It was suggested that government should make the policies, pass the instructions to the heads of all schools either rural or urban must purchase and use smart boards like a tablet scheme, allocate the budget specify for A.V aids (Name Teaching tools budget), train the teachers, Heads check the performance of teacher in classroom make reports and monthly submitted to higher authority for the sake of reward and punishment.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

ROLE OF CRITICAL THINKING IN ENHANCING METACOGNITIVE SKILLS IN HIGHER EDUCATION.

Ayesha Ismail (University of Agriculture); Aqeela Saghir (University of Agriculture),

Abstract

Critical thinking is the ability in the course of learning and developing the ability to think critically. It is an important element in the approaches and models of modern education. Critical thinking skills in education are for those students to think critically who attend any educational program. This study had the objective to give a framework on the concept of teaching learning process. The major objective of the study was to explore the students' level of knowledge about critical thinking and to check the relationship between educational process and critical thinking skills. This study aimed to analyze the extent of critical thinking abilities of students studying in post-graduate programs at the University of Agriculture, Faisalabad. This study aim can be achieved by: exploring the attributes of critical thinking at higher level, determining the factors affecting it, its relationship with the students' mental development and motivational level and then, to suggest result-based improvements to the current situation concerning critical thinking. This study was descriptive in nature. The students, including male and female from M.Phil Education (weekend program) in University of Agriculture, Faisalabad were considered as the population of this study. There were 207 students in 4th semester and 225 students in 2nd semester. So the total population of the study was 432. The sample size of the study 135 participants was selected conveniently out of 432 with the confidence interval 7% and confidence level 95% that is determine by using software i.e. www.surveysystem.com. A well-structured, valid and pretested questionnaire was used to collect data. The data were analyzed with the help of SPSS. Mean, weighted scores and percentages were being calculated to explain the results. Study results showed that a large proportion of respondents believe that the Development of Critical Thinking is very important especially at the post graduate level. Increase the collaboration between students and teachers was at 1st rank with (W.S = 408, M=3.02), Increase understanding was at 2nd rank with (W.S=392, M=2.90). Develop confidence for explanation of topic was at 3rd rank. Increase the multi linguistic skills was at 1st rank with (W.S=480, M=3.56), Increase active participation of the students scored 2nd rank. Enhance students' knowledge and skills was at 1st rank with (W.S=482, M=3.53), Develop skills in students to attain maximum grades was at 2nd rank with (W.S=481, M=3.56), Strengthen self-perception skill was at 3rd rank. Teachers feel shy scored 1st rank with (W.S=456, M=3.58), University infrastructure is a big hindrance was at 2nd rank. Poor family background of the students was at 1st rank with (W.S=493, M=3.65), Lack of speaking fluency in the students scored 2nd rank with (W.S=441, M=3.27). While bivariate analysis through chai-square test was taken to check the correlation of variables. The results showed that critical thinking was determined to be an effective tool in the education system. Students, who have the ability to think critically, can perform better as compared to those students who learn in teacher-centered education system. So, the collaboration between students and teacher is very important to improve the critical thinking abilities of the students. The institutions and administrators also take the responsibility for this purpose.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

AN ANALYSIS OF SEARCH ENGINES AND THEIR IMPACT ON STUDENTS RESEARCH ACTIVITIES AT UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE FAISALABAD

Sadia Parveen (University of Agriculture Faisalabad)

Abstract:

Research skills are crucial for writing technical research documents such as dissertations and theses, as well as for enhancing research efficiency and creative thinking after completing postgraduate studies. Accessing information sources plays an important role in research, highlighting the significance of utilizing tools such as search engines on research competencies. Thus, the current study is designed to identify the problems, experience, and training needs requirements regarding the use of various search engines in educational setting. The present study will be conducted at the University of Agriculture Faisalabad (UAF) which was purposively selected due to the high number of postgraduate students. All postgraduate students from the 202324 session at university of agriculture Faisalabad will be selected for as population of the study. A list of all the respondents was collected from Director Graduate Studies (DGS) at University of Agriculture of Faisalabad. According to DGS, the total number of postgraduate students enrolled at UAF is 7981. Data will be collected using a simple random sampling technique. The sample size is determined using online software with a confidence level of 95% and a confidence interval of 9%, resulting in a sample size of 117. A reliable, validated, and pre-tested questionnaire will be developed for data collection. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) will be used for data analysis. Results will be presented as percentages, means, standard deviation, weighted score, and statistical tests (where applicable).

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

THE ROLE OF E-SPORTS IN COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT AT SSC LEVEL IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF TEHSIL CHAK JHUMRA DISTRICT FAISALABAD

Fraz Ahmad (University of Agriculture, Faisalabad)

Abstract:

E-sports is an enjoyable and arbitrary activity that occurs outside the real world, with its own set of rules and culture that are not definitive. Electronic sports are organized competitive video games. Teams primarily compete against each other for prize money in competition. The idea of gaming developed due to the human development of techniques for duplicating what they have observed. A recent educational development is using electronic video games to support students' learning and skill development. This study aims to give a framework for E-Sports during the learning process. Also, it seeks to analyze the extent of students' learning abilities at the SSC level in private schools in Tehsil Chak Jhumra. The study goals can be achieved by exploring the attributes of learning at the SSC level, determining the factors affecting it, and determining its relationship with the student's mental development and decision-making ability. They suggested result-based improvements to the current situation concerning learning. This study will be quantitative and qualitative; an interview schedule will be used. There are ten (10) private schools in Tehsil Chak Jhumra, from which 3 Private Schools were chosen purposively. A population of 310 was selected from these schools. The study's sample size will be 121 with a confidence level of 95% and a confidence interval of 7%, which is determined using software, i.e., www.surveysystem.com. 121 students will be selected through a convenient sampling technique, while qualitative data will be collected from sampled school teachers who are the key informants of research. The quantitative data will be collected from the selected students through an interview schedule that consider study objectives. All of the information collected will be examined utilizing a suite of statistical software designed for social sciences, commonly referred to as SPSS.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

CLIMATE CHANGE RISK PERCEPTION IN RURAL WOMEN AND THE FORCED TRANSFORMATION IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION: THE CASE OF ELAZIG

Ayşe Esra Peker (Firat University)

Abstract:

There has been a substantial increase in greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere as a result of human activities in recent years. Since this increase triggers the natural greenhouse effect, the phenomenon of global warming which occurs as a result of increases in the average surface temperature of the earth has become more considerable. The negative effects of climate change, which is a result of global warming, have brought about different problems in different sectors. From epidemics to drought, from erosion to desertification, from the change of seasons to the risk of extinction of some animal and plant species and even from health problems starting to become chronic because of extreme seasonal changes and the addition of new products to the needs of people, many transformations have become a daily routine in our lives. The main point to note here is that the combating climate change has not only an ecological dimension but also has a strategic importance that should be evaluated in social political and economic terms. Agriculture is one of the sectors most affected by climate change due to its structural features. It is of great importance to develop new practices from agricultural production structure to agricultural technology according to changing climatic conditions. In this context, the key element of the process is the readiness of individuals living in rural areas who are guarantee of the sustainability of the future for this change and regional risk analyzes. Due to the gender roles accepted in society, men and women are affected differently by climate change. The basic framework of the study was created based on this point. The study aims to determine the climate change risk perception of women operating in the agricultural sector in Elazığ. The unique aspect of the study is that it is conducted from a gender perspective, there are very few studies on the relationship between climate change and the agricultural sector in the Elazığ and it is regional nature. It is expected that the findings will make a significant contribution to local policy implementers.

ÇAĞDAŞ YÖNETİM YAKLAŞIMLARINA İLİŞKİN KAVRAMLARIN BIBLIYOMETRİK ANALİZ YÖNTEMİ İLE İNCELENMESİ

Tuğçe Çopur (Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat Üniversitesi)

Abstract:

The concept of management is an enduring and continuously evolving phenomenon throughout human history. Management refers to the process of directing and controlling activities to effectively utilize an organization's resources to achieve predetermined objectives. Over time, this concept has evolved in response to changing needs and has been shaped by factors such as the complexity of today's business world, rapidly changing market conditions, technological advancements, and globalization. Postmodern management, distinguished from traditional management, embodies a more flexible, innovative, and participative perspective. As a result of these developments, management presents itself as a multidimensional and complex field, continually developing new approaches and methods.

This study aims to clarify the conceptual confusion surrounding postmodern management techniques in the literature. The broad conceptual spectrum in management science and rapid changes in this field pose challenges in understanding conceptual coherence. In this study, articles related to postmodern management in Turkey, published and indexed in Dergipark, were examined using bibliometric analysis, a qualitative research method that provides a multidimensional perspective. Bibliometric analysis, as a method analyzing scientific publications, has been employed as an effective tool to evaluate this complexity and conceptual coherence.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

PHYTOCHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF FRUIT AND FRUIT PEEL OF MOMORDICA CHARANTIA L

Gulbaxor Ibroximova (Andijon Davlat Universiteti)

Abstract:

In this article, the phytochemical composition of the fruit and peel of *Momordica charantia* L grown in the conditions of the Flora of Uzbekistan, organic acids, proteins, flavonoids, water-soluble vitamins, monosaccharides, macro and microelements were determined using Keldal, chromatography methods.

Currently, the lack of natural medicines is one of the urgent problems of studying the medicinal properties of *Momordica charantia*

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

UNVEILING NETWORK STRAIN: A PEAK-HOUR PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF TELCO PROVIDERS IN SHAH ALAM CITY, MALAYSIA

Fazida Bt Adlan (Politeknik Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah); Aslinda Zamah Shari (Politeknik Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah)

Abstract:

Evaluating the resilience of telecommunication networks in densely populated, heavily trafficked metropolitan regions is imperative due to the growing demand for uninterrupted mobile access. This study aims to assess and measure the signal strength amongst service providers in the Shah Alam area. A methodical drive test approach used, concentrating on Shah Alam's hotspot zones, which are characterized by their condensed geography and heavy traffic. In order to obtain real-time data that accurately reflected the burden on network resources, the drive tests were carefully scheduled and carried out during regular peak hours. Drive test able to provides quantitative data on various key performance indicators such as signal strength, latency, data transfer rate, and call drop rate. G-Net and Net-Monitor applications are used to measure and collect signal strength data. G-Net Track is a network monitoring and driving test developed for 2G to 5G wireless networks such as LTE, UMTS, GSM, CDMA testing will take place in these key intersections and thoroughfares that are frequently plagued by traffic jams, which aggravate network problems including delays and slow data transfer. By systematically collecting and analyzing data on various network parameters, these tests provide essential insights that help operators make informed decisions about infrastructure investments and Quality of Service (QoS).

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

BOEING MAX ACCIDENTS

Habibe Güngör (Gelişim Üniversitesi); Mustafa Aslan (İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi); Sevdije Kemik (Topkapı Üniversitesi); Kübra Nur Uzuntaş (Bilgi Üniversitesi)

Abstract:

The aviation industry has been deeply concerned and conducting extensive investigations due to recent accidents involving Boeing Max aircraft. The objective of this article is to analyze the factors, consequences, and possible strategies for reducing the occurrence of these events, as documented in accident reports and scholarly literature. The incidents, caused by deficiencies in the Maneuvering Characteristics Augmentation System (MCAS), led to the unfortunate loss of lives and the consequent worldwide suspension of Boeing 737 Max aircraft, as indicated by reports. The presence of systemic problems in aviation safety, such as insufficient pilot training and regulatory supervision, was brought to attention, prompting demands for reforms. Boeing asserts its dedication to implementing substantial modifications aimed at improving safety; yet, it is acknowledged that joint endeavors and regulatory revisions are important. The occurrences highlight the crucial significance of giving priority to safety and promoting ongoing enhancement in aviation regulations. In order to mitigate the occurrence of comparable catastrophes in the future, it is imperative to implement systemic reforms that encompass heightened regulatory monitoring, extensive training, accountability, and openness. The research asserts that a shared dedication to these measures is crucial for maintaining the utmost levels of aviation safety and guaranteeing the welfare of passengers and crew members.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

THE EXPLORATION OF THE LINKAGES BETWEEN CITRUS GROWERS AND AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORKERS: ASSESSING THE DEGREE OF ADOPTION OF RECOMMENDATIONS IN PUNJAB, PAKISTAN.

Abdullah Hammad (Institute of Agricultural and Resource Economics)

Abstract:

This current study aimed to determine and improve the adaptation level of citrus farmers by finding the extent of linkage between farmers and extension workers. The main objectives were the identification of specific knowledge deficiency areas of farmers regarding citrus crop; constraints faced by citrus growers and differentiate the adaptation level of adopters and non-adopters. Primary data were collected from 400 citrus growers through well-structured and pre-tested questionnaire from four districts of Punjab province of Pakistan i.e. Sahiwal, Toba Tek Singh, Bhakkar and Layyah. Out of the total 400 targeted citrus growers, 60 were adopters while 360 were non-adopters (randomly selected farmers). The stratified random sampling technique was used for data collection. Twenty-five extension agents were interviewed from each district thus making a total of 100 extension workers from four districts in the study area. The knowledge deficient areas of farmers and lack of adaptation of recommendations as inquired from citrus growers and extension agents were divided into nine categories ranging from land preparation to post-harvest operations. The factor analysis was used to identify the constraints faced by the citrus growers. The farmer- extension linkages were found to be satisfactory as more than half of the respondents were of the view that extension workers were available to them whenever they needed them. The extension agents were of the view that the farmer's adaptation found to be high. The detailed analysis revealed that adopters were aware of pest, nursery and plant/cultural management while they had poor knowledge of processing/ packaging, land preparation and soil and irrigation management. The non-adopters were lacking in processing/packaging, land preparation and soil management, irrigation and harvesting management. However, they had good knowledge of pest, nursery and plant/cultural management. It is recommended that government should fill the vacant posts to increase the extension workers to farmers' ratio. The In-Service training of the extension workers must be conducted regularly to refresh their knowledge and capacity building so that the latest techniques may be disseminated to the farmers. The farmers must be given provided information regarding post-harvest operations other than production practices.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

CLIMATE CHANGE AND FOOD INSECURITY IN PAKISTAN

Shagufta Rasheed (University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Pakistan); Saria Jabeen (University of Agriculture, FSD); Jawad Anwar (Agriculture Department, Govt of Punjab); Nazia Tabasam (University of Agriculture, Faisalabad)

Abstract:

Today's food security is the biggest dilemma for a growing population. It is forecasted that nine billion people will face food insecurity around the globe by 2050, mainly due to decreased agricultural production. The economy, which is always badly hit by climate change, has agriculture as a major sector. So, climate change being a double-edged sword affects not only the production level but also the livelihood of the country's population. Pakistan is highly vulnerable to climate change. In certain regions, it faced the severity of climate change events like droughts, water shortages, high temperatures, floods, diseases, and pest attacks. It is a well-known fact that food production is heavily dependent on climatic and weather situations. Crop growth and yield could be reduced due to insufficient water availability and heat stress. Pakistan is set to lose about \$20 billion by the middle of this century due to decreased agricultural productivity in wheat and rice production. Both are vital food crops for the country. For a country like Pakistan, which has a high population growth rate, the decline in agricultural production has created a horrible situation and could create a severe food insecurity situation in the country. Out of 212 million people living in Pakistan, 58% are malnourished and about 20% are food insecure. The 2022 floods destroyed over four million acres of standing crops causing revenue losses of over \$30 billion. Among the food-insecure nations, Pakistan ranks at a serious threshold level, and the cost of climate change adoption is too high. Fundamental and comprehensive policies are required in Pakistan to tackle the challenges of climate change and become a food-secure nation.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

CLIMATE CHANGE CAUSES THE FOOD CRISIS IN PAKISTAN

Shagufta Rasheed (University of Agriculture, Faisalabad); Nazia Gill (University of Agriculture, Faisalabad); Saria Jabeen (University of Agriculture, Faisalabad); Jawad Anwar (Agriculture Department, Gov. of the Punjab)

Abstract:

The significant climatic variations worldwide are increasingly leading to food insecurity, particularly in terms of food production. Pakistan, being one of the largest producer of cereals globally, is facing substantial consequences of climate change on its food crop production. Wheat, a crucial staple food in Pakistan and other nations, plays a vital role in meeting daily dietary needs. According to the Pakistan Agriculture Council, approximately 60% of Pakistan's daily dietary requirements are reliant on wheat, with a per capita consumption of 125 kg annually, providing 20% of calories and protein. Wheat, among cereal crops, is identified as the most susceptible to changes in climatic conditions. The impact of climate change is not limited to reducing wheat yield; it also renders wheat highly susceptible to various diseases. High temperatures cause delays in seedling growth and an increased transpiration rate, leading to drought conditions and, subsequently, low productivity. Rainfall, especially during harvesting, poses a threat to wheat production, ultimately threatening food security. Global warming is contributing to severe droughts in 60% of the world's wheat-growing areas, with current droughts affecting 15% of wheat productivity. Predictions indicate that a 2°C temperature shift could result in severe water shortages within the next 20 to 30 years. In recent years, harsh weather conditions in Pakistan have negatively impacted agricultural production, particularly food crops. This trend is expected to persist, posing a continuous threat to food production and resulting in food inflation. The rise in inflation directly affects food consumption and diminishes purchasing power. To effectively address severe food insecurity, comprehensive policies and an integrated approach are needed to manage and mitigate the effects of climate change and food inflation.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNAL STRENGTH FOR COMMUNICATION SERVICE PROVIDERS USING NETWORK MONITOR APPLICATIONS

Guan Chengg Wong (Polytechnic Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah); Aslinda Zamah Shari (Polytechnic Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah)

Abstract:

Ensuring strong signal strength is vital for smooth conversations and fast data transfer, especially with the widespread use of cell phones by individuals and businesses. Hence, this study aims to assess the signal strength between two local communication service providers in an urban city in Malaysia. Using two types of network monitoring systems, signal data is collected at six locations equipped with GPS devices during weekday afternoons to capture fluctuations. Analysis of received signal strength values shows variations between Telco A and Telco B. Telco A ranges from -73 dBm to -110 dBm, while Telco B ranges from -24 dBm to -108 dBm. Higher RSSI indicates better performance, suggesting Telco B superiority. These findings offer insights into providers' performance, guiding improvements for better user experience and network quality.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

ANALYZING COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE OF LEATHER AND ITS EXPORTS FROM PAKISTAN

Saria Jabeen (University of Agriculture, FSD)

Abstract:

Leather industry in Pakistan is the second largest foreign exchange earners after textile. Pakistan stands 21st in the list of leather producing and exporting countries. It contributes 5 percent to manufacturing GDP, about 7 percent to export earnings and provides employment to more than 200,000 people. The leather industry consists of 6 sub sectors namely, Tanning, Leather Footwear, Leather Garments, Leather Gloves, Leather Shoe Upper and Leather Goods. Although there exists a lot of potential for leather exports from Pakistan but many factors hinder its development that mainly include unavailability of high tech labs for quality products, unavailability of skilled manpower, fluctuating production system and unfavorable government policies.

There are some 600 tanneries in the formal sector and an equally large number of tanneries in the informal sector. These are concentrated in a few clusters which Kasur (180 tanneries), Karachi (170), and Sialkot (135) are the most important. Secondary data was collected from various sources from 1980 to 2023 and used to develop and export supply function at macro level. Considered major variables (export value, export price, real exchange rate, trade openness and number of animals and skins and hides). Descriptive statistics describes the performance of the leather sector which is increased from the last decade after the negative trend of the production in 2002. Revealed Comparative Advantage index were used to analyze the competitiveness of footwear industry with the Asian countries like as Pakistan, China and Bangladesh in which all these countries have comparative advantage but the China has the leading industry. The value of the RCA index is greater than 1 which indicates the competitiveness of the country. Co integration techniques were employed to estimate short and long run co integration in the factors which effected the leather exports from Pakistan. According to findings of the secondary data, exchange rate has a negative export of finished leather as expected. A one percent increase in exchange rate will cause 100.16 percent decrease in exports of finished leather in the long run or RGDP and trade openness a positively related to export value of finished leather and the implication is that 1 percent increase in our RGDP and trade openness will lead to 0.002558 and 0.016756 percent increase in export value of finished leather in the long run respectively. Domestic prices are negatively related and indicate that 1 percent increase in domestic prices will lead to 10.5546 increases in the export value of finished leather in the long run.

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AVRUPA BİRLİĞİ KIRSAL KALKINMA POLİTİKASI VE TÜRKİYE’NİN TARIMSAL DÖNÜŞÜMÜ ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

Merve Öztürk (Batman University); Seyhun Doğan (İstanbul Üniversitesi)

Özet:

Avrupa Birliği (AB) kırsal kalkınma politikası, AB içindeki kırsal alanların sürdürülebilir kalkınmasını teşvik etmeyi amaçlayan çok yönlü bir yaklaşımı kapsamaktadır. Bu politika, kırsal bölgelerin karşılaştığı ekonomik, sosyal ve çevresel zorlukları ele almak için etkileşim içinde olan Ortak Tarım Politikası (OTP) ve AB Uyum Politikası ile iç içe geçmiş durumdadır. AB'nin kırsal kalkınma politikası tarımsal destekle sınırlı olmayıp daha geniş kırsal ekonomileri kapsayacak şekilde sosyal içerme ve pazar rekabetçiliğine odaklanmaktadır. AB'nin kırsal kalkınma politikası mali destek yoluyla kırsal alanlarda ekonomik kalkınmayı teşvik eden bir mekanizma görevi görmektedir. Özetle, AB kırsal kalkınma politikası, tarımsal desteği, bölgesel büyümeyi, sosyal içermeyi, mirasın korunmasını ve çevresel sürdürülebilirliği kapsayan, kırsal alanların çeşitli ihtiyaçlarını karşılamaya yönelik bütünsel bir yaklaşımı temsil etmektedir. AB'ye üyelik sürecinde Türkiye'nin AB kırsal kalkınma politikasına uyumu oldukça önemlidir. Bu bağlamda Türkiye'nin AB kırsal kalkınma politikasına uyum süreci Türkiye'de tarım sektöründe önemli dönüşümler sağlamıştır. Bu dönüşümler, tarım sektöründe verimliliği artırmak, çiftçilerin gelirlerini artırmak, kırsal bölgelerde ekonomik ve sosyal kalkınmayı teşvik etmek ve çevresel sürdürülebilirliği sağlamak amacıyla gerçekleştirilmiştir. Türkiye'nin AB'nin kırsal kalkınma politikalarına uyumu, sürekli bir dönüşüm, değerlendirme ve iyileştirme sürecini gerektirir. Çalışma kapsamında AB'nin kırsal kalkınma politikasına uyum kapsamında Türkiye'nin tarımsal dönüşümü hakkında değerlendirme yapılması amaçlanmaktadır.

VII. ASC 2024 / SPRING CONGRESS

DEVELOPMENT OF THE DRAIN CLEANER TECHNOLOGY WITH IOT SYSTEM

Norasiah Muhammad (Politeknik Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah); Muhammad Azri Azni (Politeknik Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah); Iskandar Abdul Rafar (Politeknik Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah); Muhammad Syamil Aidil Adi (Politeknik Sultan Salahud

Abstract:

A Drain Cleaner Technology (DCT) project is an innovative application of technology that can revolutionize the drain industry by introducing a new level of efficiency and convenience. This project involves the development of a system that can automatically detect rubbish and clear clogs in plumbing systems using advanced sensors and algorithms. The primary aim of a drain cleaner techno project is to improve the functionality and reliability of drain systems by reducing the need for manual intervention and preventing potential damage to the plumbing system. The system typically includes various sensors such as an automatic on off switch, and a water level sensor which can detect when a drain is clogged and trigger the cleaning process. The system works by collecting data from these sensors and analyzing it using advanced algorithms namely blynk to determine the appropriate action to take. If a clog is detected, the system can initiate a mechanical or chemical cleaning process to clear the blockage. The drain cleaner techno system is designed to be highly efficient and reliable, with minimal manual intervention required. This not only saves time and effort but also reduces the risk of human error, which can lead to further damage to the plumbing system. Moreover, the use of DCT can also significantly reduce the need for costly repairs or replacements of drain systems. Overall, a DCT project has the potential to revolutionize the drain industry by providing a more efficient, reliable, and cost-effective solution to clogged drains.

YENİLEBİLİR ENERJİ KAYNAKLARINDA GELECEĞİN AKTÖRÜ: AVRUPA BİRLİĞİ

Serkan Ayhan (Bingöl University)

Özet:

Avrupa Birliği (AB), enerjiye bağımlı bir bölgedir. Büyüyen ekonomisi, genişleyen yapısı ve göçlerle birlikte artış gösteren nüfusu ile enerjiye olan ihtiyacı da gittikçe artmaktadır. Avrupa kıtasının coğrafik olarak oldukça geç bir evrede oluşması nedeniyle AB'nin fosil enerji kaynakları açısından fakir bir bölge olması, AB'yi enerji alanında bazı farklı politikalar üretmeye zorlamaktadır. Enerji ihtiyacının büyük kısmını fosil kaynaklardan karşılayan AB, ihtiyaç duyduğu kaynakları, Rusya gibi ülkelerden ithal etmektedir. 2022 yılında Rusya'nın Ukrayna'ya saldırmasının ardından yaşanan gelişmeler, AB'yi enerji alanında farklı adımlara yöneltmiştir. AB, bu süreçte fosil kaynakları daha güvenilir bölgelerden ithal etme yoluna giderken, bunun yanında yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarının üretimi ve kullanımında da artışa gitmiştir. Bu doğrultuda yeni planlar belirleyen AB, yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarında 2030 yılına kadar minimum %42,5 oranı belirlemiş, %45'i de hedef olarak koymuştur. Aynı amaçlarla sera gazı emisyon oranlarını da 2030 yılı için 1990 seviyelerine oranla %55 oranında azaltma hedefi koymuş, 2050 yılına kadar ise sıfıra indirmeyi hedeflemiştir. Böylece dünyada rezervleri gittikçe tükenmeye yüz tutan fosil kaynakların AB alanında kullanımını azaltmayı amaçlayan AB, yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarına yönelerek, uzun vadede bu kaynaklarda dünyada önemli bir aktör olmayı amaçlamaktadır. Bu çalışmada, yenilenebilir enerji kaynakları kullanımında önemli bir ilerleme sağlayan AB'nin dünyada fosil kaynakların tükenmeye yüz tutması ve yenilenebilir enerji kaynakların kullanımının artmaya başlaması ile uzun vadede bu alanda bir aktör olup olmayacağı değerlendirilecektir.

THE POSITIVE EFFECTS OF TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS ON ACCOUNTING EDUCATION: A STUDY ON ACCOUNTING STUDENTS

Kadir Gökoğlu (Dicle Üniversitesi)

Abstract:

Technological developments play an important role in accounting education. Technologies such as artificial intelligence, blockchain, cloud computing and big data are effective in the transformation of the accounting profession and education. These technologies enable accounting transactions to be performed faster, more efficiently and transparently and increase the analysis and decision-making capabilities of accounting professionals. In particular, the adoption of new working models such as working from home during global events such as the pandemic has necessitated the use of digital tools in accounting education and practices. This situation has increased the need for digitalisation and integration of technology in accounting education. This study was conducted to determine the positive aspects of technological developments in accounting education. For this purpose, a face-to-face questionnaire was applied to students who have received accounting education and the statements within the scope of the study were communicated. As a result of the study, the students who participated in the research revealed the effect of technological developments on three important factors in accounting education. Practicality of accounting education and ease of access to professional materials are provided. Secondly, the students' perspective on the accounting profession has become positive and has caused them to prioritise it among alternative professions as a career. Finally, it has been determined that it is very useful in ensuring the effectiveness of the student in vocational education. In short, as a result of the study, there are positive feedbacks about the interest of technological developments in the accounting profession of the students and their choice of the accounting profession as a career.

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IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE IN GLOBAL

Pravinaben Mangubhai Gamit (Academicia)

Abstract:

Agriculture is the backbone of the country's economy – MAHATMA GANDHIJI .Agriculture means the cultivation of crops for food and fodder .It plays a significant role in the Indian economy as the main source of food. Dairy,Poultry ,fisheries etc. come under animal husbandry, a sub -sector of agriculture .It is the main traditional occupation of our country. India produces both Kharif and Rabi crops. The main crops produced in India are rice, wheat, maize, jute, sugarcane, Finger millet (Nagli) .India will celebrate a “ international year of millets ” 2023 . UN at its 75th session in March 2021 declared 2023 .Transformation of agriculture to realize sustainable site-specific management requires comprehensive scientific support based on field experiments to capture the complex agroecological process .Incite new policies and integrate them into farmers' decisions .An agriculture food system with high productivity. so that poverty falls and food security increases .It involves the production of plants, livestock, fiber, fuel and more by utilizing natural resources such as water and land. It includes forestry ,fishery, livestock and most importantly crop production. With dedicated contribution from farming community,India's agriculture sector as one of the biggest in the world of production of food grains, fruits, vegetables and milk. But, Indian farmer have been passing through a painful phase over the last two decades because of poor income from farming. Thier work is very tough and require hard work to get a good crop and income for the farmer. They are give their full time for it .every season in variable crop take in India. So farmer are very busy in their farm .They doing better work for every all people because every human need food for life. Farmer give their time of life for other people and also itself. They didn't selfish for anyone nor villagers neither city people. That's why I liked this topic . So I am very happy for that. Meanwhile every in field human being part of two different group of people.

AVRUPA BİRLİĞİ SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR KALKINMA HEDEFLERİ VE YEŞİL EKONOMİYE DÖNÜŞÜMÜ

Merve Öztürk (Batman University)

Özet:

Günümüzde dünya ekonomisi, çevresel tahribatın ve özellikle küresel ısınma ile iklim değişikliğinin yarattığı risklere karşı sürdürülebilir bir ekonomi ve yaşam tarzı arayışı içindedir. Sürdürülebilir kalkınma gelecek nesillerin de doğal kaynaklardan faydalanabileceği bir çevre bırakma amacını taşımaktadır. Avrupa Birliği çevresel, ekonomik ve sosyal açılardan sağlıklı, dengeli ve kapsayıcı bir kalkınma modeli oluşturmak amacıyla sürdürülebilir kalkınma politikalarını benimsemektedir. AB, çevre koruma, yenilenebilir enerji, enerji verimliliği, atık yönetimi ve diğer yeşil sektörlerde yatırım yaparak yeşil ekonomik dönüşümü desteklemektedir. Dünyada yeşil ekonomiye geçiş için düzenlemeler ve hedefler oluşturan ilk ülkelerden biri Avrupa Birliği'dir. Çalışmanın AB özelinde olmasının temel nedeni de AB'nin yeşil ekonomik dönüşüm deneyimlerinin diğer ülkeler için yol gösterici nitelikte olmasıdır. Çalışmanın amacı; Avrupa Birliği'nin sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedefleri kapsamında yeşil ekonomiye dönüşüm için oluşturulan politikaları analiz etmektir. AB, dünya ekonomisinin önemli bir parçasını oluşturmaktadır ve yeşil ekonomik dönüşüm sürecindeki başarısı, küresel pazarlarda yeşil teknolojilerin ve çevresel ürünlerin talebini artırabilir. Diğer ülkeler, AB'nin yeşil ekonomiye geçiş sürecinden kaynaklanan pazar fırsatlarını değerlendirerek kendi ekonomik büyümelerini teşvik edebilirler.

DİJİTALLEŞMENİN İŞGÜCÜ PİYASASI ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ

Şule Aker (Uluslararası Final University)

Özet:

Bu araştırma, Türkiye’de dijitalleşmenin işgücü piyasasını nasıl etkilediğini incelemektedir. ABD ve Batı ekonomilerinde dijitalleşme geliştikçe ve yaygınlaştıkça orta gelir grubundaki bazı mesleklerin azaldığı hatta ortadan kalktığı gözlemlenmektedir. İşgücü piyasasında kutuplaşma olgusu olarak adlandırılan bu gözlemler, otomasyona uygun olan işlerde, teknolojinin ve dijitalleşmenin çalışanın yerini büyük ölçüde aldığını iddia etmektedirler. Öte yandan işgücü piyasasında teknolojik bilgi ve yeteneğe talebin arttığını gözlemlenmektedir.

İstatistikler işgücü piyasasında bir kutuplaşmanın var olduğunu gösteriyor. Yani vasıfsız işgücüne ve vasıflı işgücüne talep artarken ve bu kesimlerin ücret ve maaşları yükselirken, orta vasıflı işgücünün ücretleri düşmüştür. Bu da orta vasıflı işgücünün yaptığı üretimin teknolojiyle ve dijital olarak yapılmaya başladığının bir işareti olarak yorumlanmaktadır.

Türkiye işgücü piyasasına baktığımız zaman, 2010-2018 yılları arasında (8 yılda) ücretlerdeki değişiklikler, kutuplaşmanın Türkiye’de de başladığının göstermektedir.

Araştırmada, ABD ve Avrupada gözlemlenen kutuplaşma eğilimi çok bariz olmasa da, Türkiyede de başladığı konusunda ipuçları vermektedir.

EĞİTİMDE YAPAY ZEKÂ DÖNÜŞÜMÜ: ÖĞRETMENLİK MESLEĞİNE ETKİSİ

Hilal Erkol (Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı); Songül Demirkan (Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi)

Özet:

Küreselleşmenin beraberinde getirdiği dönüşüm eğitim alanındaki meslekleri de diğer pek çok alanda olduğu gibi dönüştürmüştür. Eğitimin toplumla birlikte var olan ve toplumsal değişimi şekillendirdiğini söylemek mümkündür. Bu nedenle eğitimde dönüşüm sürecinin detaylı ve bütüncül biçimde ele alınması ve sürecin etkin yönetilmesi önem arz etmektedir. Eğitimde yapay zekâ ölçme değerlendirme, eğitim programları ve öğretim, eğitim psikolojisi, eğitim yönetimi, hayat boyu öğrenme gibi eğitim alanlarına ezber bozan yenilikler getirmekte; teori ve uygulamaya yeni yaklaşımlar getirilmesini, yeni uygulamalar işe koşulmasını zorunlu kılmaktadır. Bu noktada öğretmenler eğitimde yapay zekânın getirdiği yeniliklerin eğitim öğretim ortamına taşınması bakımından öne çıkmaktadır. Öğretmen eğitimde yapay zekânın yarattığı dönüşüme ayak uyduramadığı takdirde toplumun gelişime dâhil olması mümkün değildir. Bu kapsamda öğretmenlerin yapay zekaya ilişkin bilgi ve eğitimde yapay zekâ kullanımına ilişkin yeterlilik düzeyleri ile pedagojik formasyon becerileri ön plana çıkmaktadır. Zira eğitimde yapay zekânın başarılı biçimde uygulanması için öğretmenlerin dijital okuryazarlık düzeylerinin yüksek olması ve eğitimde yapay zekâ kullanımına ilişkin olumlu bakış açısına sahip olmaları gerekmektedir. Öğretmenlerin söz konusu dönüşüm sürecinde yapay zekâyı etkin bir biçimde kullanıp kullanamayacaklarına ilişkin alanyazında yeterli çalışma bulunmaması, konuyu dikkat çekici hale getirmektedir. Bu kapsamda çalışmanın amacı öğretmen adaylarının görüşlerine göre eğitimde yapay zekâ dönüşüm sürecinin mesleğe etkisini ortaya koymaktır. Çalışma olgubilim deseninde tasarlanmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu 2023-2024 akademik yılında farklı branşlarda “Öğretmenlik Uygulaması” dersini alarak öğretmenlik stajı yapan adaylar oluşturmaktadır. Araştırma verileri yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu ile toplanmıştır. Verilerin analizinde içerik analizi kullanılmıştır. Analiz sonucunda; eğitimde yapay zekâ kullanımının öğretmenlik mesleğine etkisine ilişkin görüşlerin öğretmenlik becerilerine etkisi, öğretmen-öğrenci ilişkisine etkisi ve öğretim sürecine entegrasyonu temalarında toplandığı görülmüş, görüşler bu temalar altında incelenerek yorumlanmıştır.

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TO TRANSITION OR NOT TO TRANSITION IN GIANTS: INNOVATION AND ENERGY

İbrahim Özmen (Selçuk University); Selçuk Balı (Selçuk University)

Abstract:

This study focuses on the role of technology in the energy transition of two global actors by examining the number of patents, with a particular emphasis on the potential impacts of technology on pollution. The primary source of global warming is considered to be carbon dioxide emissions, mainly driven by fossil fuels, are considered the primary source of global warming. Both China and the USA, as predominant players in global warming, have also shaped world trade. Can technological advancements contribute to the fight against global warming? Although the answer is partially positive for the USA and China, it is clear that their strategies are different. The findings of China show that the strategy to combat global warming based on renewable energy may not be sufficient on its own based on technological developments. The findings of the USA show that the strategy to combat global warming based on reducing fossil fuel consumption may not be sufficient within the scope of technological developments. Giants must explore ways to move beyond rhetoric and improve their policies.

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