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Pedro TADEU, Ph. D.

Ali KORKUT, Ph.D.

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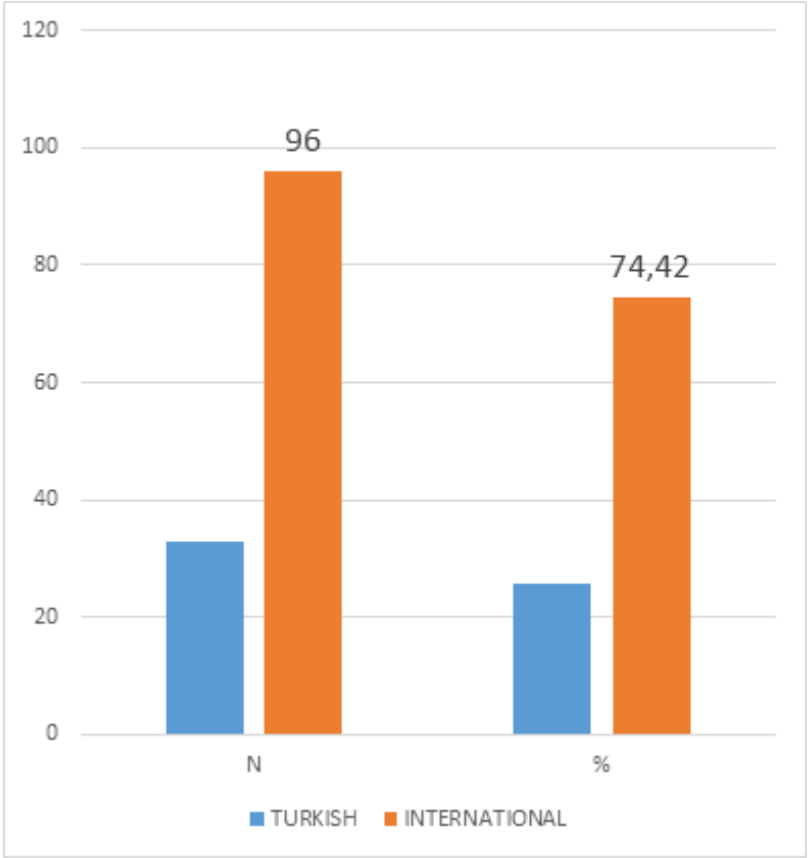
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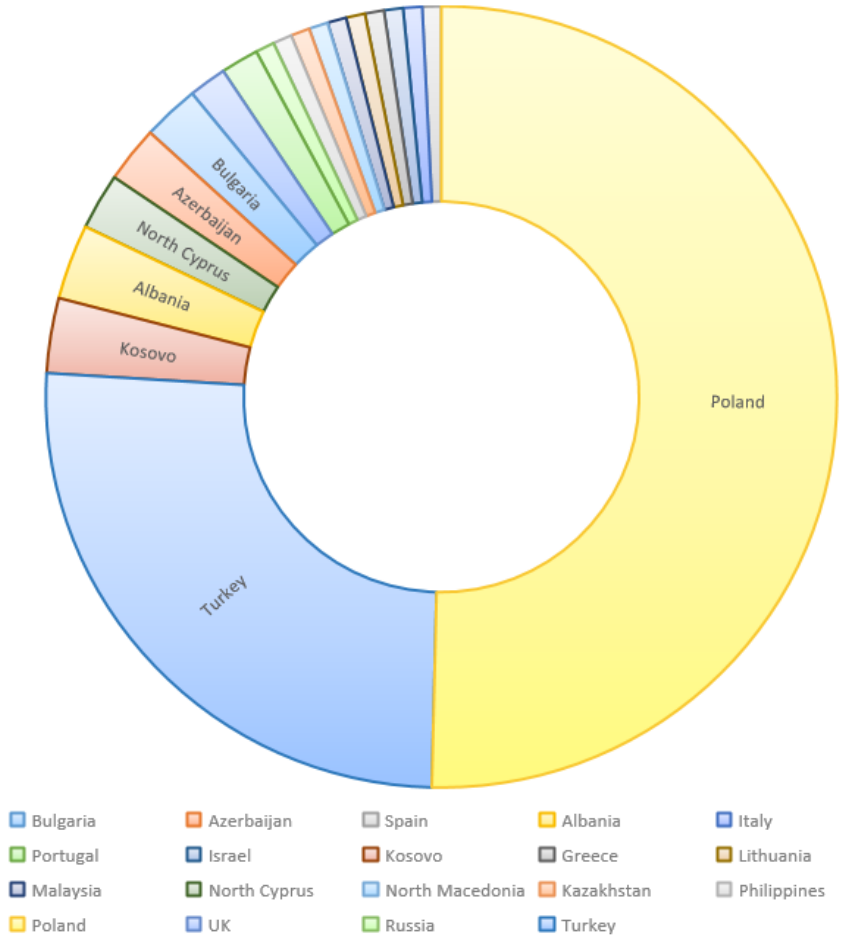
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Albania	4
Italy	1
Portugal	2
Israel	1
Kosovo	4
Greece	1
Lithuania	1
Malaysia	1
North Cyprus	3
North Macedonia	1
Kazakhstan	1
Philippines	1
Poland	65
UK	2
Russia	1
Turkey	33
Bulgaria	3

19 Countries

129 papers presented





The 2nd edition of **International Eurasian Conference on Educational and Social Studies (IECES2021),** hosted by The Polytechnic of Guarda, Portugal, August 27 - 28, 2022, was a great, fruitful and exciting experience with all our distinguished guests, participants and listeners. There were 129 papers presented during the plenary sessions (33 from Turkey, 96 from International participants; **25,58 % Turkish, 74,42% International participants**).

We had participants from 19 countries, displayed in the graph above.

Hope to meet you again in our upcoming conferences!

Thank you for your support and collaboration.

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Psychosocial factors and digital competence of future teachers

Jose Luis Ubago-JIMÉNEZ

Inmaculada García-MARTINEZ

University of Granada, Spain

Abstract

Psychosocial factors are essential elements in the identity development of pre-service teachers, as they influence their behavioural patterns as well as their subsequent professional practice. Likewise, digital competence is another key aspect of teacher professionalisation. The purpose of this paper is to analyse the levels of emotional intelligence, self-concept and resilience of future teachers and their relationship with their digital competence, using self-report instruments. For this purpose, 500 student teachers enrolled at the University of Granada participated in the study. The results show medium-high levels of EI, self-concept and resilience, being slightly lower for women. Similarly, findings show that the pre-service teachers surveyed have an adequate level of knowledge about the variety of technological educational resources and their use. However, they acknowledge some difficulties in integrating technology into the design of instructional processes. Practical implications for the professionalisation of pre-service teachers are discussed.

PhD. Jose Luis Ubago-Jiménez is graduated in Education Sciences and Physical Education. He also has a PhD in Education Sciences from the University of Granada. He has published more than 80 research papers on topics related to psychosocial factors, physical activity, health, Mediterranean diet and emotional intelligence. https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7252-209X

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Supporting the education of children with refugee background: Canada's policy and experience

Ervis Martani, PhD

Marie Sklodowska Curie Fellow, Department of Education Sciences

University of Genoa, Italy

Abstract

At the end of 2020 more than 26.4 million persons are refugees, flown for different reasons including persecution, violence and human rights violation. Within this group, over half are children who will spend their childhoods away from home, with or without their families. Education, which is a basic human right, represents a powerful tool to help them to rebuild their lives. However, according to UN Refugee Agency, about half of refugee children aren't enrolled to any school. In this presentation the author explores current challenges of the education of children with refugee background and focusses on Canada's policy and experience regarding the access to education for children who have sought protection from outside and from within Canada.

Keywords: Education; Refugee; Children; Canada; Human Rights

Human vision in contemporary management

Ph.D. Aleksandra BERKOWICZ

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Abstract

Contemporary times are characterized by volatility, uncertainty, complexity, and ambiguity (VUCA). How an organization function depends on management, which can transfer certain ideas to practice, and good management allows the organization to adapt to changes. Man is the executor of management. The question that should be asked is: what competencies should modern managers have? The aim of the presentation is an attempt to describe a human being in line with the challenges of modern management.

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Yabancı Çocuklara Türkçe Öğretiminde Çizgi Filmler: *Ege İle Gaga* Örneği

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Öz

Yabancılara Türkçe Öğretiminde birçok materyal ve yöntem kullanılmaktadır. Bunlardan biri de işitsel-görsel materyallerdir. Bu materyaller arasında yer alan çizgi filmler, önemli bir kaynak olarak değerlendirilebilir. TRT arşivi yabancı çocuklara Türkçe öğretiminde kullanılabilecek çizgi filmler açısından zengin bir kaynağa sahiptir. Bu hususta birçok çalışma yapılmış ve neticenin olumlu olduğu hususunda da birçok kanıt sunulmuştur. Biz de bu çalışmada daha önce üzerinde pek durulmayan TRT'de yayımlanan *EGE İLE GAGA* adlı bir dizi çizgi film üzerinde çalıştık. Bu bildiride de bu çalışmalardan hareketle Ege ile Gaga'nın yabancı çocuklara Türkçe öğretiminde hangi yararları olduğu üzerinde durulacaktır. Bu bildiride Ege ile Gaga'nın "Hava Şartları, Telefon, Damlaya Damlaya, Yer Kabuğu, Küçük Kuşun Minik Ayakları, Tünel, Ha Haa Hapşu!, Uçurtma, Kurbağayı Kurtarmak, Bahçedeki İz" adlı bölümleri esas alınmıştır. Çalışmada önce bu bölümler kısaca tanıtılacak, ardından genel bir sonuca gidilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler. Türkçe, TRT, Ege ile Gaga, Yabancılara Türkçe öğretimi.

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Patient Safety in Nursing Care

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dr hab. MBA, prof. Warsaw Medical University named Tadeusz Kozluk, Vice-Rector for Education and Development, Warsaw. Poland

Abstract

Background. Patient safety is an undeniable important aspect in the context of improving the quality of the entire health system. Improving patient's safety should be comprehensive and include two dimensions of safety – technical and functional. One source of information about the level of patient's safety are medical staff, but there is a gap here, which is no central system that would collect, analyze and draw conclusions from a sufficiently large number of problems reported by stakeholders.

Objectives. The aim of this study was to evaluate the patient's safety on the basis of the declaration of nurses.

Material and Methods. The study involved 160 professionally active nurses. The study was performed by the authors questionnaire based on the questionnaire "Hospital Survey on Patient Safety Culture" developed by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. The selection of the sample was based on the availability of respondents. The study was performed in January 2021. More than ¾ of respondents indicated the hospital as a place of employment.

Results. Nearly 40% of respondents said that their boss rarely and very rarely takes into account the suggestions of employees for the improvement of patient's safety. Over 40% of respondents said that their workplace is often and very often trying to do too many tasks and too fast.

Conclusions. It is necessary to create a culture of safety by improving communication between doctors and nurses or line manager and nurses. There is a need for greater involvement of line manager in solving problems reported by nurses in terms of providing safe care to patients (Piel. Zdr. Publ. 2021, 5, 1, 33–39).

Keywords: nurse, interpersonal communication, patient's safety, health care quality, adverse event

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The perspectives of Israeli primary mathematics teachers on social justice: a comparative study of Arab and Jewish educators

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Abstract

This paper studies mathematics teachers' insights from the perspective of social justice in Israel and also examines gender-based biases in mathematics classes in Arabs and Jewish schools in different cultural and social environments. The paper focuses on social justice in terms of equality, social rights, and effective teaching-learning methods for schoolchildren. This quantitative research included 162 mathematics teachers (97 Arab and 65 Jewish) from primary schools in Israel. Data were collected by a questionnaire of 37 items. Answers were analyzed using the SPSS. The findings show differences in social Justice perceptions between Arab and Jewish teachers. The results show that Arab teachers, more than Jewish, take into consideration the values of social justice in class. This can be explained by the fact that the Arab minority is an ethnic group which is separated from the Jewish majority both religiously and culturally, i.e., Arabs have a low socioeconomic status and follow a traditional lifestyle. The study contributes to the development of the theoretical background in the field of social justice. Moreover, it adds to the Israeli context regarding social Justice in teaching. However, future research with a bigger representative sample is needed to include additional independent variables such as age and social differences, based on the 'Mixed Method.

Keywords: *Arab Teachers, Gender, Israel, Jewish Teachers, Mathematics, Perception, Social Justice.*

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Review of Literature about Research on What Science and Mathematics Teachers Must Know

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Abstract

What teachers, particularly science and mathematics teachers, must know about teaching the subject matter relevant to their profession has been explored in the literature. Since Shulman (1987) categorized the knowledge of teachers as subject-matter knowledge, pedagogical knowledge, and pedagogical content knowledge, many related theories have been developed. Such improvements in this literature have resulted in a better understanding of the knowledge that teachers must possess. For example, Ball, Thames, and Phelps (2008) defined the subject matter knowledge of teachers as common content knowledge (CCK), specialized content knowledge (SCK), and horizon content knowledge. They also defined pedagogical content knowledge as knowledge of content and student (KCS), knowledge of content and curriculum (KCC), and finally knowledge of content and teaching (KCT). In this study, research studies on the knowledge of science and mathematics teachers based on the categorization of Ball, Thames, and Phelps (2008) are reviewed. The papers available for the authors and indexed in Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) constitute the sample of the study; thus, the sampling is convenience sampling. Accordingly, the methodology and findings of the studies are synthesized and presented in this study.

Keywords: Teacher knowledge, pedagogical content knowledge, science education, mathematics education

Registry of adverse events as a preventive measure of their occurrence in the future

Ph.D. Małgorzata SIERADZKA
Lazarski University, Poland



Reporting of medical events

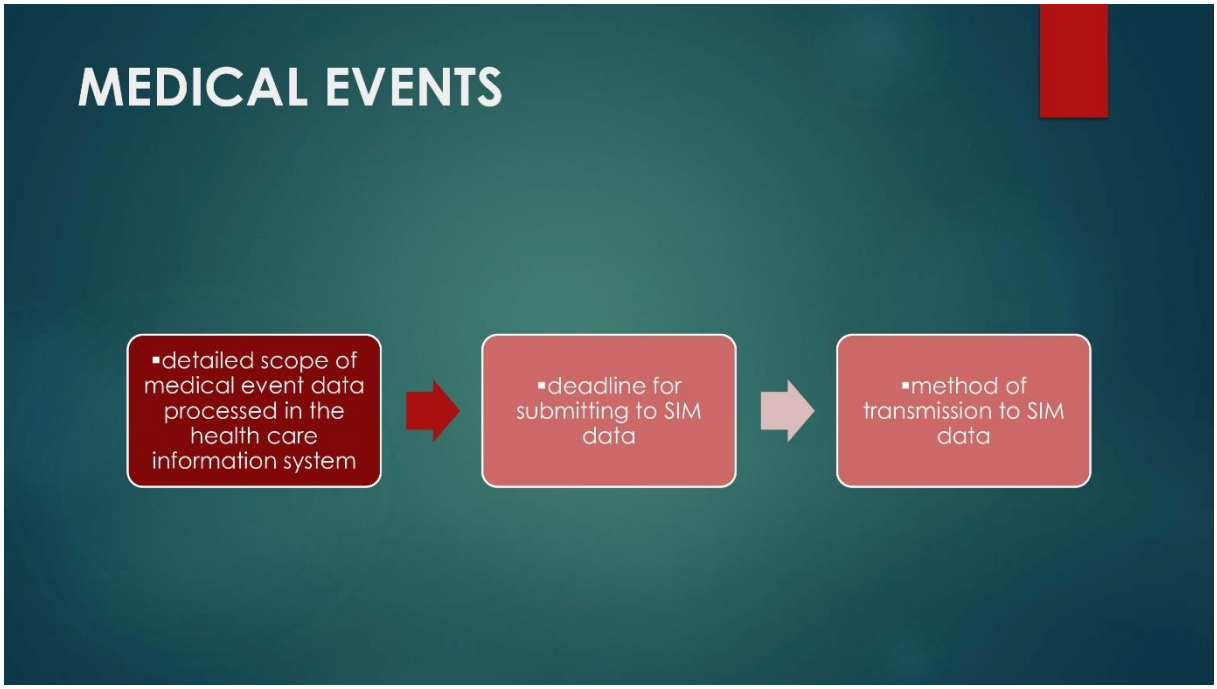
- A medical event is a **health care service**, i.e. an action for the prevention, preservation, rescue, restoration or improvemt of health and other medical action arising from the treatment process or separate regulations governing their provision.

LEGAL BASIS

Art. 56
of Law of 28 May 2011 **on the healthcare information system**

Art. 23 of the Draft law of 27.10.2021 **on quality in healthcare and patient safety**


REPORTING OF ADVERSE EVENTS


MEDICAL EVENTS
▪detailed scope of medical event data processed in the health care information system
▪deadline for submitting to SIM data
▪method of transmission to SIM data

Position of the Ministry of health

- previous discretion in collecting and analysing adverse events (introduced in 2009) "results in only a select few hospitals taking the opportunity to learn from their mistakes"
- Reported are incidents that, for most part, did not pose a threat to the patient and in which the medical personel had no direct involvement such as patients' falls or occurences related to malfunctioning equipment

Monitoring, meaning?

- activities conducted by medical entities performing medical activities such as hospital services consisting of ensuring the reporting of adverse events, performing their systematic analysis and implementing the conclusions of the analyses, aimed at preventing the occurence of the same and similar adverse events in the future

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Reshaping Higher Education Offer Through the Establishment of University-Industry Alliances For Prospective Corporate Leaders

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Abstract

University graduates as the prospective corporate leaders need to be equipped with three types of essential skills for a successful management career: technical skills, conceptual skills and human (interpersonal) skills. The future managers need to develop the competencies required by the industry, including the skills for supervision of subordinates, communication of information and decision-making process. All these pursuits require high level of ethical and responsible values. Contemporary Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) are extensively oriented toward offering professional and technical programmes with a mixture of soft skills development co-curricular activities but have neglected the significance of instilling the ethical and socially responsible values to university students. The objective of this paper is to investigate whether the HEIs offer courses of Business Ethics (BE) and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), and if the course(s) are not offered, whether there exist equivalent courses in the undergraduate curricula. The study employs cross-institutional and content analysis approach and structured interviews. The unit of analysis are the undergraduate programmes of public and selected private higher education institutions in the Republic of Kosovo. The database of the Kosovo Accreditation Agency- the authority for the evaluation and accreditation of HEIs and the interviews with relevant staff of academic service units are the primary sources of data. The findings reveal four significant trends: (1) only 55% of the institutions included in the study offer Business Ethics course; (2) both public and private institutions offer Business Ethics as an elective course; (3) the institutions offer Business Ethics related courses for one semester only; and (4) except for one

HEI that offers CSR as a separate course, other institutions have included it as part of other courses. The study contributes to the academia and industry by identifying the gaps in the current programmes among HEIs in the country and advocating for the inclusion of Business Ethics and CSR courses in their curricula as demanded by the industry.

Keywords: Higher Education Institutions, graduates, industry, Business Ethics, Corporate Social Responsibility.

Authors' affiliations

Hajdin Berisha completed his BBA and MBA in Kula Lumpur and received his Ph.D. from University of Marmara in Istanbul. He is currently lecturing in the Department of Business Administration at Riinvest College where he has been since 2013. After brief stints as a lecturer, he was appointed as Head of Postgraduate Studies. His research interests and expertise include both management and education. Much of his work has been on improving organisational structures, corporate strategy, and corporate governance.

Agron Hoxha completed his post-graduate and doctoral studies at the University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur. He has served as a lecturer in various universities and worked as a senior consultant and trainer in several organizations in different countries. His areas of specialization include leadership, organizational performance, emotional intelligence, and social psychology.

E-sprawozdawczość finansowa w dobie Covid-19 – wybrane aspekty

Dr Małgorzata Anna BIAŁAS-SZYMAŃSKA

University of Technology and Economics, Poland

Pandemia Covid-19 to zdarzenie o nieprzewidywalnym charakterze, które uwidoczniło bardzo dużą przydatność nowoczesnych rozwiązań technologicznych wykorzystywanych w wielu dziedzinach nauki i praktyki, również w nauce rachunkowości. Z tak zwaną cyfryzacją rachunkowości mamy do czynienia już od ponad dwóch dekad, ale jej istotne walory uwidoczniły się szczególnie w okresie pandemii Covid-19. Mamy bowiem do czynienia z rachunkowością internetową w postaci e-faktur, e-przelewów, e-deklaracji podatkowych i e-sprawozdań finansowych i pozostałej dokumentacji księgowej w wersji elektronicznej. Na dzień dzisiejszy proces cyfryzacji dokumentacji księgowej jest nieodzownym elementem systemu rachunkowości, gdyż tworzenie informacji o podmiocie gospodarczym odbywa się w pełni z wykorzystaniem systemów informatycznych, niejednokrotnie bardzo zaawansowanych technologicznie.

Należy jednak pamiętać, o tym że szeroko rozumiana digitalizacja procesów księgowych ma wiele zalet, ale również wad. Do pierwszej grupy należy zaliczyć oszczędność czasu pracy księgowych, dzięki możliwości gromadzenia danych księgowych w cyfrowych archiwach dokumentów księgowych oraz szybkość w dostępie do informacji finansowych, jak i niefinansowych o przedsiębiorstwie. Natomiast do grupy drugiej przede wszystkim należą duży koszt wdrażanych w firmach rozwiązań technologicznych i czasochłonność przy dostosowywaniu obecnych rozwiązań do najnowszych, wynikających chociażby z narzuconych przez ustawodawcę wymogów podatkowych i bilansowych.

Celem artykułu jest charakterystyka wybranych zagadnień, dotyczących jednego z aspektów cyfryzacji procesów księgowych, jakim jest sprawozdawczość finansowa w wersji elektronicznej. Do realizacji celu niezbędne było zastosowanie następujących metod badawczych: szczegółowa analiza materiałów źródłowych o charakterze bilansowym i podatkowym oraz metody dedukcyjna i indukcyjna.

Słowa kluczowe: e-sprawozdawczość finansowa, cyfryzacja procesów księgowych, ustawa o rachunkowości, prawo podatkowe, jednolity plik kontrolny.

Cultural diversity in Portuguese schools: a study in preschool and primary school education establishments

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Resume

In the 21st century, in a country where society recognises its cultural diversity, there are still constraints regarding integrating children of different nationalities into the educational sector. With this problem in mind, a study was carried out on the academic curriculum of public schools. The first objective is to understand if they can guarantee the school success of students whose mother tongue is not Portuguese. The second is to analyse whether teachers are trained to deal with this reality by teaching a study plan that emphasises a multicultural education. To highlight this problem and answer the questions stipulated here, a questionnaire was prepared for teachers of Pre-School and the 1st CEB Education. Then it was implemented in various groups of schools in the twenty districts of Mainland Portugal and Autonomous Regions. This communication presents some preliminary results of the study conducted, including characterisation of the respondents, difficulties in daily work in the classroom, description of teacher preparation, the number of students of different nationalities and a set of open teacher responses. The analysis of these responses can help in the further development of a European plan/project that can bring together actors from the school community to jointly work on the less positive aspects of the reality that we are going through, but which is cross-cutting to the European Union. For this, it is essential to understand the educational system in each country, the sense of knowing whether it is prepared to face this reality that we can already consider present in almost all Portuguese schools. Successive migratory phenomena, and lately the conflict on European soil, have increasingly become the education system as a last refuge for true social inclusion. Given this, the school is thus the ultimate social step to overcome differences and help properly include these young people in society to achieve a fairer and more equitable place in which everyone can have a role to play according to their competencies.

Keywords: Multiculturalism, Multicultural Education, Integration, Inclusion, Adaptation

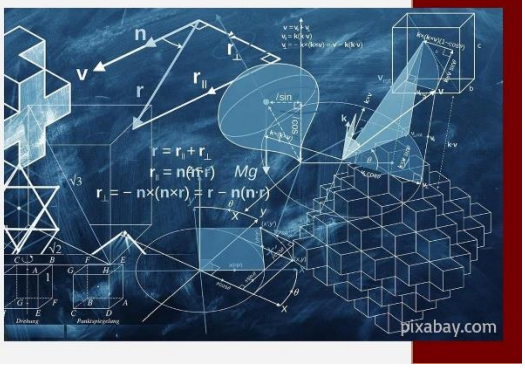
How to check students' mathematical skills

Ph.D. Marek MAŁOLEPSZY

Centre of Mathematics and Physics, Lodz University of Technology, POLAND

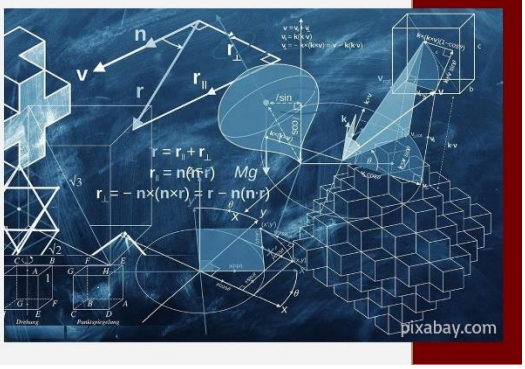


Future engineers should …



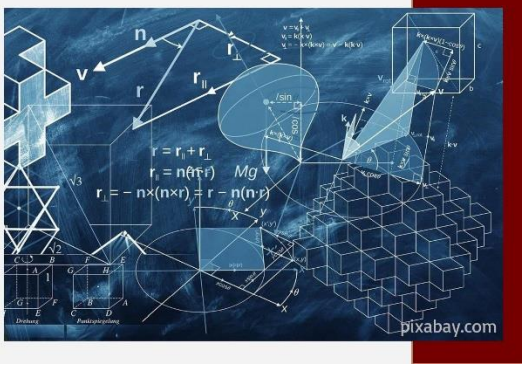
Future engineers should …

- … be able to use mathematics to solve real problems



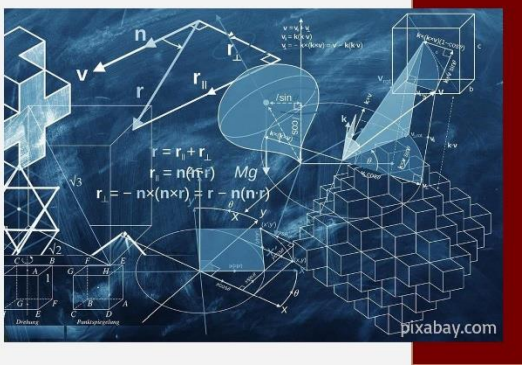
Future engineers should …

- … be able to use mathematics to solve real problems
- … understand mathematical advanced tools



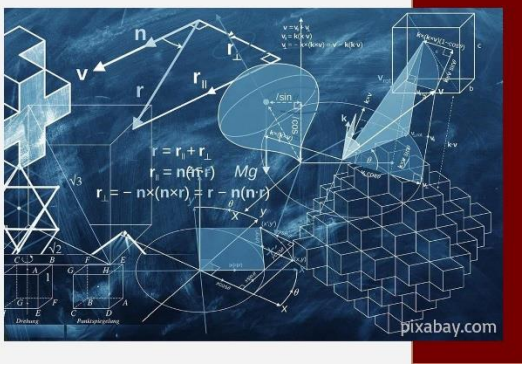
Future engineers should …

- … be able to use mathematics to solve real problems
- … understand mathematical advanced tools
- … be able to use mathematical computer programs

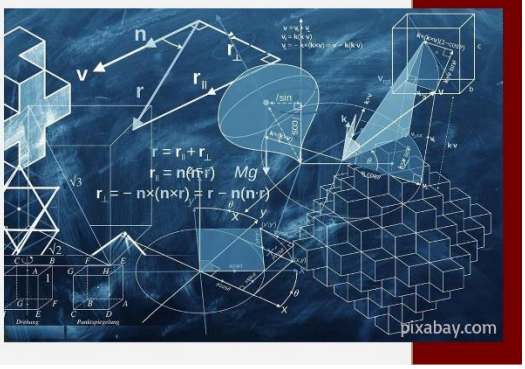


Future engineers should …

- … be able to use mathematics to solve real problems
- … understand mathematical advanced tools
- … be able to use mathematical computer programs
- … be able to learn and apply the available knowledge



Future engineers don't need to …



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Reflection of Turkish Folk Literature Elements on the Çocuk Haftası Newspaper (1942-1946)

ÇOCUK HAFTASI GAZETESİ'NE TÜRK HALK EDEBİYATI UNSURLARININ YANSIMASI (1942-1946)

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Abstract

Children's periodicals published in Turkey, while meeting the cultural needs of children, aimed to enable children to have national, moral, social and universal values. Since periodicals were among of the most important means of socialization of the period, they made significant contributions to children's entertainment, socialization and access to information. Domestic or foreign periodicals for children are also important for individuals who aim to learn about the socio-cultural values of the past years. The aim of the Çocuk Haftası Newspaper is to wtakethe attention and love of children. The main purpose is to raise a generation that is contemporary, committed to Atatürk's principles, and aware of its traditional and national values. The fact that the themes of folk culture are predominantly included in the newspaper is the clearest indicator of this aim. In the *Çocuk Haftası* Newspaper, it is aimed to make children and young people aware of their past values and to be informed about the innovations and developments in the world for the construction of modern Turkey. *Çocuk Haftası* had important missions, such as conveying Atatürk's principles and reforms to children through newspapers and presenting suggestions for the Great Educational Convention on the use of pure Turkish. Besides, transferring national values and Turkish culture to children and youth is the most important mission of the newspaper. The elements of Turkish folk literature in the newspaper are folk tales, tales in verse and prose, local tales, epics, proverbs, national comics and caricatures containing elements of folk culture, verse, prose riddle, epic, anecdote. The activities of which aim was to entertain children and young people through the riddles in the form of crosswords, verse and prose which was transferred to the reader by filling in the blanks with examples of jokes and cartoons. The *Çocuk Haftası* Newspaper has played an important role in the transmission and survival of the tradition for the reader with the examples of folk literature that it has included in its pages throughout the 14 years it has been published. Particularly: literary genres such as "Boğaç Han, Tepegöz, Deli Dumrul, Keloğlan, Orhun Barkı Kahraman Gültekin, Ali Baba ve Kırk Haramiler and the, Nasreddin Hoca and Temel Reis have an important place in the content and volume of the newspaper.

Keywords: Newspaper, Magazine, Comics, Child, Folklore.

Öz

Türkiye'de yayımlanan süreli çocuk yayınları, çocukların kültürel ihtiyaçlarını karşılarken onların millî, ahlaki, sosyal ve evrensel değerlere sahip olmalarını da amaçlamıştır. Süreli yayınlar dönemin en önemli sosyalleşme vasıtalarından olması sebebiyle, çocukların eğlenmelerine, sosyalleşmelerine ve bilgiye ulaşmalarına önemli katkılar sunmuştur. Yerli ya da yabancı süreli çocuk yayınları geçmiş yıllardaki sosyo-kültürel değerlerini öğrenmek isteyen bireyler için de önem taşımaktadır. *Çocuk Haftası* Gazetesi'nin gayesi çocukların ilgisini ve sevgisini kazanmaktır. Asıl vurgulanan amaç; çağdaş, Atatürk ilkelerine bağlı, geleneksel ve millî değerlerinin bilincinde olan bir nesil yetiştirilmesidir. Halk kültürü temlerinin gazetede ağırlıklı olarak yer alması bu gayenin en açık göstergesidir. *Çocuk Haftası* Gazetesi'nde çocukların ve gençlerin geçmiş değerlerinin farkına varıp, modern Türkiye'nin inşası yolunda dünyadaki yenilik ve gelişmelerden de haberdar edilmeleri amaçlanmıştır. Çocuk Haftası'nın Atatürk ilke ve inkılaplarının gazete yoluyla çocuklara aktarılması, Büyük Maarif Kurultayı'na öz Türkçe'nin kullanımı ile alakalı öneriler sunulması gibi önemli misyonları olmuştur. Bunların yanında millî değerler ve Türk kültürünün çocuklara ve gençlere aktarılması gazetenin en önemli misyondur. Gazetedeki Türk halk edebiyatı ögeleri: halk hikâyesi, nazım ve nesir türünde masal, yerli masal, destan, atasözü, halk kültürü ögeleri barındıran millî çizgi roman ve karikatür, manzum, mensur bilmece, destan, fıkra, şeklindedir. Gazetede çocukları ve gençleri eğlendirmeye yönelik faaliyetler; kare bulmaca, nazım ve nesir şeklindeki bilmeceler, fıkra ve karikatür örnekleriyle sayfa boşlukları doldurularak okura aktarılmıştır. *Çocuk Haftası* Gazetesi yayımlandığı 14 yıl boyunca sayfalarında barındırdığı halk edebiyatı örnekleri ile okur için geleneğin aktarımı ve yaşatılması anlamında önemli rol üstlenmiştir. Özellikle: Boğaç Han, Tepegöz, Deli Dumrul, Keloğlan, Orhun Barkı Kahramanı Gültekin, Ali Baba ve Kırk Haramiler, Nasreddin Hoca ve Temel fıkraları gibi edebi türler, gazetenin içerik ve hacminde önemli yer tutmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gazete, Dergi, Çizgiroman, Çocuk, Folklor.

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Örgüt Kültürünün Firma Performansı Üzerindeki Etkisi

The Impact of Organizational Culture on Firm Performance

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Rengin ALTUN

Öz

Örgüt, en genel ifadeyle ortak amaçları olan ve bu amaçları gerçekleştirmek için bir araya gelen bireylerin oluşturduğu topluluk olarak ifade edilmektedir. Benzer bir ifadeyle örgüt; belirli bir anlayış çerçevesinde toplanmış bir veya birden fazla bireyin ortak amaçlarını gerçekleştirdikleri yapılar olarak da tanımlanabilir. Her örgüt, değişik kültür yapılarından belirli bir amacı gerçekleştirmek amacıyla bir araya gelen insanlardan oluşmaktadır. Cameron ve Quinn (1999: 37), örgütlerde dört baskın kültür tipi bulunduğunu ve bunların: pazar kültürü, adhokrasi kültürü, klan kültürü ve hiyerarşi kültürü olduğunu belirtmişlerdir. Bu çalışmanın amacı örgüt kültürünün firma performansı üzerindeki etkisini araştırmaktır. Bu bağlamda Cameron ve Quinn (199)'in örgüt tipi sınıflaması olan Pazar kültürü, adhokrasi kültürü, klan kültürü ve hiyerarşi kültürünün firma performansı üzerindeki etkisi araştırılmıştır.

Abstract

In the most general terms, the organization is expressed as a community of individuals who have common goals and come together to achieve these goals. In a similar way, the organization; It can also be defined as structures where one or more individuals, gathered within the framework of a certain understanding, realize their common goals. Every organization consists of people from different cultural structures who come together to achieve a specific purpose. Cameron and Quinn (1999: 37) stated that there are four dominant culture types in organizations and these are market

[*] Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsünde gerçekleştirilen "Otel İşletmelerinde Çevresel Stratejiler Ve Organizasyonel Performans: Çevresel Stratejilerin Belirleyicileri Olarak Örgüt Kültürü Örgütsel Öğrenme ve İnovasyonun Rolü" başlıklı tezden türetilmiştir.

culture, adhocracy culture, clan culture and hierarchy culture. The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of organizational culture on firm performance. In this context, the effect of Cameron and Quinn (199)'s organizational type classification, market culture, adhocracy culture, clan culture and hierarchical culture, on firm performance was investigated.

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Szanse i zagrożenia dla usług z zastosowaniem bezzałogowych systemów powietrznych.

Opportunities and threats to services using unmanned aerial systems

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Streszczenie

W Polsce obserwowany jest ogromny rozwój rynku dronowego. Sytuacja związana z pandemią tylko przyspieszyła proces wykorzystania nowych technologii. Liczba profesjonalnych pilotów dronów z odpowiednimi uprawnieniami już dawno przekroczyła 25 tys. w Polsce. Niezbędne jest więc wdrażanie rozwiązań pozwalających na stabilny, zrównoważony i bezpieczny rozwój rynku BSP i ich zastosowań w różnych miejscach kraju. Celem artykułu jest przybliżenie problematyki związanej z procesem bezpiecznego zintegrowania lotnictwa załogowego z bezzałogowym. W artykule zastosowano metody empiryczne i teoretyczne na podstawie dostępnych materiałów źródłowych. Wnioski są podstawą do rozważań nt. możliwości i warunków wprowadzenia na szeroką skalę usług z zastosowaniem bezzałogowych systemów do codziennego życia.

Słowa kluczowe: bezpieczeństwo, drony, bezzałogowe systemy powietrzne

Abstract

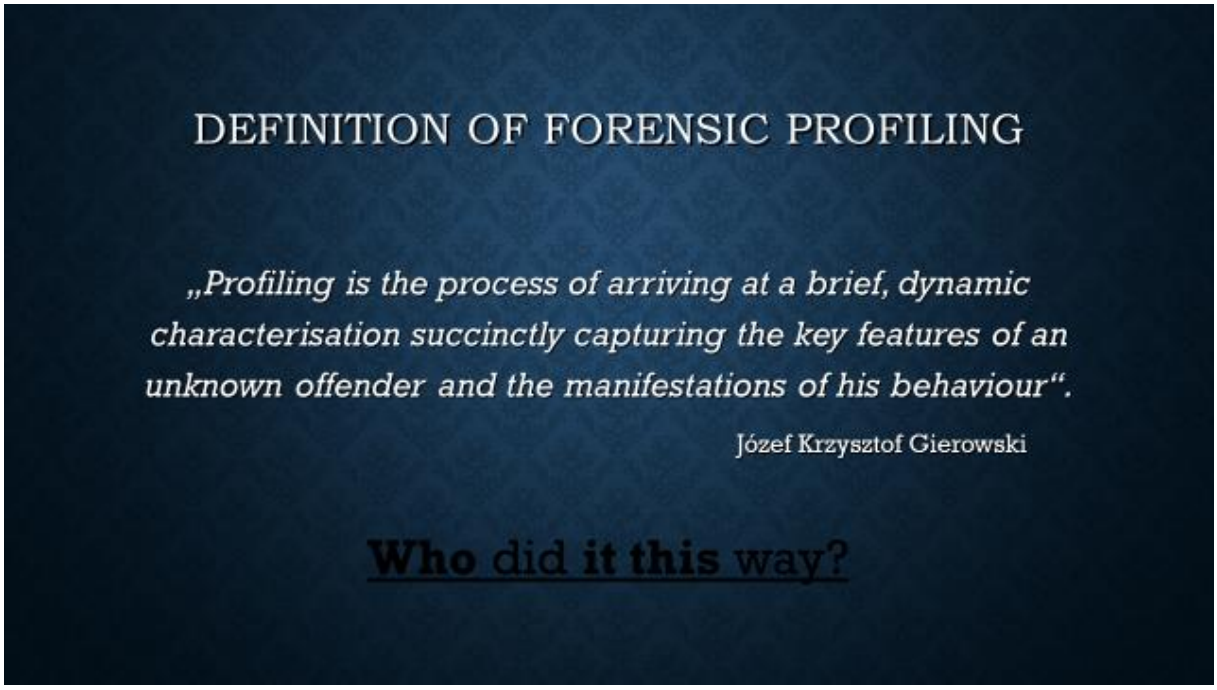
Poland has seen tremendous growth in the drone market. The pandemic situation has only accelerated the use of new technologies. The number of professional drone pilots with appropriate licenses has long since exceeded 25,000 in Poland. Thus, it is necessary to implement solutions for the stable, sustainable and safe development of the BSP market and its applications in various parts of the country. The purpose of the article is to introduce the issues related to the process of safe integration of manned and unmanned aviation. The article uses empirical and theoretical methods on the basis of available source materials. The conclusions are the basis for consideration of the possibilities and conditions for large-scale introduction of services using unmanned systems into everyday life.

Keywords: safety, drones, unmanned aerial systems.

On the serial killers trail - forensic profiling

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Poland



TYPES OF PROFILING

Inductive approach

- The assumption that perpetrators carrying out similar acts are similar to each other.
- Information collected from databases.
- A statistical approach.

Deductive approach

- Reconstructing a specific pattern of offender behaviour.
- Emphasis on victimology and crime scene analysis.

USE OF PROFILING:

- For the purposes of investigation.
- For the purposes of the judicial process.
- Profiling in police and crisis negotiations.
- Profiling of organised crime groups.
- Profiling of perpetrators of terrorist attacks.
- Analysis of ambiguous deaths.



BEHAVIOURAL ANALYSIS

Reconstructing the course of the event is extremely important, through the analysis of physical traces, victimological analysis and analysis of the charateristics of the scene, allowing the context of all signs and traces of behaviour to be determined.



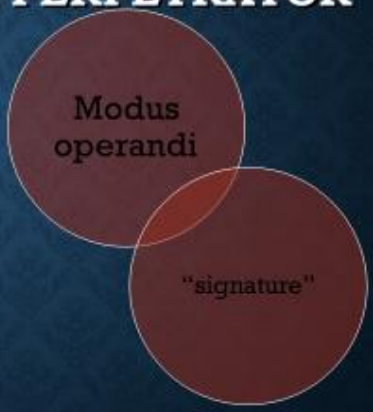
PERPETRATORS MODUS OPERANDI

„ Modus operandi refers to a set of characteristic tactical and technical activities in the preparatory, execution and the final stage of the offence".

Artur Solarz

"SIGNATURE" OF THE PERPETRATOR

Specific conduct - an element of the offender's modus operandi that is not relevant to the commission of the offence. It is in some way important to the perpetrator. This may include the place, time, season of the offence and the appearance of the victim of the offence.



STAGING THE SCENE

Appearance of the scene, which is the deliberate alteration of the appearance of the scene and the victim by the perpetrator, but also by those close to the victim. It may be intended to confuse investigators or to protect the victim from a compromising appearance.



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Creativity in Crisis: Art process vs art product and how it affects preservice teacher's experience

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Abstract

Like many educators today, preservice teachers approach art education as an instructional manual in which students are expected to confine their creativity within the strict boundaries of pre-defined images or objects. The plethora of *Pinterest-type* images provides preservice teachers with a comfortable and secure environment ensuring that the 45-minute art class will have a satisfactory and measurable outcome. Children are presented with a variety of craft-like images which they are asked to duplicate to the best of their ability while also being encouraged to add their personal touch or accent. The result usually fulfills all the preservice teacher's lesson plan requirements, as well as satisfying students and parents. But the final product lacks diversity and the uniquely singular characteristics that define every child's personality and imagination. The art class is reduced to an assembly line type environment resulting in the production of product-oriented crafts. Art class should allow children to explore and experiment with a variety of materials while encouraging them to think creatively through a process of problem-solving, collaboration, and self-expression. This can only be accomplished when art education is process-oriented rather than product-oriented. Process-oriented art education allows preservice teachers to develop an understanding and appreciation for positive student assessment while encouraging and supporting early childhood developmental standards such as social-emotional development, fine motor skills, cognitive and sensory development, critical thinking, and problem-solving, as well as math and language skills development.

Keywords: process-oriented art; preservice teaching; critical thinking; cognitive and sensory development; positive student assessment

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From a Man to a Scholar, Focus for Argument

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Abstract

Applied linguistics offers solution to students for their language demands related real life problems. So the recognitions and respect for the other disciplines that brings out societal and global concerns, like medicine, psychology, anthropology etc, makes learning process incorporated and fruitful.

The aim of this article is presenting in the light of modern linguistic, meaning, concept and symbol of some powerful words (*good, flower, star, work)*, which illustrate contribution to interdisciplinary studies and Albanian heritage.

We have explored and analysed them to satisfy the interest of different school subjects, a possible integrated dictionary helpful for reading encyclopaedia; update ethical values as a tool for education.

Keywords: *integrated dictionary, ethical values, education, global*

Coping with stress among medical personel working during COVID-19 pandemic

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Introduction: Stress is one of the serious occupational hazards among the medical personel. The COVID-19 pandemic has additionally added many new challenges and responsibilities to healthcare professionals, which may result in greater psychological burden.

The perceived stress during COVID-19 is high intensity. Increasing stress is accompanied by an intensification of psychopathological symptoms including insomnia, anxiety, depression, increasing alcohol and cigarette use.

A natural reaction during the occurrence of stress is a defensive reaction that limits its negative results by the "coping mechanism". Coping with stress is undertaking all efforts aimed at mastering the requirements set for an individual, considered by them as overburdening or exceeding their capabilities.

The aim: The aim of the study was to assess the coping strategies among medical personel (physicians, nurses, paramedics) working during COVID-19 pandemic

Methods: In the study took part 559 physicians, nurses and paramedics working in the city of Bydgoszcz during pandemic outbreak. The data was collected with the Mini-Cope questionnaire.

Results: The obtained correlation coefficients indicate that in the studied sample, the intensity of the general index of stress at work and its two components (factors 1 and 2) decreased with age and length of work experience.

It was also observed that age and experiene at work were negatively correlated with such coping strategies as sense of humor, seeking instrumental support, discharging, taking psychoactive substances, blaming oneself and doing something else, and also positively correlated with positive re-evaluation, towards religion and emotional strategies.

Conclusion: Age and work experience is signifficant factor affecting coping with stress strategies. Medical personel should be trained about positive coping strategies. Psychological support should be available for medical personel, especially during such stressful time as pandemic.

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An Investıgation of Second School Math Teachers 'Views about Distance Education in the COVID-19 Pandemic Process

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic, which has affected the world, has affected countries in many areas. Education comes first among them. As in all countries affected by the pandemic, trainings have started to be given through distance education in our country. In this study, it was aimed to try to understand the experiences of middle school mathematics teachers in depth about what happened in distance education during the COVID-19 pandemic. For this reason, the research was conducted with the phenomenology design, one of the qualitative research methods. The research was conducted with the phenomenology design, which is one of the qualitative research methods. In secondary schools in various regions of Turkey participated in the research tasks that teachers of mathematics. The data were collected over "Google drive" with a semi-structured interview form. Content analysis method was used in the analysis of the data. As a result of the analysis, problems experienced by mathematics teachers before the COVID-19 pandemic were determined. Suggestions were made in line with the research results.

Keywords: Mathematics Education, COVID-19, Pandemic, Mathematics Teachers, Distance Education

Criminal liability for the breach of trust (Article 296 of the Penal Code) - reflections in the context of changes introduced in the context of the coronavirus pandemic

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In the period from 14 March to 20, 2020, the state of epidemic threat was in force in Poland, and from 20 March 2020, the Regulation of the Minister of Health of 20 March 2020 on the announcement of an epidemic in the territory of the Republic of Poland, issued based on the provisions of Art. 46 sec. 2 and 4 of the Act of 5 December 2008 on preventing and combating infections and infectious diseases in humans introduced the state of the epidemic in connection with SARS-CoV-2 virus infections. From 16 May 2022, the state of epidemic threat is in force again.

The source of these institutions for preventing and combating epidemics, existing in Polish law since 2001, was the developing COVID-2019 epidemic. This situation constituted and still poses a threat not only to such essential legal goods as human health and life but also has consequences in the social sphere and has a direct or indirect impact on the economy, financial system, and its stability. It also affects crime, where the ability of perpetrators, including those operating within organized crime structures, to adapt to changes in the environment in which they operate and to use these changes to their advantage has been confirmed during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The changes in the legal system introduced as a result of the coronavirus pandemic were also reflected in the exclusion of criminal liability for abuse of trust and public authority during the epidemic. On 31 March 2020, two acts were introduced into the Polish legal system under the so-called Anti-Crisis Shield - a package of solutions prepared by the government intended to protect the state and citizens from the crisis caused by the coronavirus pandemic:

- the Act of 31 March 2020 amended certain acts in the field of the health care system related to preventing, counteracting, and combating COVID-19,
- the Act of 31 March 2020 amended the Act on unique solutions related to preventing, preventing, and combating COVID-19, other infectious diseases and crises caused by them, and certain other acts.

The main subject of the matter regulated in the above-mentioned legal acts are issues related to the support system for citizens. However, we also find in them criminal provisions, including the exclusion of potential liability for committing a crime, penalized in the provisions of Art. 231 of the Penal Code (abuse of power, also referred to as abuse of powers by a public official) and Art.

296 of the Penal Code (the offense of abuse of trust, also sometimes referred to as (manager) mismanagement).

As part of the presentation, the offense specified in Art. 296 of the Penal Code, in the context of regulations introducing the exclusion of criminal liability for this crime during the epidemic.

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Factors determining being a teacher of primary education and early childhood: the case of a Lithuanian institution

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Abstract

Generation changes within the society have a direct impact on companies, schools, and other organisations which have to face the challenges of employee turnover. Junior staff become promoted to managerial positions while a new generation of students fill in the vacant positions. Based on the shift of attidude, expectations, needs and values between generations, organisation executives should strive to understand what they can expect from their current employees, the new upcoming generation, and students, as well as how to attract, motivate and keep them in their company.

The factors affecting the selection of teacher‘s profession as a career path in teacher of primary education and early childhood objective of the investigation. To analyse and compare the factors affecting the selection of teacher‘s profession as a career path in teacher of primary education and early childhood.

Research results. During the study of the research results, it was observed that each generation of future teachers had a unique career choice process. Most future teachers have thought about their profession since childhood and often imitated it with their childhood games.

Representatives usually start thinking about their future occupation only in the last school year or after finishing school. It has been observed that elementary and early childhood students are not particularly interested in the teaching profession earlier than in later grades. During the study, it was found that the decision of primary education teachers and representatives of the early childhood generation to become teachers was strongly influenced by external factors, such as the experience of family and relatives, authority, prestige of the profession, social guarantees and other life events.

For teacher of primary education and early childhood generation both of the discussed factor groups (i.e. internal and external factors) were of similar importance. Teacher of primary education and early childhood generation is currently primarily oriented at internal factors, such as skills, values, interests, personal features, and the like. Teacher‘s profession has many advantages, such as long holidays, more flexible work schedule, work with the youth, potential for

improvement, etc. Such advantages encourage students to pick or think about this speciality. It is worth noting that these factors were and often times still are a significant incentive while choosing a teacher‘s career.

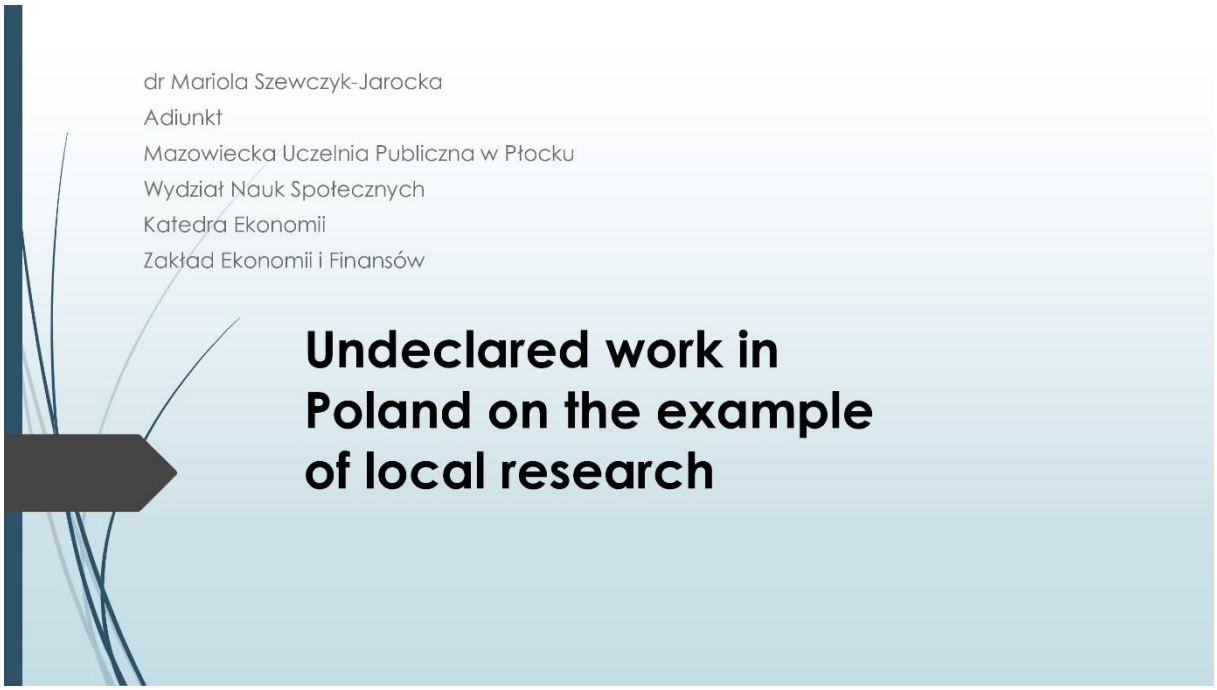
However, in order for this profession to regain its previous prestige and positive outlook from society, the current situation requires change in improving the career selection process for graduates, changing work environment at schools, and reassessing the priorities of education policy.

Undeclared work in Poland on the example of local research

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Abstract

A review of the specialist literature and analysis of own study results reveal that a scale of the phenomena of undeclared work is both globally and locally significant. People who undertake work in the grey market are those from low income groups, socially excluded and foreigners. Undoubtfully, the unemployed can also be included into this group. Results of a conducted study show that a significant percentage of the unemployed indicated the problem of finding a job or reluctance to be employed permanently with one employer as a reason for working in the shadow economy. It needs to be stressed that this group of respondents assessed their financial situation most often as bad. Financial issues play an important role in the transition to the grey market as the unemployed turn to undeclared work for financial reasons, such as higher reimbursement, unsatisfactory income or excessively high social insurance contributions.

Intruduction (1)

- Recent studies as well as observation of the socio-economic life show that households constitute vital part of shadow economy (incl. undeclared work (Szewczyk-Jarocka, 2020)). Three variants of households participating in the shadow economy can be distinguished (Mróz, 2002):
  - self-supply economy – production of goods and services in order to meet the needs of household and its members,
  - households as employers – using the undeclared work of people who offer their services in the shadow economy,
  - households as employees – offering work of its members in the labour grey market.
- The basic, over-systemic and universal motivation for undertaking unofficial economic activities (including undeclared work), consistent with the applicable in economics *homo oeconomicus* paradigm, is the desire to obtain additional, undeclared and untaxed income.
- The study on undeclared work in Poland was conducted as a part of the Study on the Economic Activity of the Population based on "The Statistical Research Program of Public Statistics for 2018" (www 4).

Research methods. Goal and research hypothesis (1)

- Having revised various studies described in widely understood specialised literature, it can be concluded that there are not many works on the results of empirical research in the field presented. In particular, there is no thorough analysis and assessment of the situation on the local market that would refer to financial aspects of undeclared work. Financial premises for undertaking undeclared work are specified in the present article and contribute to empirical research of the subject matter. The main motive for the research is a thesis that inability to find an official work triggers undertaking undeclared work.

Introduction (2)

- By contrast, at the EU level, undeclared work is defined as „any paid activities that are lawful as regards their nature, but not declared to public authorities, taking into account differences in regulatory systems of the Member States." (www 2):

- the most common type is work performed in a formal undertaking, partially or fully undeclared. Partially: undeclared work is sometimes called "envelope wages" or "cash-in-hand",
- another type of undeclared work is undeclared "own account" or self-employed work.

- Identifying the causes of this phenomenon is important for the analysis of the undeclared work problem (Fundowicz et al., 2020). Factors refraining from undertaking declared work may include: lack of access to information, low level of human capital, lack of motivation, ineffective system of rule enforcement, labour market regulations, low level of social trust in state institutions, increasing tax burdens and social insurance contributions ((Leonard, 1998; Schneider and Williams, 2013).

- In the specialised literature, the role of financial aspects of the labour shadow economy with view to macroeconomic terms is emphasised. However, there is no reference to the microeconomic and financial reasons for undertaking undeclared work. In households, where members are also people working outside the formal labour market, money is collected and spent. Therefore, the financial situation depends on the amount of obtained income and is the basic determinant in meeting the common and individual needs of household members. The spending of financial funds is related to the use of various banking services. A. Borcuch (2012) points out that the presence of anonymous and easy-to-use cash is a factor contributing to the existence of the shadow economy. For this reason, limits to the grey market should be sought in development of electronic payments.

- Among those who are likely to stay outside the formal labour system are the unemployed (European Commission, 2014; Williams i Windebank, 1998).

Research methods. Goal and research hypothesis (2)

- The main goal of the empirical research, therefore, is to identify the financial aspects of undertaking work in the grey market by the unemployed. Pursuant to the main goal of the research, the following specific objectives have been formulated:
- Objective 1. To determine correlation between the financial situation of the unemployed and their opinions about the reasons for undertaking undeclared work;
- Objective 2. To determine correlation between the structure of expenses in the household budget of the unemployed and the fact of undertaking undeclared work;
- Objective 3. To investigate whether there is correlation between using bank services and remaining in the labour grey market.

Geogebra Yazılımı İle Öteleme Konusunda Öğrenme Etkinliklerinin Geliştirilmesi

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Öz

Geçmişten günümüze matematik öğretimin nasıl yapılmasıyla ilgili pek çok tartışma yapılmıştır. Bu tartışmaların odağında öğrencinin derslere aktif olarak katılımını sağlama çabası vardır. Bu çabalardan "Etkinliklerle Matematik Öğretimi" yaklaşımı ortaya çıkmıştır. Etkinliklerle matematik öğretimi yaklaşımında amaç öğrencinin etkinlikler sayesinde derslere aktif olarak katılımını sağlamaktır. Etkinliklerin öğrenciyi öğrenme sürecinde aktifleştirmesi ve süreçteki rolü dikkate alındığında, önemi her geçen gün artan bir kavram olduğu görülmektedir. Buna rağmen literatür araştırmaları incelendiğinde etkinlik kavramının herkes tarafından kabul edilmiş ortak bir tanımının olmadığı görmektedir (Dede, Doğan ve Aslan-Tutak, 2020). Buna bağlı olarak literatürde, etkinlik kavramının farklı yönlerden vurgulayan bazı tanımlamalar aşağıda verilmiştir:

- Öğrenci merkezli ve aktif katılımı esas alan bir yapı (Coşkun, 2005).
- Bireyin kendi bilgilerini yapılandırmasına ve sonrasında bu bilgileri yeni durumlara uygulamasına fırsat veren bir yapı (Gömleksiz, 2005).
- Günlük yaşamla ilişkili, ilgi çekici, farklı düşünmeyi ve yaratıcılığı gerektiren, öğrenci merkezli bir yapı (Bukova-Güzel ve Alkan, 2005).
- Matematiksel ifadeleri kullanma, model kurma, soyutlama, matematiksel çıkarımlarda bulunma, matematiksel sembolleri kullanma, aşamalı ve planlı bir yapı (Baki, 2008).
- Ayrık yapılar yerine matematiğin sürekliliğini göstermeyi amaçlayan, öğrencilerin iletişim yoluyla kavramları anlamalarını sağlayan bir yapı (Suzuki & Harnisch, 1995).

Etkinlik kavramının farklı yönlerinin vurgulandığı bu tür açıklamaların sayısı artırılabilir olmakla beraber açıklamaların odaklandığı yere bakıldığında matematik öğretiminde etkinliklerin kullanımının öneminin vurgulandığı görülmektedir. Matematik öğretiminde etkinliklerin önemli olması kadar doğru ve etkili etkinliklerin geliştirilmesi de önem arz etmektedir. Bu durumla bağlantılı olarak "Etkili matematik etkinliklerinin özellikleri ve yapısı nasıl olmalıdır?" sorusu

matematik eğitimcileri tarafından üzerinde hep düşünülen ve araştırmalar yapılan bir soru olmuştur (Özgen, 2012). Bugüne kadar yapılan araştırmalarda bu soruya verilen bazı cevaplara baktığımız ise, Altun (2012)'na göre etkinliğin sahibi öğrenci olmalı, ne yapmakta olduğunu açıklayabilmeli, konuyla ilgili olarak tartışmaya girebilmeli ve etkinlik hayattaki bir karmaşayı açıklayabilmelidir. Olkun ve Uçar (2004) göre etkinlik, sezgisel aşama, yapılandırılmış etkinlik, tartışma açıklama, kavrama/kurala ulaşma, uygulama ve değerlendirme ana hatlarına sahip olmalı. Smith ve Stein (1998) göre etkinlik, öğrencilerin dikkatini matematiksel bir fikre odaklayan tek bir problem veya bir dizi problem olarak tanımlanabilir. Burada verilen örneklerde olduğu gibi etkinliklerin tanımları, özellikleri ve yapıları ile ilgili farklı açıklamaların olmasına rağmen matematik öğretiminde öğrencinin başarısını artırdığı ve matematik öğretimine olumlu katkıları sağladığı pek çok araştırmada tespit edilmiştir (Kutluca ve Zengin, 2011; Kabaca ve Arslan, 2015; Özgen, Aparı ve Zengin, 2019; Topuz ve Birgin, 2020; Güzel, Bozkurt ve Özmantar, 2021). Yakın dönemde ise teknolojide meydana gelen hızlı gelişmeler sayesinde öğretmenler, matematik derslerinde dinamik matematik yazılımları aracılığıyla daha fazla etkinlik geliştirebilmekte bu da matematik öğretiminde etkinliklerin kullanımını artırmaktadır. Dinamik matematik yazılımların ne olduğuna baktığımızda ise; öğretmen ve öğrencilere bilgisayar ekranı üzerinde şekiller oluşturma, sürükleme, dinamik olarak kontrol etme ve ayarlama imkânı veren yazılımlar olarak tanımlanabilir (Van de Walle, Karp ve Williams, 2013). Matematik öğretiminde en çok kullanılan dinamik yazılımlara baktığımızda Cabri, GeoGebra, Mathcad, Math Type, Matlab ve LaTeX gibi yazılımların olduğu görülmektedir. Bu yazılımlardan biri olan GeoGebra yazılımı bu araştırmada geliştirilen etkinliklerin tasarlanmasında kullanılan yazılımdır. Bu araştırmada GeoGebra'nın tercih edilmesinin sebebi ücretsiz olması, online olarak ulaşılabilir olması, Türkçe dil desteğinin olması ve kullanımının basit olması gibi durumlar etkili olmuştur. Bu çalışmada matematik öğretiminde matematik öğrenme etkinliklerin kullanımı ve teknolojinin birlikteliğinden yararlanarak; GeoGebra yazılımı ile öteleme konusunda öğrenme etkinliklerin geliştirilmesi amaçlanmaktadır.

Polish Transport Policy Towards The Challenges of the 21st Century

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Introduction

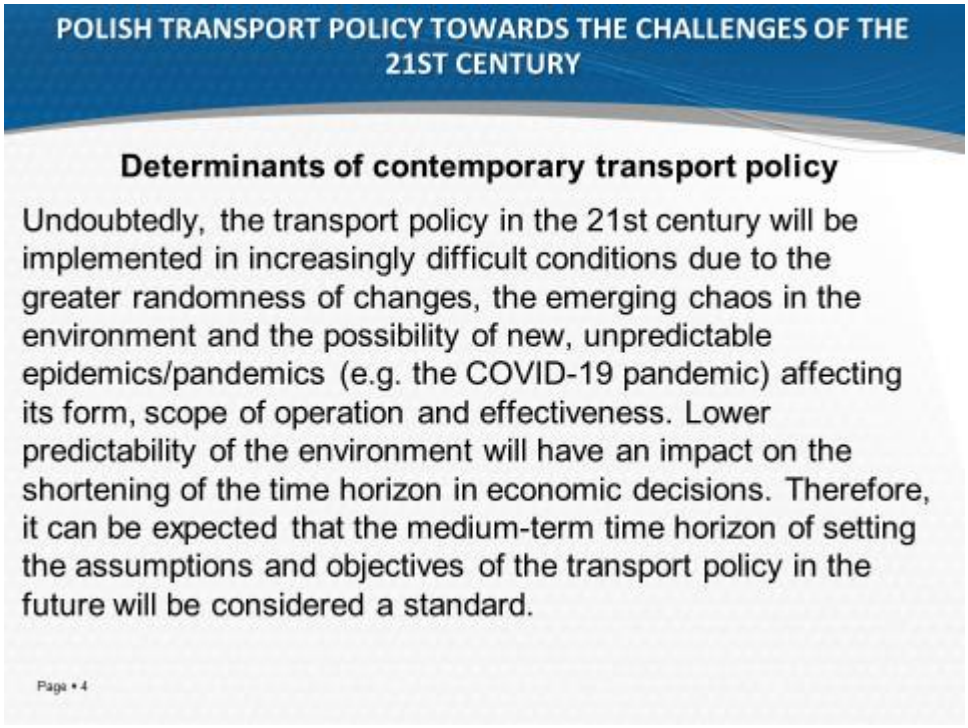
Nowadays, on the threshold of the third decade of the 21st century, in the era of the widespread globalization of the world economy and advanced integration processes in many regions of the world, transport is a key factor in the development of modern society. An efficient transport system is therefore essential to improving the welfare of society, as it has a significant impact on the pace not only of economic growth, but also of social development. Therefore, the creation of appropriate conditions for the development of transport and its functioning can only be ensured by transport policy, which ensures the specific distinctiveness of production factors in transport and the specific nature of transport services. Hence, the task of transport policy is to manage the sector in such a way as to meet the growing needs of moving both people and cargo, maximizing benefits, but at the same time reducing the negative effects of the sector's development at minimum costs.

POLISH TRANSPORT POLICY TOWARDS THE CHALLENGES OF THE 21ST CENTURY

Determinants of contemporary transport policy

Transport policy is currently facing particular challenges and expectations. The factors that have a significant impact on transport policy today, and will have an even greater impact on it in the future, include:

- increased turbulence and random changes in the economy,
- deepening integration and globalization processes,
- greater activity of international transport organizations,
- limitations related to the natural environment and the problem of depleting resources,
- the "IT revolution" taking place.


POLISH TRANSPORT POLICY TOWARDS THE CHALLENGES OF THE 21ST CENTURY
Determinants of contemporary transport policy
Undoubtedly, the transport policy in the 21st century will be implemented in increasingly difficult conditions due to the greater randomness of changes, the emerging chaos in the environment and the possibility of new, unpredictable epidemics/pandemics (e.g. the COVID-19 pandemic) affecting its form, scope of operation and effectiveness. Lower predictability of the environment will have an impact on the shortening of the time horizon in economic decisions. Therefore, it can be expected that the medium-term time horizon of setting the assumptions and objectives of the transport policy in the future will be considered a standard.
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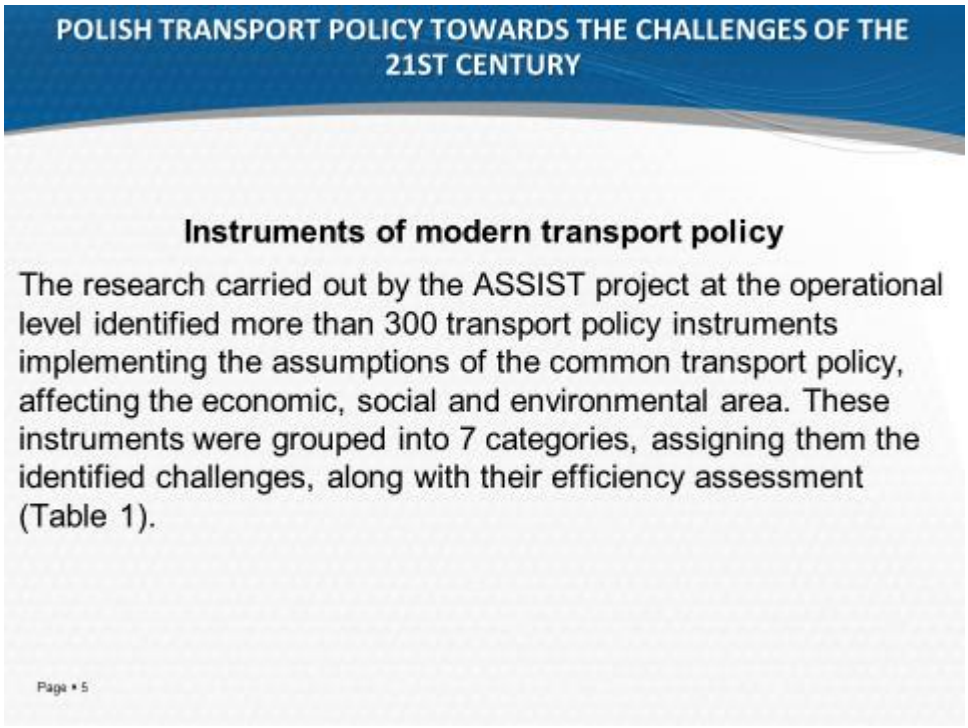

POLISH TRANSPORT POLICY TOWARDS THE CHALLENGES OF THE 21ST CENTURY
Instruments of modern transport policy
The research carried out by the ASSIST project at the operational level identified more than 300 transport policy instruments implementing the assumptions of the common transport policy, affecting the economic, social and environmental area. These instruments were grouped into 7 categories, assigning them the identified challenges, along with their efficiency assessment (Table 1).
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Table 1. Assessment of the effectiveness of individual categories of common transport policy instruments in overcoming the identified challenges

Challenge	Prices and fees in transport	Taxes	Research and development	Increasing the efficiency of the sector	Internal market	Infrastructure	Transport planning
Counteracting climate change	++	++	++	+	0	0	0
Depletion of fossil fuels and other natural resources	+++	+++	+++	++	0	0	0
Decreasing air quality and deteriorating the acoustic climate changes	++	++	++	+	0	++	+
Increasing urbanization processes and urban development	+	+	+	+	0	++	++
Aging of the population	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Migration intensification	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment level	0	0	+	0	0	+	+
Inequalities in the distribution of income and the stratification of society	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
Declining security	0	0	+	0	0	+	+
The level of individualism in society	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diffusion of technological innovations	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
Third industrial revolution	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
The intensifying process of globalization and outsourcing	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
Public and private debt	+	+	0	0	0	0	0
Building the euro area	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

where: 0 - no impact, + - low impact, ++ - medium impact, +++ - high impact

Source: J. Kiel, H. Maurer, F. Fermi, D. Fiorello, M. Krail, *Future challenges for European transport policy – assessment of the implications of future challenges for transport policy*, Deliverable D3.1 of ASSIST (*Assessing the social and economic impacts of past and future sustainable transport policy in Europe*), Project co-funded by European Commission 7th RTD Programme, Karlsruhe 2013, s. 33, za: W. Rydzkowski (red.), *Współczesna polityka transportowa*, PWE, Warszawa 2017, s. 57-58.

POLISH TRANSPORT POLICY TOWARDS THE CHALLENGES OF THE 21ST CENTURY

CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES FACING POLISH TRANSPORT POLICY

- Situation in Ukraine
- Increase in the price of energy carriers
- Turbulent economic situation

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Traces of Childhood Exploitation: A Comprehensive Study on the Forms, Causes and Consequences of Child Labour in Iran

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Abstract

Several research works have studied certain forms of child labour, including street work, but there are no studies that systematically address the various forms of child labour and their contexts, characteristics and consequences in Tehran. Using a qualitative method, this research[2] studies these various forms and aspects of child labour in the city of Tehran. The study was conducted using grounded theory, and, for data collection, various forms of interview and observation techniques were used according to theoretical, snowballing and purposive sampling methods. The study population consists of three groups of children, their employers and field experts. To analyse the findings, a three-step coding method was used to construct a theory for child labour. The findings indicate that working children in Tehran are exploited in various, including the worst, forms of work. These forms of work are divided into three categories: kinship, employer-based and large organisations. The main settings for child labour include the development gap throughout the country, war and poverty in Afghanistan, family poverty, the prevalent attitudes in some communities on children and child labour, the informal labour market, and some aspects of legal and law-enforcement settings. Also, the reasons that children and their families work include the participation of children in the provision of family expenses, learning skills in the absence of correspondence between education and employment, and the failure to attend school. The main strategies used by children and their families include some actions to increase and improve their incomes and reduce workplace hazards. Apart from exploiting children and depending on their conditions and features, various forms of work damage children's physical and mental health and disrupt their effective socialisation processes.

Keywords: Exploitation, the worst form of child labour, child labour, poverty, characteristics of child labour forms, child labour risks.

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[2] Ahmady, K. *et al.* (2021). *Traces of Childhood Exploitation: A Comprehensive Study on the Forms, Causes and Consequences of Child Labour.* Avaye Buf Publications.

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Social Anxiety during the Covid-19 and Treatment with Cognitive Behavioral Therapy

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Abstract

A case study was performed to test and verify the improvement of anxiety symptoms through cognitive behavioral therapy. Cognitive-behavioral therapy was developed based on the earlier therapeutic framework of cognitive-behavioral therapy with

the aim to improve mental health during the pandemic. The objective of the study was to check the efficacy of Cognitive Behavior Therapy for treating Social Anxiety Disorder during Covid-19.

The current case study of Linda, a 23-year-old with SAD, implemented this mutualized CBT for SAD. Treatment consisted of 15 individual sessions, with follow-ups occurring 2 and 8 months post- treatment. According to the results Linda showed significant reductions in SAD symptoms throughout the course of treatment, resulting in complete remission of SAD at the end of formal treatment. Based on the evidence, we conclude that cognitive behavioral therapy is currently the most effective treatment for social anxiety disorder during a Pandemic situation.

Future research in this area should focus on comparing cognitive-behavioral psychotherapy with other relevant treatments.

Keywords: Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy; Anxiety Disorder; Client; Treatment

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The boardgame Halli Galli as a tool to explore mathematical concepts in the 1st Cycle of Basic Education (CEB)

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Abstract

The game has always had and will continue to play an essential role in pedagogical intervention in any area. The specific area of mathematics is considered central to the success of the child, making even more evident the appreciation that should be given to the application of board games, promoting, among other things, mental calculus, reasoning, attention and the use of strategies, aiming to achieve the objectives that are presented later. This communication aims to make available the board game Halli Galli application for the exploration of mathematical concepts and contents in the 1st Cycle of Basic Education (1º CEB), with students aged between 6 and 8 years (1st year). The general objectives are: to explore mathematical content through board games; promote experiences of exploration of diversified mathematical concepts; learn mathematics through the action of playing; encourage mental calculus; provide playful and pleasurable learning opportunities. And the specific objectives related to the Essential Learning of Mathematics of the 1st year are the following: identify numbers in various contexts and recognise their meaning as an indicator of quantity; 1 in 1, 2 in 2 and 3 in 3; order mixed letters, taking into account the ascending and descending order; use the terms "more" and "less" in the comparison of quantities; arrange the cards by even and odd numbers; increasingly count; count in a decreasing way; explain the process of mental calculation used in the execution of the game; the cards, taking into account the type of fruit and its quantity. The performance of this game, being considered an informal learning activity, can improve the numerical knowledge of children as they practice counting and numerical identification skills (Ramani & Siegler, 2008, cited by Vries, Polk, Missall, 2021), among other concepts. It is intended to analyse the extent to which the introduction of board games in learning mathematics can play an essential role in reversing situations such as aversion to this area. These problems lead to failure in an after-school phase, also overpowering the teacher's attitude to reverse this trend, developing at the same time other emotional, affective and cognitive levels in students.

Keywords: Boardgame; Mathematics; K-6

Impact of Covid-19 on Transport

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Abstract

This paper presents an analysis of the impact of the coronavirus Covid-19 on the operation of various modes of transport before the pandemic outbreak, during the pandemic and its impact on the continued operation of transport in Poland and worldwide.

The World Health Organisation announced that the world had been hit by a coronavirus pandemic. As a consequence, border controls were introduced and national border crossings were restricted in air, land and sea space.

By 2020, transport has grown steadily nationally, regionally and globally. In 2019, the largest annual increase in transport was recorded in air transport. However, the consequences of the pandemic have had a very negative effect on this mode of transport. A slow but steady increase in rail transport is observed. Road transport remains at a stabilised high level. The pandemic has had relatively little impact on maritime transport.

Closed borders, minimal movement between countries, restricted activities, extinguished tourism, restrictions on the movement of people and remote working of employees have resulted in permanent changes to the day-to-day operations of many companies. Managers have adopted new working standards so that employees of many companies and institutions have done, are doing and will continue to do their work from different locations than before the outbreak of the Covid - 19 pandemic.

Keywords: Covid - 19, transport, air transport, rail transport, maritime transport.

Przemoc seksualna w związku małżeńskim - odpowiedzialność karna sprawcy w świetle art. 197 Kodeksu karnego

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PRZEMOC SEKSUALNA W ZWIĄZKU MAŁŻEŃSKIM - ODPOWIEDZIALNOŚĆ KARNA SPRAWCY W ŚWIETLE ART. 197 KODEKSU KARNEGO

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International Eurasian Conference on Educational and Social Studies

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UNIWERSYTET SZCZECIŃSKI
WYDZIAŁ PRAWA
I ADMINISTRACJI

Przestępstwo zgwałcenia - definicja

Art. 197. [Zgwałcenie i wymuszenie czynności seksualnej]

§ 1. Kto przemocą, groźbą bezprawną lub podstępem doprowadza inną osobę do obcowania płciowego, podlega karze pozbawienia wolności od lat 2 do 12.

§ 2. Jeżeli sprawca, w sposób określony w § 1, doprowadza inną osobę do poddania się innej czynności seksualnej albo wykonania takiej czynności, podlega karze pozbawienia wolności od 6 miesięcy do lat 8.

§ 3. Jeżeli sprawca dopuszcza się zgwałcenia:

1) wspólnie z inną osobą,

2) wobec małoletniego poniżej lat 15,

3) wobec wstępnego, zstępnego, przysposobionego, przysposabiającego, brata lub siostry,

podlega karze pozbawienia wolności na czas nie krótszy od lat 3.

§ 4. Jeżeli sprawca czynu określonego w § 1-3 działa ze szczególnym okrucieństwem, podlega karze pozbawienia wolności na czas nie krótszy od lat 5.

Przestępstwo zgwałcenia - definicja

Podkreślić należy, że zgwałcenie w rozumieniu polskiego Kodeksu Karnego obejmuje również zachowania podstępne, których nie obejmuje lingwistyczne rozumienie tego terminu, ograniczone do użycia przemocy lub groźby.

W powszechnym rozumieniu zgwałcenie polega na wymuszeniu stosunku seksualnego, natomiast stosownie do treści art. 197 § 2 k.k. za zgwałcenie uznaje się również doprowadzenie do innych czynności seksualnych (nieobejmujących ani obcowania płciowego, ani stosunku seksualnego), które mogą się ograniczać na przykład do pocałunków obejmowania czy dotykania.

Zmiana trybu ścigania przestępstwa zgwałcenia

Zmiana weszła w życie 27 stycznia 2014 r. W jej wyniku odstąpiono od wnioskowego trybu ścigania przestępstwa zgwałcenia. Po nowelizacji przestępstwo to ścigane jest z urzędu, co oznacza, że uruchomienie procedury ścigania sprawcy przestępstwa zgwałcenia powoduje każde zawiadomienie o podejrzeniu popełnienia przestępstwa, niezależnie od podmiotu, który je składa. Podmiotem składającym zawiadomienie może być oczywiście nadal sama ofiara, ale mogą to być także członkowie jej rodziny, znajomi, jak również osoby całkowicie obce wobec pokrzywdzonego.

Zmiana trybu ścigania przestępstwa zgwałcenia

Asumptem do wprowadzenia przedmiotowych zmian było przekonanie, że rezygnacja z wnioskowego trybu ścigania przestępstwa zgwałcenia zdecydowanie bardziej przyczyni się do ochrony, w szczególności kobiet, przed zamachami o charakterze seksualnym. Jak wskazywano w uzasadnieniu projektu nowelizacji, celem wprowadzonej zmiany było także zapobieganie sytuacjom, w których to na osoby pokrzywdzone przestępstwem wywierane są naciski dotyczące odstąpienia od złożenia wniosku o ściganie. Zmiana ta miała również poprawić wykrywalność przestępstw oraz służyć prewencji.



Regulacje Kodeksu rodzinnego i opiekuńczego - obowiązki małżonków

Art. 23 Zasada równych praw i obowiązków małżonków

Małżonkowie mają równe prawa i obowiązki w małżeństwie. Są obowiązani do wspólnego pożycia, do wzajemnej pomocy i wierności oraz do współdziałania dla dobra rodziny, którą przez swój związek założyli.

Historyczne ujęcie przestępstwa zgwałcenia w związku małżeńskim

Analiza starszej literatury odnoszącej się do problematyki przemocy rodzinnej ukazuje, że kiedyś w ogólne nie wyodrębniano takiego typu przestępstwa jak zgwałcenie w związku małżeńskim. Traktowano ten typ przestępstwa jako nie istniejący w życiu rodzinnym. Przykładem ukazującym takie ujęcie problemu zgwałcenia przez współmałżonka stanowi stanowisko prezentowane przez S. Budzyńskiego w 1883 roku. Uważał on bowiem, „że nie można zgwałcić własnej żony, bo do stosunków cielesnych z nią upoważnia męża małżeństwo, chociażby faktycznie był z nią rozłączny."

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An Overview of the Use of Web 2.0 Tools in Mathematics Education

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Abstract

The changing and developing world order brings innovation and change in the education system. With the developing technology, web 2.0 tools have become important in students' daily lives and education. It has become an indispensable part of education, especially with the pandemic process. The difficulty of mathematics, difficulties in learning, and the fact that students see it as an abstract lesson necessitated the use of technology in terms of concretization in this course. In this study, studies on Web 2.0 technologies in mathematics education are taken into consideration. The studies obtained in the literature review were examined. The common result found in all of these studies is that the use of web 2.0 in mathematics education positively affects students' mathematics achievement. Based on the findings obtained, it was concluded that the application of Web 2.0 technology in mathematics education contributed positively to the academic success of students. Those who want to work in this field are recommended to look at students' mathematics achievement and attitudes towards mathematics regarding the use of web 2.0 tools in mathematics education. This kind of work can be done from all classes and subjects. In addition, these recommendations are valid for other courses.

Keywords: Mathematics Education, Computer Based Education, Internet Based Education, Web 2.0 Tools

Regulatory Policy As A Key To The Postcovid Recovery And Challenges Ahead

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Economic theory indicates that sound fiscal policy must meet at least two basic conditions: it must be sustainable, and it must be counter-cyclical. However, there are different ways to achieve those goals.

As a result of pandemic including threats coming from the outbreak of war along with accelerating rate of inflation all over the world the problem of indebtedness returned again in a drastic form manifested by jumping growth of public debt in relation to GDP.

Moreover, the return to normalization of monetary policy conducted by European Central Bank is going to make the interest of government bonds higher than prior to and during the pandemic. This situation in case of countries with particular risk of insolvency will cause problems connected with public debt servicing. In the long term, the fiscal consolidation process will be hindered due to unfavorable demographic trends and the burden on public finances imposed by social security systems.

Against this background, The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and other international organizations recommend to focus additionally on the regulatory policy as it is an important lever besides monetary and fiscal policies which still not attracts the attention it deserves from governments. OECD states clearly that while achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, dealing with climate change or tackling the population ageing issue have become the most important goals for many governments across the globe, regulatory policy is rarely mentioned during political declarations announcing government plans to achieve those objectives. OECD underlines that this is surprising and in a way disappointing as regulatory policy offers a set of powerful tools that should help governments in their efforts to achieve the above-mentioned goals but in parallel, focus on fiscal discipline as well [OECD, 2021].

The major aim of the article is to demonstrate the Regulatory Impact Assessment as an effective tool supporting the process of making good law and used to reduce risks associated with drafting regulations, which, with relatively small benefits, cause a disproportionately large burden on public finances, often leading to a breach of budgetary constraint. Secondly, this article attempts to identify the right framework of regulatory policy in which it will become efficient as much as possible along with including challenges arising from pandemic and fiscal constraints.

The methodology focuses on the author's analysis and assessment using research and professional experience. First of all, the analysis relies on the literature studies, research, available analytical reports as well as data and statistical analysis. The methodology assumed in the article is based on the well-correlated reports of OECD and European Commission. Furthermore, in conclusion, some suggestions are provided which can also be treated as postulate for future research.

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The Difficulties of Applying Online Teaching in Secondary Schools in Light of the Current Syrian Crisis (An Empirical Study on Secondary School Teachers and Learners in Damascus)

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Abstract

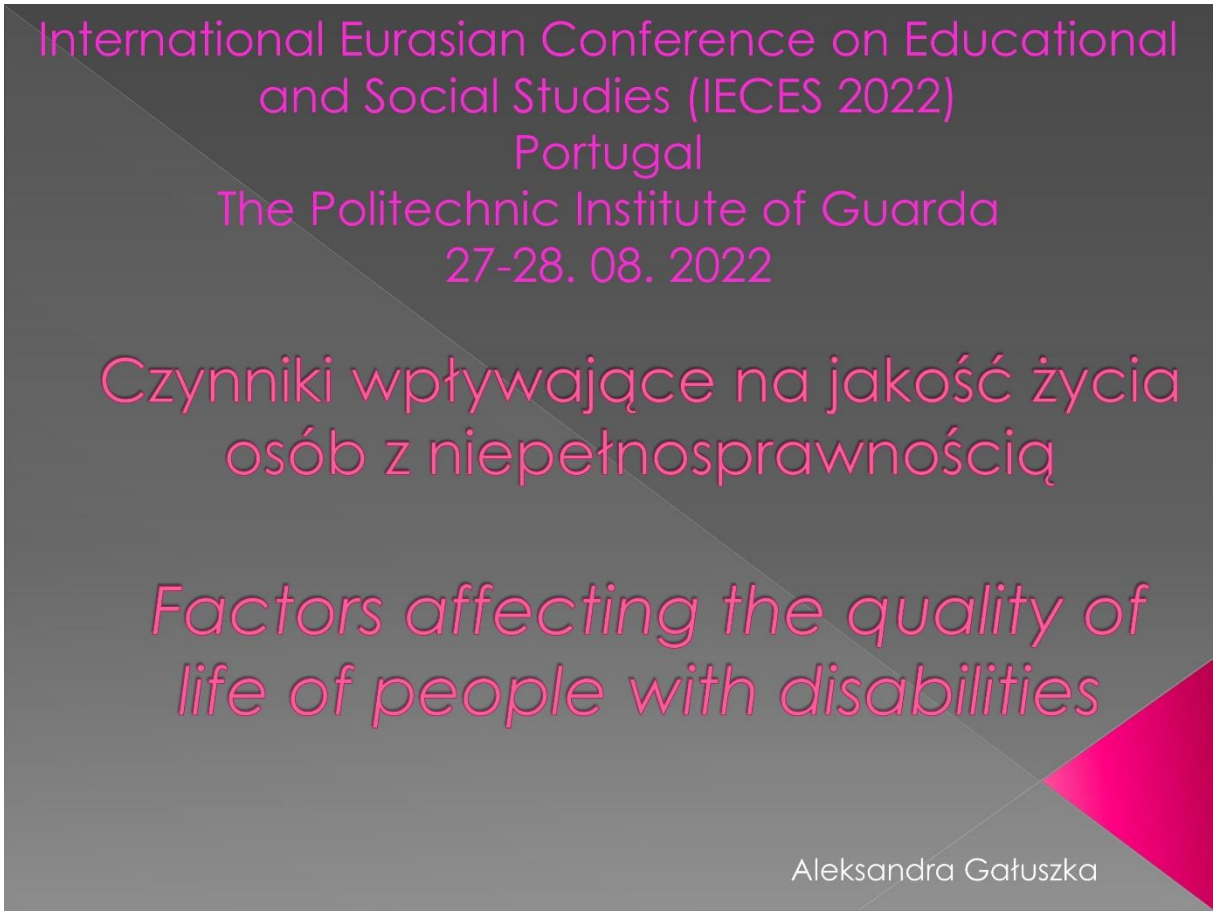
The study aimed to reveal the difficulties of applying online teaching in secondary schools in light of the Syrian crisis in Damascus from the point of view of students and teachers. The study used descriptive analytical method, and the study sample consisted of (249) male and female students of general secondary schools, and (129) teachers were chosen randomly. The researchers found a set of difficulties that hinder the application of online teaching in secondary schools in Damascus from the point of view of students and teachers: As a weak interaction and communication between the teacher and the learner, while the student in light of the current crisis desperately needs someone to pat him on the shoulder. And at the same time, online teaching ignores the social and recreational activities that give the teaching process a lot of energy and enthusiasm. Also, Online teaching consumes a lot of Internet packages, which increases the costs for the student and teacher at a time when these people need bread and basic living necessities with a lack of government support for them. In addition to the fact that online teaching does not take of the individual differences between learners, where students face some difficulties as a result of the ongoing crisis there, which made many of them need special care from the teacher.

Czynniki wpływające na jakość życia osób z niepełnosprawnością

Factors affecting the quality of life of people with disabilities

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- Niepełnosprawność posiada duży wpływ na wszystkie obszary życia i funkcjonowania człowieka.
- Niepełnosprawny znajduje się w trudnej sytuacji, która generuje pojawienie się lęku o własną przyszłość.
- Stan taki pobudza do rozważań nad jakością życia.

Według definicji, „osobą niepełnosprawną" jest osoba pozbawiona pełnej sprawności fizycznej lub psychicznej wskutek choroby, wypadku, wad wrodzonych itp.

Definicji niepełnosprawności jest kilka

- Definicja T. Majewskiego: osoba niepełnosprawna to taka, u której uszkodzenie i obniżony stan sprawności organizmu spowodował utrudnienie, ograniczenie lub uniemożliwienie wykonywania zadań życiowych i zawodowych oraz wypełniania ról społecznych biorąc pod uwagę jej wiek, płeć, stan, czynniki środowiskowe, społeczne i kulturowe .
- Jest ona w założeniach zgodna z definicją podaną przez WHO.

- Definicja z Karty Praw Osób Niepełnosprawnych: Niepełnosprawne są osoby, których sprawność fizyczna, psychiczna lub umysłowa trwale lub okresowo utrudnia, ogranicza lub uniemożliwia życie codzienne, naukę, pracę oraz pełnienie ról społecznych, zgodnie z normami prawnymi i zwyczajowymi, które mają prawo do niezależnego, samodzielnego i aktywnego życia oraz nie mogą podlegać dyskryminacji.

- Definicja określona dla celów rehabilitacji zawodowej i społecznej podana została w Ustawie o rehabilitacji zawodowej i społecznej oraz zatrudnianiu osób niepełnosprawnych z dnia 27 sierpnia 1997 roku z późniejszymi zmianami: niepełnosprawną jest osoba, której stan fizyczny, psychiczny lub umysłowy trwale lub okresowo utrudnia, ogranicza bądź uniemożliwia wypełnianie ról społecznych, a w szczególności wykonywanie pracy zawodowej.

Według Międzynarodowej Klasyfikacji Funkcjonowania, Niepełnosprawności i Zdrowia Światowej Organizacji Zdrowia z 2001 roku istotę niepełnosprawności stanowi odchylenie od normalnego poziomu funkcjonowania w trzech obszarach:

1. biologicznym – zniesienie, ograniczenie lub zaburzenie przebiegu czynności organizmu na skutek uszkodzenia jego narządów,
2. indywidualnym – ograniczenie aktywności i działania w podstawowych sferach życia osobistego,
3. społecznym – ograniczenie uczestnictwa w życiu społecznym swojego środowiska.

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Evaluating Tax Morale in Albania

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Abstract

Tax compliance has been an extensive research object and yet, the question of why people pay taxes remains only partially answered. Tax non-compliance continues to represent a core issue for many governments around the world (even in the most virtuous countries).

On this topic, the principal research is based on constraint models in the collection of taxes (neoclassical theory). As a result, the governments sought to ensure that the utility of non-compliance is outweighed by the cost of non-compliance and increased the penalties and the perceived probability of detection of the non-compliant taxpayers. The effectiveness of this theory does not go hand in hand with its simplicity as the discourse is not only of a pecuniary nature.

Consequently, since the 1990s, empirical research has been carried out, highlighting some social, institutional, and cultural factors, which complement or contradict the results of the neoclassical theory.

Even in Albania, with the change of regimes (from centralized to liberal market), the discourse of tax compliance has been asserted with increasing attention. Tax evasion/avoidance, as well as the informal economy, undeclared work, etc. are still pervasive elements of the Albanian economy.

Why don't people pay taxes? Why is there a strong informality in the Albanian labour market? Are there other reasons beyond those indicated by the main neoclassical theory?

Faced with these questions and the recognized difficulties considering neoclassical theory, many researchers have demonstrated (through empirical studies) that there is an intrinsic and individual motivation to pay taxes - recognized as tax morale - which differs from one person to the other and from one country to the other.

This study attempts to identify some factors that can impact intrinsic motivation by studying tax morale over time and considering demographic, social, cultural, and geographical aspects in the Albanian context.

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Çevrimiçi Öğrenmede Sanal / Artırılmış Gerçeklik ve Lojistik İlişkisi

The Relationship between Virtual / Augmented Reality and Logistics in Online Learning

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Öz

Endüstri 4.0 teknolojilerinin yaygınlaşması, son yıllarda, lojistiğe birçok olasılık sağlayan Sanal Gerçekliğe (VR) ve Artırılmış Gerçekliğe (AR) yeni bir ilgi uyandırmıştır. Söz konusu konseptlerin geçmişinin birkaç yıl öncesine dayanıyor olmasına rağmen, VR ve AR teknikleri lojistik faaliyetlere olukça önemli katkılar niteliğinde tanımlanmıştır. Lojistik senaryolarının sanal ve gerçek ve nesnelerin birleştirilmesi, çeşitli süreçleri optimize edebilir, daha fazla esneklik sağlayabilir ve operasyonel verimliliği artırabilir. Ancak, söz konusu faydalar belirli zorluklar olmadan gelmez. Bu nedenle, bu makalenin temel amacı, çevrimiçi öğrenme süreçlerinde VR ve AR'nin lojistik konusundaki katkıları, yüzleştikleri zorluklar ve getirdiği kolaylıklar bağlamındaki ilişkileri araştırmaktır. VR ve AR, son incelenen literatürde artan bir ilgi görse de, bu konunun dinamik doğasını inceleyen ve yakalayan inceleme araştırmaları oldukça yetersiz düzeydedir. Bu bilgi boşluğunu doldurmak ve akademisyenlerin ve uygulayıcıların VR ve/veya AR'ye olan ilgisine yanıt vermek için, bilgi durumunun zamanında ve güncel bir sentezini sağlayan sistematik bir literatür taraması gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu amaçla incelenen çalışmalar teknik, örgütsel ve ergonomik güçlükler kategorilerine göre gruplandırılmıştır. Çalışmada iki temel soruya yanıt aranmıştır: (i) Firmanın lojistik süreçlerinde VR ve/veya AR'yi benimsemesini engelleyen faktörler nelerdir? (ii) VR ve/veya AR'nin lojistik alanında uygulanmaya geçirilmesin getirdiği zorluklar ve kolaylıklar nelerdir?

Anahtar Kelimeler: Artırılmış Gerçeklik, Sanal Gerçeklik, Çevrimiçi Öğrenme, Lojistik.

JEL Sınıflandırması: F01, F10, F14, F40, F44.

Abstract

The proliferation of Industry 4.0 technologies has in recent years aroused a new interest in Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR), which provides many possibilities to logistics. Despite the fact that the concepts in question date back a few years, VR and AR techniques have been defined as very important contributions to logistics activities. Combining logistics scenarios virtual and real and objects can optimize various processes, provide greater flexibility and increase operational efficiency. However, said benefits do not come without certain challenges. Therefore, the main purpose of this article is to explore the relationships between VR and/or AR's contribution to logistics in online learning processes, the difficulties they face and the conveniences they bring. While VR and AR have received increasing attention in the recently reviewed literature, review studies examining and capturing the dynamic nature of this topic are scarce. To fill this knowledge gap and respond to the interest of academics and practitioners in VR and/or AR, a systematic literature review was conducted that provided a timely and up-to-date synthesis of the state of knowledge. For this purpose, the studies examined were grouped according to the categories of technical, organizational and ergonomic difficulties. The study sought answers to two basic questions: (i) What are the factors that prevent the firm from adopting VR and/or AR in its logistics processes? (ii) What are the challenges and conveniences of implementing VR and/or AR in logistics?

Keywords: Augmented Reality, Virtual Reality, Online Learning, Logistics.

JEL Classification: F01, F10, F14, F40, F44.

Application the Agile Leadership methodology in increasing the quality of management in the organization of the future

MA EMBA Barbara GRZEŚ

WSB University, Poland



Agenda



1. Organization Agility
2. Agile Management Methodology
3. Challanges and needs of the 21st century organizations
4. Agile Leadership
5. Conclusions



2

What is the Agility ?

The literature on the subject lists many elements that are components of the agility of an organization. Peceiving the agility from an enterprise perspective, it is defined as:

- **Speed in adapting** - i.e. the ability to quickly perceive market opportunities and threats,
- **Flexibility** - understood as the ability to use available resources,
- **Intelligence** - which is the company's ability to understand the situation and react to it deliberately,
- **Quickness** - which is the ability to use knowledge to deal with new situations in practice.



Włodarkiewicz-Klimek, H. (2018). „Kapitał ludzki w kształtowaniu zwinności przedsiębiorstw opartych na wiedzy.", Wydawnictwo Politechniki Poznańskiej ,p. 148 Poznań.

3

What is the Agility ?

In the universal approach, the subject of the definition of organizational agility was presented by Prats, Siota, Wyman, Gillespie and Singleton, who characterized it by three organizational skills:



Prats M.J., Siota J., Gillespie D., Singleton N. (2018). Organizational Agility. IESE Business School University of Navarra, Oliver Wyman. p. 7

4

Organization Agality

- **Organizational agility** is the effective use by an organization of competitive advantage factors significant from the point of view of socio-economic challenges. These factors include such elements as: flexibility, speed of action and decision-making, innovation, quality of products and services provided, but also the quality of organization management, including human capital in the organization, and profitability of projects implemented by the organization.
- **Organizational agility** with the ability to make many small adaptive changes in response to the changing environment, which lead to transformation in the functioning of the organization and support its adaptability, increasing the ability to react quickly and cope with a competitive environment.

Nold H., Michel L. (2016). "The Performance Triangle: A Model for Corporate Agility," Leadership and Organization Development Journal 37(3). p. 341-356

5

Challanges and needs of the 21st century organizations

Social and economic changes, such as: globalization, networking, digitization, the development of Internet technologies, but also changes in the values professed by people, pose new challenges for leaders in the 21st century.

What can be described as the only constant element of the contemporary reality of the leader and each of us is the change that accompanies us at every stage of our functioning.

The ability to adapt to the changes that surround us can be defined as adoptability.

The adaptability of the organization is conditioned by the level of openness and multi-faceted flexibility and agility of the leader in adapting to the expectations and ever new challenges that are set before him.

6

Challanges and needs of the 21st century organizations

- ✓ Demographic changes and the changing expectations of employees, especially the „millennial generation", faced organizations with the challenge of focusing not only on profits but also on the deeper purpose of their operation
- ✓ The pace of change requires an organization to make sense, lead, and more, to achieve and exceed financial goals
- ✓ The constant influx of new technologies means organizations and leaders must be able to operate and lead in an environment of continuous innovation where tomorrow is uncertain
- ✓ The rapid pace of change in various industries forces organizations to innovate and constantly improve operations
- ✓ Changing customer expectations force a greater focus on risk and quality issues, and even the smallest problem can significantly reduce the value of the organization's brand
- ✓ The changes force organizations to reach a more diverse group of employees with development and lifelong learning, as well as giving meaning to their work

The new leadership competency model is needed.

Leading the social enterprise: Reinvent with a human focusc2019 Deloitte Global Human Capital Trends www.deloitte.com

7

Zagrożenia w pracy strażaka według “Podręcznika do szkolenia szeregowców OSP” Komendy Głównej Straży Pożarnych z 1978 r.

mgr Justyna SZABLEWSKA

Uniwersytet Wrocławski, Wydział Nauk Historycznych i Pedagogicznych, Polska

Pierwsze ochotnicze straże pożarne pojawiły się na ziemiach polskich w XIX wieku. Organizacje te zajmują się nie tylko gaszeniem pożarów, ratownictwem, usuwaniem skutków klęsk żywiołowych, ale także działalnością kulturalną, wychowawczą, sportową. W 1978 r. Ochotnicze Straże Pożarne uzyskiwały coraz lepszy sprzęt ratowniczy. Kładziono nacisk na prewencje przeciwpożarową. Strażakami coraz częściej nie byli jedynie mężczyźni. W tym gronie było coraz więcej kobiet i młodzieży obojga płci.

Organizacje te zrzeszał w PRL Związek Ochotniczych Straży Pożarnych. W tym okresie, wysokie funkcje pełnili w nim często politycy. Sam Związek Ochotniczych Straży Pożarnych stawał się też coraz bardziej zależny finansowo od państwa. W III RP zrzeszenie zmieniło nazwę na Związek Ochotniczych Straży Pożarnych Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej.

W 1978 r., podobnie jak obecnie, nie wszyscy członkowie OSP uczestniczyli w działaniach ratowniczo-gaśniczych. W tym wypadku przybliżę sytuację osób uczestniczących w tej działalności, ponieważ właśnie do takiej służby przygotowywali się czytelnicy “Podręcznika do szkolenia szeregowców OSP”. Aby gasić pożar strażak musiał odbyć szkolenie i zdać egzamin. Przebiegało to w odmienny sposób niż obecnie. Formę egzaminu stanowił start w zawodach sportowo-pożarniczych. W tym czasie strażacy zdawali też przed komisją egzamin ustny z teorii. Członkowie OSP mogli odbywać także kolejne kursy - np.. dowódców, kierowców samochodów pożarniczych. Strażacy podczas szkoleń korzystali z podręczników wydanych przez Komendę Główną Straży Pożarnych. “Podręcznik do szkolenia szeregowców OSP” z 1978 r. był przeznaczony dla strażaków, którzy chcieli w przyszłości uczestniczyć w działaniach ratowniczo-gaśniczych. Zawierał podstawowe informacje, które powinien znać każdy członek OSP należący do podziału bojowego.

Zagrożenia w pracy strażaka występowały w czasie alarmu, dojazdu do pożaru, trwania akcji ratowniczej, powrotu do remizy, a także ćwiczeń strażackich. Aby uniknąć urazów wśród strażaków pędzących do remizy na alarm należało utrzymywać porządek na terenie wokół remizy. Ponadto przestrzeń ta miała być w nocy dokładnie oświetlona. W zimie przejścia powinny być odśnieżone i posypane piaskiem. Kluczową kwestię dla bezpieczeństwa stanowiło zachowanie porządku w garażu oraz bezwzględny zakaz palenia w nim wyrobów tytoniowych. Strażacy nie mogli również ustawiać się przed lub za samochodem strażackim. Obowiązkiem osób

biorących udział w działaniach ratowniczo-gaśniczych było wcześniejsze ubranie odzieży polowo-bojowej oraz uzbrojenia osobistego.

W czasie jazdy na miejsce pożaru strażacy powinni znajdować się wyłącznie wewnątrz kabiny. Nie powinni wykonywać zbędnych ruchów, aby nie uderzyć towarzyszy. Kierowca powinien dostosować prędkość pojazdu do warunków na drodze. Nieostrożne prowadzenie samochodu uprzywilejowanego groziło spowodowaniem wypadku na drodze. Strażacy mogli wyjść z samochodu pożarniczego tylko na rozkaz dowódcy sekcji.

Bezwzględne przestrzeganie rozkazów przełożonych obowiązywało strażaka także podczas działań ratowniczo-gaśniczych. Specyfika różnego rodzaju akcji pociągała za sobą różnorodne ryzyko dla strażaków. Już podczas wyciągania drabiny mógł nią uderzyć inne osoby. Spore ryzyko stwarzało nieodpowiednie sprawienie linii gaśniczej. Mogło np. spowodować potknięcie się o wąż pożarniczy i upadek jednego ze strażaków. Strażakom bardziej groziło doznanie obrażeń ciała, gdy sprzęt pożarniczy nie był poprawnie użytkowany. Ponadto istniały także inne niebezpieczeństwa. Strażak mógł zatruć się gazami z pożaru, doznać poparzeń. Mogły go przygnieść np. spadające belki. Groził mu upadek z dachu budynku, a także porażenie prądem elektrycznym.

Po zakończeniu działań ratowniczych strażak nadal był narażony na upadek z wysokości, porażenie prądem elektrycznym, wpadnięcie do studni, przygniecenie częścią konstrukcyjną budynku. Jego zadanie stanowiło załadowanie sprzętu do samochodu i powrót do remizy. Zagrożenie mogło stwarzać jednak nieprawidłowe umiejscowienie i zabezpieczenie poszczególnych elementów wyposażenia. Kierowca powinien prowadzić samochód strażacki według przepisów ruchu drogowego. W tym czasie pojazd nie był samochodem uprzywilejowanym. Podobnie jak w drodze na miejsce akcji, strażacy powinni podróżować tylko w kabinie samochodu strażackiego. Po przybyciu do remizy zmieniali też ubranie.

Ryzyko towarzyszyło nie tylko działalności ratowniczo-gaśniczej w OSP. Podczas ćwiczeń strażacy byli także narażeni na urazy spowodowane niewłaściwym użytkowaniem sprzętu strażackiego. Ponadto mogli ucierpieć na skutek niedokładnego sporządzenia linii gaśniczej.

Strażacy byli narażeni na wystąpienie różnorodnych urazów podczas alarmu, dojazdu do miejsca pożaru, gaszenia pożaru, drogi powrotnej. Niebezpieczeństwo istniało również w czasie ćwiczeń strażackich. “Podręcznik do szkolenia szeregowców OSP” z 1978 roku zawierał praktyczne informację jakie są zagrożenia w pracy strażaka oraz jak ich unikać. Dzięki temu mógł wpływać na ograniczenie nieszczęśliwych wypadków w szeregach OSP.

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International Eurasian Conference on
Educational & Social Studies
Guarda, Portugal August 27 - 28, 2022

The competencies of the teacher in the face of modern civilization transformations

Patrycja LINKIEWICZ

Prof. Agnieszka LEWICKA-ZELENT

Maria Curie-Sklodowska University in Lublin, Poland

Abstract

The effectiveness of the learning process is contingent upon the subjects who are involved in it, i.e. the student and the teacher. Thus, the competencies of the teachers are of paramount importance as the future "self" of the young individual – their pupil – is made conditional upon their professionalism. There is no need to convince anyone that the exclusive acquisition of knowledge by the teacher-to-be is insufficient for achieving the intended educational and didactic purposes. Due to that not only do higher education institutions take care of the level of knowledge of students completing teaching courses, but they do also develop their psychosocial abilities, and such personality traits that facilitate the creation of the positive relationship with the pupils. Accordingly, academic curricula award a prominent place to the trainings of the assertiveness, the empathy, coping with stress, autopresentation, etc.

In recent years the teachers found themselves in such a situation that they were not being prepared for during the studies. The pandemic forced them to undertake self-development in new dimensions, especially the ones referring to online learning. In the recent two years the ability to operate the computer at a basic level was insufficient. The teachers were learning how to use new information and communication tools, which laid the foundation for their pedagogical work. They had to learn innovative and activating teaching methods, which required from them the development of skills hitherto unknown for them.

When it seemed that the teachers reached another higher level of professional development thanks to the training of teacher competencies during online classes with students, and that they can take advantage of it in their work with pupils without much stress, another enormous challenge to respond to appeared. The war in Ukraine gave rise to massive migrations of Ukrainians to Poland.

Children and young people continue their education in Polish schools. In connection with it the teachers took up the next challenge pertaining to teaching foreign children. They deepen the foundations of the Ukrainians' language and culture. They recognize their educational and developmental needs owing to the diagnosis consisting in the interviews and observations. They undertake activities oriented towards including newly arrived pupils to local communities,

where there are different customs. They promote positive attitudes of Poles towards migrants. They provide emotional support to students from abroad who have experienced the effects of war and infrequently – the effects of trauma. As a consequence, the teachers have assumed more roles, i.e. not just of the educators and didactic teachers, but also these of the coaches, trainers, therapists, tutors – depending on individual needs of the students.

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Examining the Relationship between Autoflex and Innovative Competitive Approach

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Abstract

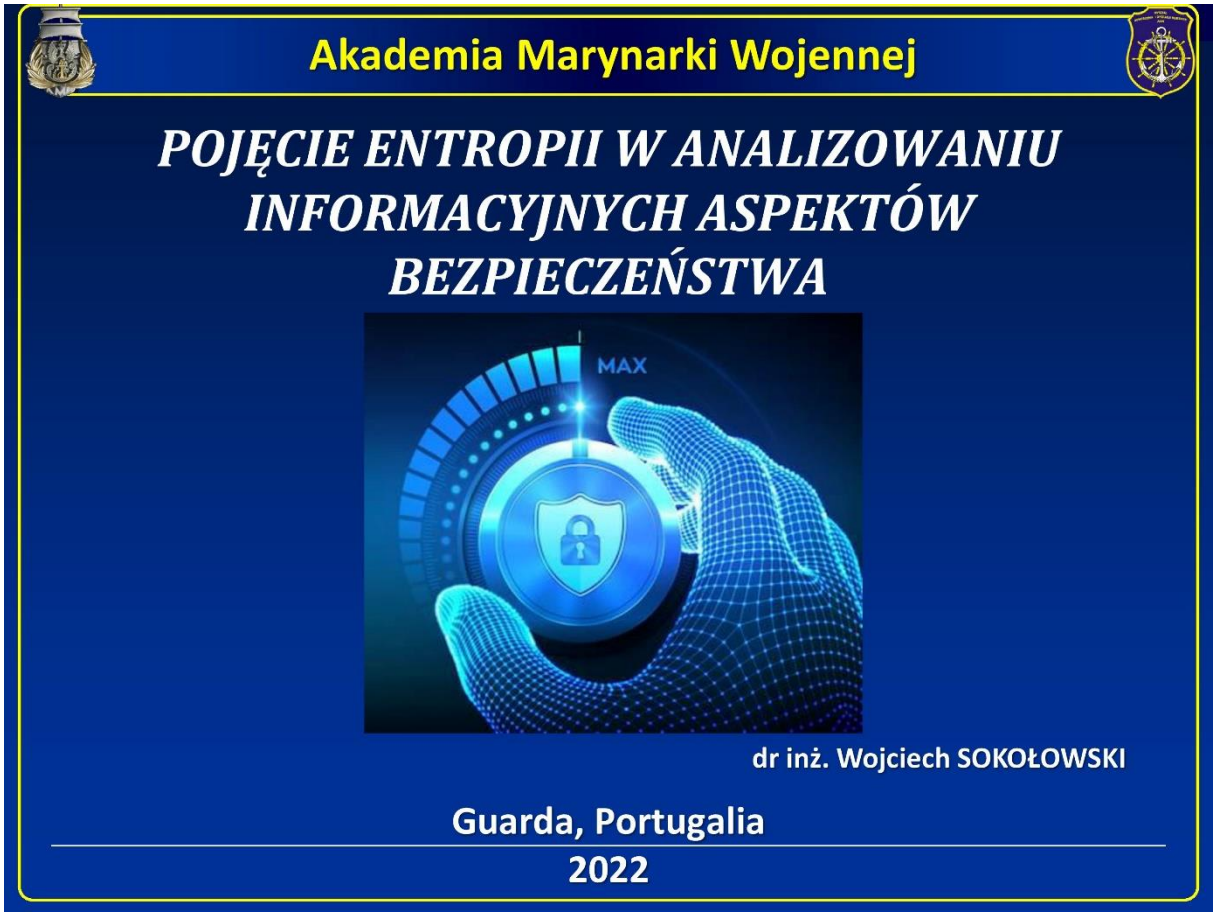
With the globalization and exponential increase of intense competition, today's global automotive industry faces different types of challenges. Due to the challenges in the automotive industry, flexibility becomes more vital for businesses in the formulation of marketing strategies. In this sense, marketing flexibility refers to the degree to which an automotive company's capability to configure its proactive and reactive marketing efforts, to struggle against challenges on quick changes in customers' expectations and environmental issues. Moreover, these struggles within the industry force organizations to adopt a more innovative competitive approach. Innovative competitive approach is used to gain a sustainable competitive advantage in the global competitive environment through designing and developing all the resources, processes, and capabilities of the organization with innovations and formulation of management strategies by analyzing both the internal and external environment. From this point of view, the present study aims to identify the relationship between AUTOFLEX and the innovative competitive approach within the automotive industry and contribute to both academicians and practitioners. To this end, a questionnaire was applied to 185 sales professionals working in the entry, value, and premium segment automotive industry in Türkiye. Before testing the hypothesis, CFA was calculated by examining the validating the factor structure. Reliability analysis was used on each scale and scales' structures via Cronbach Alpha (α). Descriptive statistical analysis was used, and skewness and kurtosis values were examined for the normality assumption. To test the hypothesis, correlational analysis through Pearson's r was performed to determine scales' coefficients. Also, regression analysis was calculated to explore the effect size of the scales. The data of the current study were analyzed via IBM SPSS Statistics 26.0 and AMOS Graphics 24. As a result of the analysis, it was found that there is a positive and significant relationship between AUTOFLEX and innovative competitive approach. Additionally, AUTOFLEX has a statistically significant effect on innovative competitive approach.

Keywords: Marketing flexibility, automotive industry, AUTOFLEX, innovative competitive approach.

Pojęcie entropii w analizowaniu informacyjnych aspektów bezpieczeństwa

CDR Ph.D. Wojciech SOKOŁOWSKI

Polish Naval Academy, Poland



Akademia Marynarki Wojennej

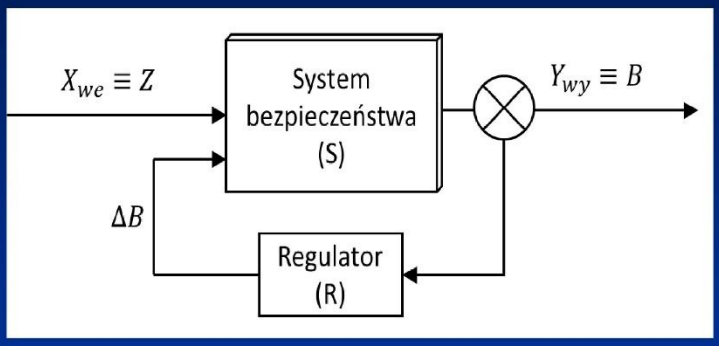
FILOZOFIA UKŁADÓW CYBERNETYCZNYCH

„Cybernetyka jest to dyscyplina matematyczna zajmująca się badaniem procesów łączności i sterowania występujących w maszynach i organizmach żywych”

„Cybernetyka jest nauką o sterowaniu w ogólności, a jej badania dotyczą nie samych przedmiotów lecz ich sposobów zachowania się”

Akademia Marynarki Wojennej

FILOZOFIA UKŁADÓW CYBERNETYCZNYCH



Akademia Marynarki Wojennej

FILOZOFIA UKŁADÓW CYBERNETYCZNYCH

Podejście cybernetyczne w teorii bezpieczeństwa wiąże się głównie z takimi jej sygnaturami jak:

- kierowanie,
- sterowanie,
- zarządzanie,
- informacja,
- system,
- proces,
- optymalizacja,
- sprzężenie zwrotne.

Akademia Marynarki Wojennej

ENTROPIA CYBERNETYCZNA MIARĄ BEZPIECZEŃSTWA

$$H = -\sum_{k=1}^{n} p_k \log_2 p_k$$

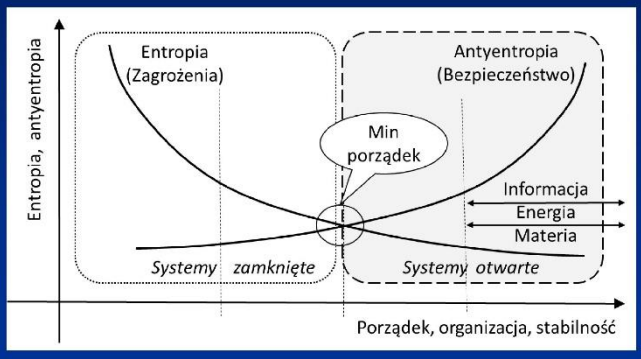
im mniejsze uporządkowanie danego systemu, tym większa jest jego entropia i odwrotnie

informacja, która występuje jako wielkość przeciwna entropii

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ENTROPIA CYBERNETYCZNA MIARĄ BEZPIECZEŃSTWA

Cybernetyczna antyentropia to symbol systemowego uporządkowania, gwarantującego stan stabilności i perspektywy pełnej samokontroli i rozwoju w obszarze szeroko rozumianego bezpieczeństwa.

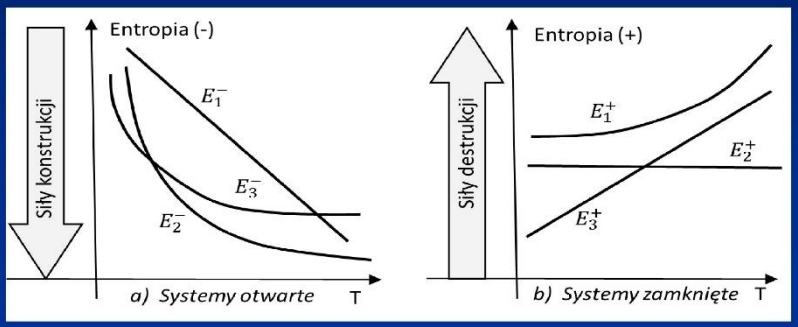


Akademia Marynarki Wojennej

MECHANIZM BEZPIECZEŃSTWA SYSTEMÓW SZTUCZNYCH

Systemy:

- naturalne (przyrodnicze, otwarte)
- sztuczne (antropologiczne, nie zawsze otwarte)



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The link between social media and email marketing in customer engagement

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Abstract

The evolution of marketing has made companies, in addition to sales, also discuss customer engagement on online platforms since this engagement helps the company's sales performance in the long term. The study will investigate the impact of social media and email marketing on consumer engagement in the Kosovar context.

A quantitative approach will be used for data collection. Through the Likert scale, questionnaires will be distributed to Kosovar companies to analyze this relationship. The collected data will help us to support or not the hypotheses presented in this study.

The findings of this study show that social media and email marketing, as two crucial online marketing tools, positively impact customer engagement. This commitment also improves sales performance in Kosovar companies.

The study will have theoretical implications in online marketing literature, bringing scientific evidence for the importance of these two online marketing tools in customer engagement. Also, the findings of this study will help to further advance research in the field of online marketing in emerging markets.

Keywords: digital marketing, customer engagement, social media, sales performance

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Projektowanie technologia wysokowytrzymałych oraz wysokowartościowych eko-kompozytów cementowo-szklanych dla budownictwa obronnego

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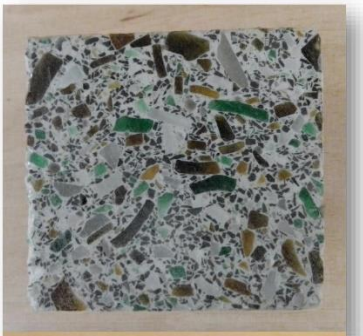
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Temat

Projektowanie i technologia wysokowytrzymałych oraz wysokowartościowych eko-kompozytów cementowo-szklanych dla budownictwa obronnego

Składniki wchodzące w skład eko-mieszanek cementowo-szklanych (eko-kompozytów cementowo - szklanych wysokich wytrzymałości lub wysokowartościowych)

1



Mączka szklana sodowa: *o uziarnieniu 0/0,250 mm– uszczelnienie oraz zapewnienie ciągłości mikrostruktury kompozytu,*

2



Stos okruchowych: ***o uziarnieniu 0/2; 0/4; 0/8 mm*** *w całości ze szkła odpadowego sodowego - szkło postkonsumpcyjne, tj. zużyte szkło opakowaniowe produktów spożywczych,*

Składniki wchodzące w skład eko-mieszanek cementowo-szklanych (eko-kompozytów cementowo - szklanych wysokich wytrzymałości lub wysokowartościowych)

1



Domieszki chemiczne płynne: *na bazie wodnych roztwór modyfikowanych eterów polikarboksylowych i lignosulfonianów oraz melaminy, domieszka stabilizująca biopolimerowa na bazie skrobi, domieszka na bazie melasy buraczanej, domieszka odpowietrzająca,*

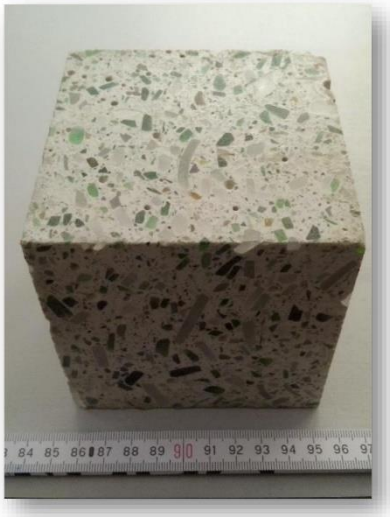
2

Dodatki odpadowe / porecyklingowe: *popiół lotny krzemionkowy, popiół fluidalny, pył krzemionkowy, włókna odpadowe polimerowe, kordy stalowe oraz tekstylne z recyklingu opon pojazdów mechanicznych, mikrowłókna celulozowe, tekstylne, odpady organiczne w postaci granulatów łupin orzecha włoskiego, mielonych kolb kukurydzy oraz mikrowłókien bambusowych.*

Składniki wchodzące w skład eko-mieszanek cementowo-szklanych (eko-kompozytów cementowo - szklanych wysokich wytrzymałości lub wysokowartościowych)

Spoiwo cementowe specjalne: ***(CEM I 52,5R NA SR5) cement portlandzki biały wraz z aktywatorem*** *reakcji hydratacji, tj. woda zarobowa.*

1

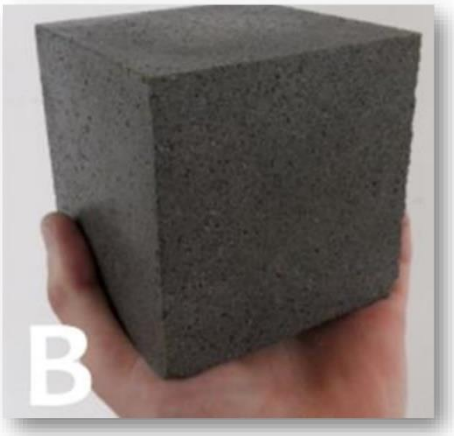


2



3





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Tarhiyat Sonrası Uzlaşmada Başvuru ve Ödeme Süre Şartlarının Değerlendirilmesi İle Yabancı Ülkelerin Uzlaşma Uygulamaları: Seçimlik Kaos ile Uzlaşma İhlali Gerekliliği

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Giriş

Devlet aygıtının dijitalleşen ekonomi gerçekliğini gözeterek, verginin fiskal ve ekstra fiskal amaçlarını sağlayarak kamu harcamalarını finanse edebilmesi için, vergilendirilebilir yeni konular bulabilmesi veya var olan konuları başarılı vergileme politikalarıyla etkin vergilemesi gerekir. Ayrıca mali literatürde vergi sistemlerinin adilliği üzerine yapılan tartışmalarda, dolaylı ve dolaysız vergilerin nispetlerine bakıldığı görülür. Vergi türlerinin tercihi önemli olmakla birlikte vergileme ilkeleri gözetilerek vergilerin hazineye sağlanmasında usul kanunlarının hayati öneme sahip olduğunu belirtmek gerekir.

Bu bağlamda 213 sayılı Vergi Usul Kanunu'nda yer alan ve idari işlemin sebep unsuru olan vergiyi doğuran olay ve müteakip safhalarında nasıl ki mükelleflerin veya ceza muhattaplarının hak ve yükümlükleri varsa aynı şekilde vergi idaresinin de yetki ve sorumlulukları bulunmaktadır. Bu mutlak fonksiyonel bağımlılık içerisindeki mali olgular idrak edilmediğinde, taraflar arasında uyuşmazlıklar kaçınılmaz olmaktadır. Vergi karmaşıklığının da sebep olduğu bu uyuşmazlıkların yargı mercilerinde ihtilaflara dönüşmeden idari aşamada çözüme kavuşmasında idari çözüm yolu olan uzlaşma büyük önem arz etmektedir. Tarhiyat öncesi ve sonrası uzlaşmanın etkinliğini sağlamak için uzlaşmaya başvuru, uzlaşma esnasında ve sonucunda ilgili 205 sayılı kanunun konuluş gerekçelerinde murad edilen mali arzuların sağlanması hususlarında Vergi Usul Kanunu'nda yer alan uzlaşma hükümlerine ilişkin tespitler ve çözüm önerileri oldukça önem arz etmektedir.

Uzlaşma, kelime olarak aralarındaki düşünceye veya çıkar ayrılığını, karşılıklı ödünlerle kaldırarak uyuşmak, karşılıklı anlaşmak veya mutabık kalmak, ya da uyuşma anlamına gelmektedir (Bilici, 2013: 36). Mutabakat, barış ve uyuşma anlamlarına gelen uzlaşma; yargı mercilerinde ihtilafların çözümünde kaybedilen zaman ve türev kayıplar ışığında paranın zaman değeri göz önünde bulundurularak vergi ve ceza gelierlerinin hazineye bir an önce intikalini sağlamaya yönelik olan kurumdur. Vergi mevzuatımızda uzlaşmayı düzenleyen ve ilgili kanunun konuluş gerekçeleri ile çeliştiği düşünülen mezkur hükümler ile vergi cezalarının caydırıcılığını törpülediği tartışma konusu olan uzlaşma kurumunda belirliliğin, verginin kanuniliği ve vergilemede adalet ilkeleri gözetilerek olabildiğince sağlanamadığı düşünülmektedir. Bu itibarla vergi cezalarının caydırıcılığına katkı sunan bir hale getirilmesi ve mükellef davranışlarını olumlu yönde etkileyen katılımcı bir yapının tesis edilmesi önemli bir meseledir.

Bu çalışmada uzlaşmaya başvuru esnasında mükellef haklarında belirliliği arttırmak ve uzlaşma sonucu tahakkuk eden vergi ve/veya ceza gelirlerinin bir an evvel hazineye intikalinin sağlanması amacıyla tespitler yapmak ve öneriler geliştirilmiştir.

Sexual Abuse of Children - A Legal and Criminological Perspective

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Abstract

This study analyzes the findings of the problem of sexual abuse of minors under 15 years of age. The article defines the concept of sexual abuse and pedophilia. The definitions of these phenomena influence the assessment of the prevalence of the phenomenon, the assessment of trends and determine the way of responding to them (sanctions, treatment, prevention). The study also presents the characteristics of the phenomenon of exploitation in terms of the scope of the phenomenon, analysis of the perpetrator and victim of abuse, as well as the act itself.
Keywords: pedophilia, sexual abuse, violence against children

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Bir Yönetim İnovasyonu Ölçeğinin Uyarlanması[1]

Adaptation of a Management Innovation Scale

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Öz

Bu çalışmanın amacı literatür taraması sonucunda üç boyutlu bir yönetim inovasyonu ölçeği geliştirilerek geçerlik ve güvenirliğini test etmektir. Yönetim inovasyonunun ölçülmesiyle ilgili olarak henüz literatürde bir ölçeğin geliştirilmediği ve bu anlamda bir eksikliğin olduğu yapılan araştırmalarda görülmektedir. Bu çalışmada kapsamlı bir literatür taraması yapılarak uyarlanan 28 maddelik bir ölçekle yönetim inovasyonu ölçülmeye çalışılmıştır. Oslo Kılavuzu (2005)"e uygun olarak "Ticari Uygulamalarda İnovasyon", "İşyeri Organizasyonunda İnovasyon" ve "Dış İlişkilerde İnovasyon" olmak üzere üç boyutlu bir ölçek geliştirilmiştir. Bu bağlamda yapılan çalışmanın mevcut literatüre teorik anlamda katkı sağlaması amaçlanmıştır.

Abstract

The aim of this study is to test the validity and reliability of a three dimensional management innovation scale as a result of literature reviews. After long researches, it has been observed in the literature that a scale has not been developed yet and there is a deficiency in this sense. In this study, management innovation was tried to be measured with a 28 – item scale adapted from a wide literature review. In accordance with the Oslo Guidelines (2005), a three – dimensional Scale was developed, namely "Innovation in Commercial Practice", "Innovation in Workplace Organization" and "Innovation in External Relations". In this context, the study is expected to contribute theoretically to the current literature.

[*] Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsünde gerçekleştirilen "Yönetim İnovasyonu Ölçeğinin Uyarlanması: Geçerlik ve Güvenirlik Analizi" başlıklı tezden türetilmiştir.

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Prawo Dostępu do Broni Palnej a Bezpieczeństwo Publiczne

dr Mirosław J. BEDNARSKI

University of Technology and Economics, Poland

Streszczenie

Celem artykułu jest zaprezentowanie obszaru i efektów implementacji dyrektyw unijnych do prawa polskiego w zakresie dostępu do broni palnej. Wyjaśnienie pojęć : prawo, bezpieczeństwo, bezpieczeństwo publiczne jest kluczowym elementem do rozpatrywania problematyki korelacji pomiędzy uszczegółowionymi wymogami i procedurami, których spełnienie pozwala na uzyskanie pozwolenia na posiadanie broni palnej, a wpływem opisanych procedur na stan bezpieczeństwa obywateli.

Słowa kluczowe: broń palna, prawo, bezpieczeństwo publiczne.

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Problem Solving in Mathematics and Science Education

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Abstract

The problem is the situation that the individual needs to solve but does not know the solution. Problems can be used to introduce a topic in lessons, to repeat the topics learned, to summarize or enrich a topic. Problem solving, on the other hand, is a learning process that includes many cognitive processes by using students' prior knowledge and experiences. Solving math problems is seen as a common task for students of all educational levels. In recent years, it has been frequently emphasized that science and mathematics disciplines are closely related to each other. In addition, the importance of joint application of the two disciplines in the developed curriculum is mentioned. In this context, problem solving is one of the main goals of teaching mathematics and science in school. The importance of problem-solving skill is confirmed by its position both in daily life and in the workplace. Based on this idea, the aim of this study is to reveal the types of problems in mathematics and science disciplines and the importance of problem solving skills based on the literature and to provide a critical perspective. Therefore, the research methodology of this study is content analysis in nature. As a result, it has been seen that the problem types examined for mathematics and science disciplines have similar characteristics. In addition, it was determined that the problem solving steps used in the two disciplines also included similar processes.

Keywords: Problem-solving; problem-solving heuristics; mathematics education; science education

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Research Review On K-12 Curriculum Implementation In The Philippines: A Generic Perspective

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Abstract

When people heard news of the K-12 program implementation in the country, it received mixed reactions. Suddenly, there was a combination of backlashes and praise in the background with the students left puzzled on whose voice to listen to. There are still challenges and standards of quality to consider but the important thing is to establish that development is present as a result of the new program. Now that the K to 12 system is fully implemented in the country, how did it affect the Philippine education system? And was it successful in its objectives prior to implementation? This analysis used a systematic approach and review design to come up with a general idea that answers the main objectives of this research review. This research specifically looked into the different perspectives of the teachers, parents and students on the implementation of the K-12 program in the Philippines which added two more years before a student can proceed to college. It also described the various problems that arise as a result of the implementation of this new program and the action plans established by the government to address these issues. Moreover, to make possible recommendations that help improve the curriculum to make sure that quality education can be delineated to all the learners who will be part of this new program.

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An Overview of the Diagnosis and Treatment of Dyscalculia

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Abstract

The objective of this study, in other words, is to present a perspective on the diagnosis and treatment methods of dyscalculia, in other words, as well as to introduce what dyscalculia is and what the characteristics of individuals with math learning difficulties are. In line with this purpose, firstly, what dyscalculia is and the characteristics of individuals with mathematical learning difficulties were mentioned, and then, in accordance with the main purpose of the study, recommendations were made for the diagnosis and treatment methods of dyscalculia. In addition, it was concluded that the diagnosis of dyscalculia should be made as soon as possible and that digital-based interventions were recommended in addition to individualized education in the treatment of individuals with mathematical learning difficulties.

Keywords: Dyscalculia, Dyscalculia Diagnosis Methods, Treatment of Dyscalculia

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Tedarik Zinciri Yönetiminde Oyun-Temelli Öğrenmenin Rolü

Game-Based Learning in Supply Chain Management

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Öz

Bir eğitim yaklaşımı olarak oyun-temelli öğrenme, son yıllarda oldukça popüler hale gelmiştir. Çeşitli işletme eğitimi programları, öğrencileri gerçek dünyada uygulamalarının beklendiği uygulamalar konusunda eğitmek ve tekrarlanabilir öğrenme fırsatları yaratmak amacıyla simülasyon oyunları kullanır. Bilgisayar oyunları, stratejik, planlama ve ağ bağlantılı düşünmeyi teşvik ederek öğretimini destekleyebilir. Tedarik zinciri yönetimi, karar almanın karmaşık ve zor olduğu birçok ara bağlantıya sahip ve çeşitlilik içeren bir alandır. Bu sebeple, ekonomik başarı ile ekolojik sürdürülebilirlik arasındaki denge gibi karşılıklı bağımlılıkları ilk bakışta kavramak zordur. Özellikle tedarik zinciri yönetiminde birçok süreç koordinasyon gerektirir, eylemlerin etkilerinin tahmin edilmesi gerekir ve kararlar zaman baskısı altında alınır. Oyun temelli öğrenme, tedarik zinciri yönetimi de dâhil olmak üzere çeşitli alanlarda eğitim ve öğrenme süreçlerini kolaylaştırmak için etkileşimli bir araç olarak tanıtılmıştır. Söz konusu oyunların çoğunluğu, belirli senaryolara ve kavramlara odaklanmak için özel olarak tasarlanmıştır ve kapasite ve süreç güvenilirliğini hesaba katmaksızın tek bir ürün tedarik zincirine odaklanır. Bu da, oyunları tedarik zinciri yönetimindeki diğer kavramları kapsayacak şekilde genişletmek için zorluklar yaratır. Temel oyun yapısını değiştirmeden tedarik zinciri yönetimindeki çeşitli konseptler için farklı senaryolar oluşturacak şekilde genişletilebilir. Bu nedenle, özellikle bilgisayar oyunları oynayarak teşvik edilen yapılandırılmış ve analitik bir yaklaşım büyük önem taşımaktadır. Bu çalışmanın temel amacı, çevrimiçi öğrenme kavramının bir alt başlığını oluşturan oyun temelli öğrenme süreci içerisinde tedarik zinciri yönetimine yönelik kolaylık ve zorlukların ele alındığı araştırmalardan oluşan bir literatür taraması gerçekleştirmektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Oyun Temelli Öğrenme, Çevrimiçi Öğrenme, Tedarik Zinciri Yönetimi, Lojistik.

JEL Kodu : F01, F10, F14, F40, F44.

Abstract

Game-based learning, as an educational approach, has become quite popular within the course of recent years. Various business education programs utilize simulation games to train students in applications they are expected to apply in the real world and to create repeatable learning opportunities. Computer games may complement teaching practices by encouraging strategic thinking. Decision-making in supply chain management, as a diverse field with many interconnections, is complex and difficult. Therefore, interdependencies such as the balance between economic success and ecological sustainability are difficult to comprehend at first sight. Particularly in supply chain management, a variety of processes necessitates coordination, the impacts of actions need to be estimated, and decisions are made under time pressure. Game-based learning has been regarded as an interactive instrument to facilitate education and learning processes in many fields, such as supply chain management. The majority of the games in this regard are particularly designed to concentrate on specific concepts and a one-product supply chain, regardless of process and capacity reliability. This generates challenges to expand the games to involve other concepts in supply chain management. It can be enhanced to create distinct scenarios for various concepts in supply chain management without altering the structure of the game. Therefore, a structured and analytical approach, especially encouraged by playing computer games, is of great importance. The main objective of this study is to carry out a literature review, which consists of researches on the convenience and difficulties of supply chain management within the game-based learning process, which is a sub-category of the online learning concept.

Keywords : Game-based Learning, Online Learning, Supply-Chain Management, Logistics.

JEL Classification : F01, F10, F14, F40, F44.

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Influence of the difference between *capabilities* and *functionings* in the interpretation of the approach of A. Sen and M. Nussbaum to the choice of social policy

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Abstract

Capability Approach as an approach to socio-economic development was originally formulated by A. Sen. In this approach, Sen distinguishes *capabilities* (the ability of individuals to choose how to realize themselves) and *functionings* (promoting directly defined *capabilities*), which he also contrasts with utilitarianism and the primary goods theory. Sen's approach has largely contributed to the different way in which social policies are determined on the basis of *capabilities*, and so has also received numerous interpretations, including that of M. Nussbaum. Nussbaum argues that it is not enough to promote policies that merely increase choices, but it is a priority to provide certain *functionings* in society. The author argues, among other things, that the provision of a greater range of capabilities is dependent on the prior provision of a minimum level of functionigns. She thus draws attention to a much clearer connection between these concepts than Sen has pointed out. The purpose of my paper is to present the two approaches mentioned and shed light on the link between functionings and capabilities, asserting a much broader influence of functionings on capabilities than even Nussbaum wrote. As a result, it will come down to a different answer than Sen to the question of the importance of *capabilities* to implement certain social policies. Any examples of policies will concern solutions in health care. At the same time, I will provide a response to some of the key allegations to the distinction between *capabilities* and *functionings* itself, especially from the so-called liberal paternalism.

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The Impact of Real Exchange Rate on Economic Growth: Evidence from G20 Countries

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Abstract

The exchange rate has a crucial effect on economic growth for all countries no matter their income categorization. The exchange rate has several effects on macroeconomic aggregates such that interest rate, inflation, investment, prices, and so on. Any increase in the real exchange rate leads to depreciation in national currency and will automatically affect in import and export of goods and services. This leads to domestic goods and services will be more comparative in outside and imported products will be less compared to the domestic market. The present paper aims to examine the impact of exchange rates on economic growth in the G20 countries. To estimate the aforementioned nexus a panel estimation will be conducted for G20 countries. The annual data used for the period spanning from 2000–2021. In this study, secondary data will be employed to carry out the estimations, and data for Gross Domestic Product per capita (GDP) and Trade Openness (TRD) are collected from World Development Indicators (WDI); Inflation Rate (INF), and Interest Rate (INT) are collected from Organization Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). In this paper, Ordinary Least Square (OLS), Fixed Effect (FE), Random Effect (RE), Fixed Effect robust (FE robust), and Fixed Effect Dris-Kraay (FE dris-kraay) estimations will be employed. To decide on fixed or random effects estimations, the Hausman test will figure out where the null hypothesis is that the preferred model is fixed effects estimation versus the alternative random effects estimation. The results suggest that the real exchange rate reveals a statistically significant and positive effect in all five estimations and this indicates increasing the exchange rate will raise economic growth. The empirical findings of this study

provide similar results to the literature. According to Rodrik (2008), a high exchange rate fosters economic growth. In a similar spirit, Razmi et al. (2012) discovered a link between real exchange rate undervaluation and economic growth, especially in emerging economies. As per Ribeiro et al. (2013), the real exchange rate influences growth indirectly through increasing functional economic growth and technology advancements. Eichengreen et al. (2015) state that the sustainability of a competitive real exchange rate and the avoidance of excessive volatility, are critical and vital for economic growth. Moreover, trade openness is statistically insignificant but has a positive impact on economic growth. Meanwhile, inflation and interest rate show statistically significant and negative impacts on economic growth.

Keywords: *Exchange rate, trade openness, inflation, interest rate, economic growth, G20.*

JEL Codes: *C33; E10; E40.*

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Öz

Günümüzdeki eğitim çalışmalarına bakıldığında farklı öğretim yöntem ve tekniklerinin önem kazanmaya başladığı görülmektedir. Öğretim programlarında benimsenen yapılandırmacı yaklaşım, farklı şekillerde öğrenen öğrenciler için derslerde farklı öğretim yöntem ve tekniklerinin, çeşitli stratejilerin kullanılmasını gerekli kılmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, kimya öğretmenlerinin "Asitler ve Bazlar" ünitesini öğrencilerine sunarken hangi yöntem ve teknikleri ya da stratejileri kullandıklarını ortaya çıkarmaktır. Bu araştırma nitel araştırma desenlerinden biri olan durum çalışması ile yürütülmüştür. Eğitim araştırmalarının doğasına uygun olarak kullanılan durum çalışmaları, elde bulunan sınırlı sayıdaki verileri derinlemesine araştırma imkânı vermektedir. Araştırmanın örneklemini farklı okul türlerinde görev yapan 60 kimya öğretmeni (44 kadın, 16 erkek) oluşturmaktadır. Çalışmanın verileri araştırmacıların yazdığı açık uçlu tek bir soru kullanılarak elde edilmiştir. Katılımcılardan veriler Google formlar platformu üzerinden toplanmıştır. Katılımcı öğretmenlerin verdikleri yanıtlar betimsel analize tabi tutulmuştur. Verilen cevapların benzerlik ve farklılıklarına göre kategoriler oluşturulmuştur. Ayrıca öğretmen ifadelerinin tam olarak yansıtılabilmesi amacıyla, çalışmada onların ankete verdikleri cevaplardan yapılan doğrudan alıntılara yer verilmiştir. Çalışmanın sonunda katılımcı öğretmenlerin "Asitler ve Bazlar" ünitesini işlerken çoğunlukla analojilerden, günlük yaşam örneklerinden, kavram haritalarından ve benzetimlerden yararlandıkları sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda ortaya çıkan farklı yöntem ve tekniklerin ya da stratejilerin, kimya öğretmenleri tarafından kullanılması önerilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kimya öğretimi, asit ve bazlar, iyi uygulama örnekleri, öğretim yöntem ve teknikleri.

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English Lexical Borrowings ın the Albanian Version of the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo

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Abstract

This study was carried out to examine the effects of English language on written Albanian. More specifically, it looked at the Constitution and some of the laws of the Republic of Kosovo to determine whether there were lexical borrowings from English in the language used in those documents and if so, to what extent. As many as 142 lexical borrowings were excerpted based on their frequency of occurrence and their etymology, and a detailed analysis was carried out according to the adaptation levels that borrowed words undergo when entering a particular language, in this case, Albanian. As for the morphological level of adaptation, most of the anglicisms were found to be nouns followed by adjectives, verbs, and adverbs.

Most of the loanwords seemed to have been adapted according to the Albanian language rules of word formation, i.e. certain English suffixes were substituted by the corresponding Albanian ones. However, though in a smaller percentage, a number of words were transferred into Albanian keeping their original English form. With regard to semantics, most of the borrowings took place for the purpose of filling the gaps with certain new words denoting new concepts, or carrying other connotative meanings, with special emphasis in the field of economy and technology.

On the other hand, quite a number of words appeared to have been transferred into Albanian unnecessarily as a result of insufficient grasp of both Albanian and English languages during the translation of the documents. The online Etymology Dictionary was consulted to identify the etymological origin of the words used. Most of the words resulted to be of Latin origin that have made their way into Albanian either from French, Italian, Slavic languages, or most recently from English.

Furthermore, this study analyzed the morphological adaptation of the loanwords in an attempt to determine the extent of their assimilation into the Albanian language in terms of form and other morphological implications.

The quantitative data collected from the laws and the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo revealed that nouns constitute the largest number of loanwords as a lexico-grammatical category, followed by adjectives, verbs, and adverbs. In this way it confirmed our sub-hypothesis stated at the beginning of the research.

The semantic analysis of anglicisms confirmed the main hypothesis stated at the beginning of the study that lexical borrowings from English are used in the lack of Albanian equivalents rather than to substitute for existing words.

The results showed that of 142 anglicisms selected in the study, 90 words, or 63.38%, were borrowed because they were needed to convey specific meanings in Albanian in certain contexts, whereas the remaining 52 words (36.61%) were borrowed either to enrich the Albanian language with synonyms, as a result of English influence, or in the lack of awareness about the existence of adequate Albanian equivalents.

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Analysing Russia's War in Ukraine through Realist and Constructivist Theoretical Approaches

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Abstract

This paper attempts to understand the dynamics of the Russian invasion in Ukraine based on International relations (IR) theories of Realism and Constructivism. Realist and Constructivist IR theories are deliberately chosen due to their almost opposite conclusions about the reasons of the war in Ukraine. Realist theories, in particular, Jonh Mershaimer's offensive realism simply claims that the West is responsible for the outbreak of the war to the extent that the West completely ignored Russia's legitimate security concerns. On the other hand, Constructivist approach as famously Alexander Wendt points out Anarchy is what states make of it. I may revise Wendt's approach as Security is what Russian state elites make of it. Just as the Vietnam War is an artificially created security problem for the United States, choosing the war path in Ukraine may be an artificially created security issue for Russia. After analysing Russia's war in Ukraine through the filters of two theories of international relations in this paper, I will attempt to highlight that Constructivist theory is more effective in comprehending social reality in the context of the on-going war.

Keywords: Russia, Ukraine, War, Realism, Security, Constructivism, Ideas, Political Elites,

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Denizli Destinasyonunun Gastronomik Kimliğinin Oluşmasında Muhacir Mutfağının Rolü: Bozkurt Örneği

The Role of Migrant Cusine in Forming Gastronomical İdentity of Denizli Destination: Bozkurt Sample

Yüksel MARIM

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Öz

Yemek ve kültür kavramları yüzyıllardır birbirini etkileyen ve birbirinden etkilenen iki kavramdır. İkisinin bir araya gelmesi gastronomi turizminin gelişimini hızlandırmaktadır. Bir bölgede gastronomi turizminin geliştirilebilmesi için, o bölgeyi diğer bölgelerden ve ülkelerden ayıran özgün eşsiz yerel gastronomik unsurlara ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Bu nedenle günümüzde yemek yemek, biyolojik bir eylem olmaktan çıkmıştır. Yiyeceklerin üretimi, taşınması, depolanması ve tüketimi sürecinde oluşan farklı toplumsal birliktelikler ve ritüeller, kültürün beslenme konusundaki önemini ortaya koymaktadır. Yiyeceklerin üretim ve tüketim sürecindeki kültürel farklar, toplumların kimliklerinden birer parça taşımaktadır. Bu çalışmada yemeğin toplumsal bir simge olması üzerinde durulmaktadır. Çalışmanın özünü de etnik bir mutfak olan muhacir mutfağı oluşturmaktadır. Göçmen toplulukların mutfak kültürlerinin incelenerek kayıt altına alınmasının bunların sürdürülebilirlikleri açısından önemli olduğu düşünülmektedir.

Makalemiz nitel bir çalışma olup bölgede özellikle muhacir olarak adlandırılan göçmenlerinin mutfak kültürleri, yeme içme alışkanlıkları, özel günler ve törenlerde hazırladıkları "Akıtma", "Boşnak böreği", "Cızlama", "Dolama", "Düğün kolacı", "Katlama", "Kiremit örtüsü", "Kiide", "Pabuç topu", "Peksimet", "Tekme tokat turşusu" ve "Tıktık aşı" inceleme konusu yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın sürdüğü iki yıl boyunca Denizli'nin Bozkurt ilçesi ve buna bağlı Armutalan, Başçeşme, Hayrettin, Mecidiye ve Sazköy'de yaşayan göçmenlerle yüz yüze görüşmeler yapılarak bulgular, teorik bilgilerle de desteklenerek yorumlanmaya çalışılmıştır. Bu görüşmelerde sosyal antropolojik anlamda katılımlı gözlem ile birlikte yönlendirilmemiş görüşme tekniği kullanılmıştır. Bunun yanı sıra göçmenlerin mutfak kültürü sahadan elde edilen bilgiler doğrultusunda sürdürülebilir gastronomi turizmi kapsamında değerlendirilmiş ve elde edilen bulgular göçmenlerin mutfak kültürlerinin gelecek nesillere aktarılmasına, bilinirliğinin arttırılmasına ve sürdürülebilir bir mutfak yapısı haline getirilmesine katkı sağlamak amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gastronomi, Etnik Mutfaklar, Muhacir Mutfağı, Bozkurt, Denizli.

Abstract

Dining and culture are two concepts that have affected each other and been affected by each other for centuries. The combination of these two powers lead to the development of gastronomy tourism. In order to develop gastronomy tourism in a region the unique gastronomic elements are needed. For this reason, today dining is more than a biological need. Attitudes and rituels of peoplehave great importance during the process of transportation , storage and consumption of food. Cultural differences in production and the consumption of food carry essantial items that come from cultures identities. This study focuses on migrant cusine by emphasizing that food is a social symbol. It is thought that in order to protect sustainability of migrant cusine, it is better to analyse and record migrant cusine culturet.

Our article is a qualitative study. We focus on the cuisine cultures, eating habits, foods prepared for special days and ceremonies of the immigrants called as “Akıtma”, “Boşnak böreği”, “Cızlama”, “Dolama”, “Düğün kolacı”, “Katlama”, “Kiremit örtüsü”, “Kiide”, “Pabuç topu”, “Peksimet”, “Tekme tokat turşusu” and “Tıktık aşı”. Face to face interviews has been conducted in Armutalan, Başçeşme, Hayrettin, Mecidiye and Sazkoy villages in Bozkurt. The findings are supported by theorical informations. In this research participative survey method is used and also migrant peoples dining culture is analysed in the wiev of gastronomy tourism. Findings are important for transporting these culture for the next generation and its being well identified.

In these interviews, non-directed interview technique was used together with social anthropological participant observation. In addition, the migrant cusine culture was evaluated within the scope of sustainable gastronomy tourism in line with the information obtained from the field. We believe that the findingswill contribute to the transfer of the migrant cusine culture to the next generations by increasing their awareness and their sustainability.

Keywords: Gastronomy, Ethnical dining, Migrant dining, Bozkurt, Denizli.

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Eski Tarihten Günümüze Çokkültürlük Bağlamında Azerbaycan - Portekiz İlişkileri

Azerbaijan - Portugal Relations in the Context of Multiculturalism from Ancient History to the Day

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Öz

Hazar-Karadeniz havzasında ve Güney Kafkasya bölgesinde önemli güce sahip ülkeler arasında, Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti'nin jeopolitik ve jeo-ekonomik gelişme dinamikleri, tarihi bin yıllara dayanan kimlik mirası zaten doğrulanmış ve kabul edilmiş bir gerçektir ve her zaman tüm dünyada merak uyandırmıştır ve bu gün de odaktadır. Azerbaycan halkının Azerbaycancılığın milli ideolojisinden kaynaklanan kültürlerarası diyalog ve hoşgörü duyguları, karmaşık küreselleşme koşullarında dahi korunmakta ve milletimizin büyük lideri, tarihi şahsiyeti Haydar Aliyev'in siyasi yönetim tecrübesi temelleri üzerine kuruludur. Hemçinin bu tarihsel deneyim ve uygulama ülkemizin Cumhurbaşkanı Sayın İlham Aliyev tarafından devlet politikasında temel öncelik alanı olup değerlendirilmekte ve geliştirilmektedir. Toplumun yaşam felsefesinin siyasi programı olan bu dinamik programın temel amacı, dünya halkları ve devletleri arasında barışı, dostluğu, dayanışmayı, diyalogu, işbirliğini ve s. sağlamaktır.

Bu bağlamda, Azerbaycan Cumhuriyetinin Portekiz Cumhuriyeti ile de siyasi, diplomatik ve ekonomik-ticaret, spor, kültür vb. alanlarda karşılıklı ilişkilerin olumlu bir içeriği ve özü vardır.

Azerbaycan ve Portekiz arasındaki kültürlerarası diyalog tarihine dikkatle bakarsak, bu ilişkilerin eski zamanlara, 15. - 16. yüzyıllara kadar uzandığını görebiliriz. Aynı zamanda bu ilişkiler, Azerbaycan'ın bağımsızlığını kazanmasından bu yana geçen 30 yılda güçlendi ve bugün de gelişmeye devam ediyor.

Böylece, biz “Eski Tarihten Günümüze Çokkültürlük Bağlamında Azerbaycan – Portekiz İlişkileri” makalesinde, modern çağın Yeni Dünya Düzeninin fikirlerini çok takdir ediyor ve Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti ve Portekiz Cumhuriyeti'nin devletlerarası işbirliğini, kültürlerarası diyalog

ilişkilerini ve geniş kapsamlı ilişkileri analiz etmeyi ve değerlendirmeyi uygun görüyoruz. Konunun bilimsel olarak araştırılması için yeterli kaynak ve malzeme var ve bu makale ile iki halk ve devlet arasındaki dostluk ve dayanışma fikirlerini bilimsel olarak doğrulandığına inanıyoruz.

Anahtar Kelimeler *:* Azerbaycan, Portekiz, çokkültürlük, tarih, dostluk, dayanışma

Abstract

It is already confirmed and accepted fact that among the countries with significant power in the Caspian-Black Sea basin and the South Caucasus region, the dynamics of geopolitical and geo-economic development of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the heritage of identity based on historical millennia has always caused echoes throughout the world and this day is also in focus.

The intercultural dialogue, as well as the feelings of tolerance stemming from the national ideology of Azerbaijanism of the people of Azerbaijan, are preserved even in the conditions of complex globalization, and the great leader of our nation, the historical personality Heydar Aliyev, based on historical experience and applied in political management, is the main priority area in the state management policy implemented by the President of our country, Mr. Ilham Aliyev. is evaluated and developed. The main goal of this dynamic program - the political program of the society's philosophy of life - is to achieve peace, friendship, solidarity, dialogue and cooperation between the peoples and states of the world.

In this regard, the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Republic of Portuguese have political, diplomatic, as well as economic-trade, sports, culture, etc. mutual relations in the fields have a positive content and essence.

If we take a careful look at the history of intercultural dialogue between Azerbaijan and Portugal, we can witness that these relations go back to ancient times, to the 15th and 16th centuries. At the same time, these relations have strengthened in the last 30 years since Azerbaijan gained independence and are still developing today.

Thus, in the article “Azerbaijan – Portuguese Relations in the Context of Multiculturalism from Ancient History to the Present”, we highly appreciate the ideas of the New World Order of the modern age and consider it appropriate to analyze and evaluate the interstate cooperation, intercultural dialogue relations and wide-ranging relations of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Portuguese Republic. There are sufficient resources and materials for scientific research of the subject, and we believe that this article scientifically confirms the ideas of friendship and solidarity between the two peoples and the state.

Keywords: Azerbaijan, Portuguese, multiculturalism, history, friendship, Solidarity

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Emerging Adulthood in Russia: Class and Educational Disparities

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Abstract

Emerging adulthood represents a distinct developmental stage between adolescence and early adulthood, when individuals transition to their adult roles and perceive their life as a time for identity exploration, experimentation, possibilities, and self-focus. Prior research has questioned the applicability of the emerging adulthood concept for people without college degree and lower socio-economic statuses. This paper adds to this debate. We measure emerging adulthood, using Inventory of the Dimensions of Emerging Adulthood (IDEA) among 2177 Russian young people, 24-26 years old that participated in the tenth wave of Russian Longitudinal Panel Study of Educational and Occupational Trajectories (TrEC) in Autumn 2021. We demonstrate that more than a half of participants feel themselves as emerging adults. Participants with high socioeconomic status (whose mothers have high education), college educated young people and participants with greater subjective familial wellbeing score higher on IDEA. Further, being female, non-married or not having kids are related to a bigger IDEA score. Findings confirm that emerging adulthood exists not only in the USA, where this concept was originally coined, and the other highly economically developed countries. Moreover, it is applicable to representatives of various socio-economic statuses and educational backgrounds. However, it is more intensively manifested among more socially privileged young people.

Keywords emerging adulthood, emerging adults, youth, socioeconomic status, material wellbeing, class, education

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Dil Eğitiminde Sibernetik Öğrenme Modelinin Önemi ve Uygulanması

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Öz

Sibernetik öğrenme teorisi, öğrenme etkinliklerinde öğrenmenin doğrudan gözlemlenemeyen içsel bir süreç olduğunu ve belirli bir duruma bağlı yetenekteki bir değişiklik olduğunu öne sürer. Öğrenme etkinliklerinde içsel olarak işleme potansiyeline sahip dışsal yollar olarak öğrenmede dokuz aşama vardır. Bunlar dikkat çekme, öğrenme hedeflerini öğrencilere bildirme, öğrenme faaliyetlerinde anıları canlandırma, uyarıcı materyal sağlama, ders verme, çalışmayı teşvik etme, bilgilendirici geri bildirim verme, performans çalışmasını değerlendirme, incelemeyi geliştirme ve öğrenmeyi aktarmadır. Bu sibernetik öğrenme teorisinin üstünlüğü, sürece yönelik düşünme biçiminin daha belirgin olması, bilginin sunumunun ekonomik yönleriyle buluşması, öğrenme yeteneklerinin daha eksiksiz sunulabilmesi, tüm öğrenme etkinliklerinin ulaşılacak hedeflere yönelik olmasıdır. Öğrenmenin gerçek yaşam ortamına aktarılması, öğrenme kontrolü, her bireyin ritmine uygun olarak, geri bildirim, elde edilen performans seviyesinin beklenen performansa kıyasla açık bir şekilde işaretlerini verir. Çalışmamızda bu bilgilerin ışığında Sibernetik Öğrenme Modelinin dil eğitiminde önemi ve uygulanabilirliği incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sibernetik Öğrenme Modeli, Dil Eğitimi, Mobil Öğrenme, Eğitim Yönetimi

The application of e-commerce tools in sell-buy transactions of chosen products from coffee waste in Europe and Asia

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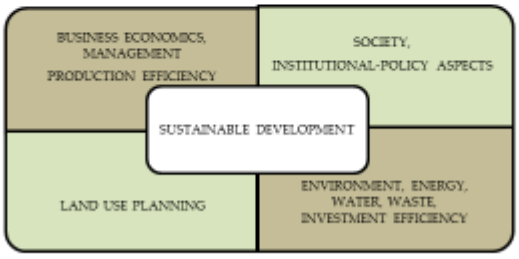
Plan of the presentation

- Introduction
- The main goal of the presentation
- Scientific hypothesis
- Material and Methods
- Results and Conclusions

A few words on circular economy …

The idea of a bio-circular economy involves **closing the life cycle of a product to direct the economy** to the tracks of sustainable development. The European Commission adopted measures to improve the action plan towards a sustainable bio-economy. The plan contains proposals for creating a market for secondary raw materials, indicating tools for increasing the quality of secondary raw materials, and the activities in the field of plastics, bio-products, demolition waste, construction waste, food waste.

Figure 2. Multidimentional and interdisciplinary aspects of sustainable development



Source: Wojdalski, J., Nibnikowski, R., Krajewski, K., Żelaziński, T., 2018, p. 22.

A few words on e-commerce …

E-commerce means selling a product or service **electronically over the Internet** (Mohapatra, 2013). E-commerce is the process of buying and selling through a computer or smartphone. This multi-channel strategy is widely popular, especially as mobile commerce becomes more prevalent with the advent of new technologies (Drew, 2003).

For companies or individuals, if the purchase of products or services is done remotely, **payment is also made online**, through an electronic transaction. E-commerce is available around the clock, unlike traditional commerce.

In practice, a cyber shopper goes through almost **the same buying process as when visiting a physical store.** He/she searches for product information and compares prices using a search engine.

Different kinds of the e-commerce tools

E-commerce tools are pieces of software such as: a) apps, b) platforms, c) plug-ins, that help business owners manage their online stores.

The e-commerce tools simplify, organize and automate the processes of launching and developing an e-commerce store, f. ex.: website builders, inventory management software, analytics tools.

Tools for building and hosting an online store: are building blocks of any online store. E-commerce platforms offer tools like website builders, which help to create an aesthetically pleasing online store, and web hosting, which allows customers to access and shop on the site (Metzger, 2004).

Analytics tools: help online stores determine what works and what doesn't. Tools such as Google Analytics track metrics such as key performance indicators (KPIs) and provide insight into profitability. SEO analytics can help understand how to drive more traffic to an e-commerce store by boosting search engine rankings and visibility.

Different kinds of e-commerce tools

Day-to-day tools: help organize the day-to-day business operations of a store, such as making sure that internal business operations are performed along with organizational needs.

Marketing tools: help e-commerce sites identify the brand, increase traffic and turn potential customers into repeat customers. With the right marketing tools, online businesses can track campaign effectiveness, automate content creation, and maintain relationships with online shoppers through email, social media, and even a dedicated blog (Mohd Satar, 2019).

Advantages of the e-commerce

E-commerce offers many advantages to a buyer and to a seller (Lin, 2012).

1. **E-commerce can extend the marketing of its products** far beyond the country, which provides more potential customers for sellers.
2. **E-commerce stores have lower operating costs** than conventional stores.
3. E-commerce stores **need less staff or space to function**.
4. **E-commerce offers competitive prices** while providing very good profitability.
5. **It is easier to manage the inventory in an online retailer** than in a physical business. E-commerce inventory management is less tedious, which, again, reduces operating and inventory costs for e-sellers.

Disadvantages of the e-commerce

E-commerce has a few drawbacks (Mann, 2011) such as:

1. **Consumers are very well informed** and don't shy away from attracting competitors. This tends to drive down margins, which can influence profitability of a business.
2. Even though most e-commerce stores **are available by mail or phone**, have a multi-channel strategy and have a social media presence, **many consumers regret the lack of contact while shopping online**.
3. **Getting personalized information online is much more difficult** than in-store. For online commerce to work, a good technical infrastructure will definitely be needed.
4. **The fear of becoming a victim of hackers** is one of the major drawbacks of e-commerce.
5. E-commerce can also hold back the most rushed customers.
6. Delivery services are becoming increasingly competitive and now offer 24-hour or 48-hour options. This is an opportunity for any e-commerce business that wants to retain its customer base quickly.

Introduction to the problem

- **The use of e-commerce tools is ever-present** due to continuous process of improving the quality standards, complying with procedures, introduction of modern production technology and large number of actors competing for customers.
- There is a need to conduct **multi-step quantitative and qualitative research**, in which **systematic identification and evaluation of eco-efficiency in different production activities.**

The main goal

- The main goal of the research is **to present the use of e-commerce tools in sell-buy transactions of chosen products from coffee waste. These practical business examples demonstrates the possibility of introducing a bio-circular economy on a large scale in Europe and Asia.**
- The results can used by state institutions by implementing policy of bio-circular economy in different production activities, f. ex. biomass, bioenergy, feeds, supplements and medicines to fight obesity and diabetes, cosmetics, in chosen countries.

Scientific hipothesis

Hypothesis 1:

It is possible to generate new value chains for products from coffee waste with e-commerce tools.

Hypothesis 2:

Coffee waste from linear processes can be used as a raw material input in other production by creating complex and branching production systems in on-line stores.

Material and methods

- The primary material for the study were literature search, desk research on papers devoted to line production and processing solutions on coffee waste, as well as interviews
- Qualitative and quantitative methods were used.
- **Descriptive and comparative data analysis**, supplemented with **graphical presentation** of the results in the form of tables and graphs, was carried out.

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Ortaokul Öğrencilerinin 21. Yüzyıl Becerilerinin İncelenmesi

Examining the 21st Century Skills of Secondary School Students

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Öz

Dünyada bilgi, değişim ve dönüşümün çağı olarak tanımlanan 21. yüzyıl, bireylere teknolojinin etkisini hayatlarının her alanında hissettirmektedir. Bireylerin 21. Yüzyıldaki diğer hiçbir çağda olmayan bu hızlı ve aktif sürece uyum sağlaması, bilgiye erişmesi, bilginin niteliğini değerlendirmesi, yorumlayarak ifade etmesi, kendi yaşamlarında uygulaması ve üretken olması için sürekli çaba göstermesi gerekmektedir. Bunun için yetkinliğini artıracak becerileri edinmesi önemlidir. 21. yüzyıl becerileri bireylerin iş, akademik, sosyal, kültürel hayatlarında bu çağın gereksinimlerine uygun olan ve yaşamlarını kolaylaştıran becerilerdir. Bu çağda elde ettiği bilgiyi eleştirerek anlamlandıran, analiz eden, sorgulayan, bilgi kaynaklarını karşılaştırarak doğru kararlar alan, karşılaştığı problemlere yaratıcı çözümler üreten, etkili iletişim kuran, tasarlayan, üreten bireylerin bu çağda başarılı ve mutlu olacağı düşünülmektedir. Bireylerin sahip olmaları gereken 21. Yüzyıl becerilerinin neler olduğunun yanında yeterlik düzeyinin de ne kadar olduğu önemlidir. Bunun için de eğitim süreçlerinin en alt düzeyinden başlanarak bu becerilerin öğrencilere kazandırılması, var olan beceri düzeylerinin belirlenmesi gerekmektedir. Bu çalışmada ortaokul öğrencilerinin 21. yüzyıl beceri düzeylerinin belirlenmesi, bu becerilerin cinsiyet, sınıf düzeyi, anne ve baba eğitim durumu değişkenlerine göre incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmada random örnekleme yöntemi tercih edilmiştir. Araştırmanın örneklemini 2021-2022 öğretim yılı ikinci yarıyılında Sivas il merkezinde bulunan ortaokullarda öğrenim gören 173 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Verilerin elde edilmesinde Mete (2021) tarafından geliştirilen *"Ortaokul Öğrencilerine Yönelik 21. Yüzyıl Becerileri Ölçeği"*nden yararlanılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde betimsel istatistiklerden frekans tabloları, aritmetik ortalama ve standart sapma; parametrik istatistiksel yöntemlerden bağımsız örnekler t testi ve tek yönlü varyans

analizi (Oneway ANOVA) kullanılmıştır. Yapılan t testi sonucunda, ortaokul öğrencilerinin 21. Yüzyıl becerilerinin cinsiyete göre anlamlı bir farklılık göstermediği belirlenmiştir. ANOVA sonucunda ise ortaokul öğrencilerinin 21. Yüzyıl becerilerinin öğrenim görülen sınıf düzeyine göre anlamlı bir farklılık gösterdiği; beşinci sınıf öğrencilerinin 21. Yüzyıl becerilerinin sekizinci sınıf öğrencilerine göre anlamlı düzeyde daha yüksek olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Bununla birlikte, ortaokul öğrencilerinin 21. Yüzyıl becerilerinin annenin ve babanın eğitim düzeyine göre ise istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılık göstermediği tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: 21. Yüzyıl Becerileri, Ortaokul, Öğrenci

Abstract

The 21st century, which is defined as the age of information, change and transformation in the world, makes individuals feel the impact of technology in every aspect of their lives. Individuals need to adapt to this fast and active process in the 21st century, which is not seen in any other era, to access information. to evaluate the quality of information, to interpret and express it, to apply it in their own lives and to make continuous efforts to be productive. For this, it is important to acquire skills that will increase your competence. 21st century skills are the skills that are suitable for the needs of this age in the business, academic, social and cultural lives of individuals and make their lives easier. In this age, it is thought that individuals who criticize, analyze, question, make right decisions by comparing information sources, produce creative solutions to the problems they encounter, communicate effectively, design and produce will be successful and happy in this age. In addition to the 21st century skills that individuals should have, it is also important how much the level of competence is. For this, starting from the lowest level of the education process, these skills should be gained to the students and the existing skill levels should be determined. In this study, it was aimed to determine the 21st century skill levels of secondary school students and to examine these skills according to the variables of gender, class level, and parental education status. Random sampling method was preferred in the study. The sample of the research consists of 173 students studying in secondary schools in Sivas city center in the second semester of the 2021-2022 academic year. The "21st Century Skills Scale for Secondary School Students" developed by Mete (2021) was used to collect the data. Frequency tables, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, independent samples t-test and one-way analysis of variance (Oneway ANOVA) were used as statistical methods. As a result of the t test, it was determined that the 21st century skills of secondary school students did not show a significant difference according to gender. As a result of ANOVA, it was found that the 21st century skills of secondary school students differed significantly according to the level of education; It was concluded that the 21st century skills of the fifth grade students were significantly higher than those of the eighth grade students. However, it was determined that the 21st century skills of secondary school students did not show a statistically significant difference according to the education level of the mother and father.

Keywords: 21st Century Skills, Secondary School, Student

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Polityka bezpieczeństwa IT, obowiązek czy strategia?

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W niniejszym artykule przedstawiono wybrane zagadnienia dotyczące zasad tworzenia polityki bezpieczeństwa IT w organizacji. Wskazano poszczególne kroki do prawidłowego jej wdrożenia. Celem artykułu jest zwrócenie uwagi na dokumenty IT, procedury tworzące spójny i niezbędny dokument w organizacji. Dokonano przeglądu literatury w przedmiotowym zakresie. Szereg badań wskazuje, że polityka bezpieczeństwa w organizacji to obecnie podstawowy dokument, jednak nie jedyny a jeden z wielu ukierunkowanych w celu zabezpieczenia zasobów firmy, ważniejszy niż jej produkt finalny.

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Nâzım Hikmet'in "Putları Yıkıyoruz" Kampanyası Çerçevesinde Mehmet Emin Eleştirisi

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Öz

"Putları Yıkıyoruz" başlığı altında *Resimli Ay*'da Haziran 1929'da bir kampanya başlatan Nâzım Hikmet, Abdülhak Hâmit'ten sonra *Mehmet Emin putunu* yıkmaya girişir. O, Mehmet Emin'in "millî şairlik", "Türk şairliği" şeklinde nitelenmesine karşı çıkar. Onun millî şair olmadığını, Türk şairliği sıfatının da yanlış olduğunu söyler. Nâzım Hikmet'in değerlendirmesiyle Mehmet Emin, dili/Türkçeyi bile doğru ve iyi kullanamayan biridir. Millî şair olmak için gerekli şartları da yerine getirememiştir. II. Abdülhamit dönemi baskılarına karşı çıkmamış, Türk halkının emperyalizme karşı verdiği savaşı ifade edememiş, zihinlerde kalan eserler verememiştir. Bu gerekçelerle ona millî şair, Türk şairliği sıfatlarıyla yaklaşmanın yanlış olduğunu dile getiren Nâzım Hikmet, Mehmet Emin'e yüklenen anlamı yıkmak ister.

Anahtar kelimeler: Nâzım Hikmet, "Putları Yıkıyoruz", Mehmet Emin, *Resimli Ay*, eleştiri.

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Old Town in Warsaw and Auschwitz-Birkenau. German Nazi Concentration and Extermination Camp (1940-1945) as examples of UNESCO's unique cultural heritage/ Stare Miasto w Warszawie i Auschwitz-Birkenau. Niemiecki nazistowski obóz koncentracyjny i zagłady (1940-1945) jako przykłady wyjątkowego dziedzictwa kulturowego UNESCO

Mgr Aldona PLOCH

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Niniejsza publikacja poświęcona jest problematyce światowego dziedzictwa kulturowego i przyrodniczego, które w swojej wyjątkowości odbiega od wytycznych zawartych w Konwencji o ochronie światowego dziedzictwa kulturowego i naturalnego. Wskazane są dwa przykłady: Stare Miasto w Warszawie i Auschwitz-Birkenau. Niemiecki nazistowski obóz koncentracyjny i zagłady (1940-1945), które łamią przyjęte kryteria, ale jednocześnie prowokują do refleksji nad historyczną i emocjonalną wartością obiektów zaliczanych do światowego dziedzictwa.

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Naxçıvan Pegıonunda Xalçaçılıq Terminlərinin Qars Şıvələrı Ilə Müqayisəli Təhlili

Carpet Makıng In Nakhchıvan Pegıon Terms Compared Wıth The Gars Languages Analysıs

Ковроткачество В Нахчивани Регионˇ Термины В Сравнении С Языками Гаров Анализ

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Naxçıvan və Qars bölgəsində yaşayan insanlar tarix boyu bir – biri ilə sıx əlaqədə olmuşlar. Buna görə də hər iki bölgənin şivələrində oxşar cəhətlər mövcuddur. Bu oxşarlıqları nəzərə alaraq məqaləmizdə Naxçıvan və Qars şivələrində işlənən xalça adlarından bəhs etmişik. İstər Naxçıvan Muxtar Respublikasında, istərsə də Anadolunun Qars bölgəsində xalçaçılıq sənəti lap qədimlərdən inkişaf etmiş və indi də inkişaf etməkdədir. Bu sahə ilə bağlı çoxlu xalçaçılıq leksikası yaranmışdır. Ona görə də hər iki şivədə işlənən xalçalara verilmiş adların maraqlı xüsusiyyətləri var. Bu leksemlərin bəziləri digər dialekt və şivələrdə işlənən xalçaçılıq leksemləri ilə müqayisəli şəkildə araşdırılmışdır. Hər iki bölgədə işlənən leksemlər oxşar və fərqli xüsusiyyətlərə malikdir. Müqayisəli təhlillər zamanı maraqlı nəticələr əldə olunmuşdur.

Açar sözlər: *Naxçıvan, Qars, dialekt və şivə, xalçaçılıq sənəti, xalça adları*

Abstract

People living Nakhchivan and Gars regions possessed close relationship in the course of history. Therefore, similar aspects exist in both region accent. Taking into account these similarities we dealt with carpet names used in Nakhchivan and Gars accents in the article. Either in the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic or Gars region of Anadolu carpet making art developed from the ancient time and is developing at present as well. Many carpet making lexics connected with this branch were formed. Therefore names given to carpets used in both accents have interesting peculiarities. Some of these lexems were searched comparatively with carpet making lexemes used in other dialects and accents. Lexemes used in both regions possess similar and different peculiarities. Interesting were got during comporative analysis.

Keywords: Nakhchivan, Gars, dialect and accent, carpet making, carpet names

Люди, живущие в Нахчыванской и Карской регионах, исторически были в тесном контакте. Следовательно между двумя говорами обоих регионов существуют определеные сходства. Учитывая это, мы рассматривали схожие и отличителбтые черты в названиях ковров, употребляемых в говорах Нахчывана и Карса. Ковроткачество в Нахчыванской Автономной Республике и в Карском районе Анатолии издревле разивалось параллельно и продолжает развиваться. В соседних говорах существует множество специальных слов по етой сфере. Установлено, что в названиях ковров в обоих говорах имеют интересные особенности. Никоторые из етих лексем сравнивались с лексемами ковроткачества, используемыми в других диалектах и говорах. Лексемы, используемые в обоих регионах, имеют схожие и отличителбные черты. Сравнительный анализ дал интересные результаты.

Ключевые слова: Нахчыван, Карс, диалект и говоры, ковроткачество, названия ковров.

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Matematiksel Notasyon ve Formal İfadeler Yardımıyla Oluşturulan Soruların ve Bağlamsal İfadelerle İlişkilendirilerek Hazırlanan Soruların Öğrenci Başarısına Etkisi

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Öz

Bu araştırmanın amacı, matematik sorularının bağlamsal durumlarla ilişkilendirilerek hazırlanmasının, matematiksel notasyon ve formal ifadeler kullanılarak hazırlanmasına göre öğrenci başarısında nasıl bir etkiye sebep olacağını incelemektir.

2020/2021 eğitim öğretim yılında Trabzon ili Ortahisar ilçesinde yer alan iki farklı özel eğitim kurumunda yer alan 8.sınıf olan 40 öğrenci üzerinde yapılmıştır. Çalışmada veri toplama aracı olarak 28 soruluk eşitsizlik testi uygulanmıştır. Bu test matematiksel notasyon ve formal ifadeler yardımıyla hazırlanan 14 soru ile bağlamsal durumlarla ilişkilendirilerek hazırlanan 14 sorudan oluşmaktadır. Deneysel çalışma yapılarak öğrencilere verilen sürede çözmeleri istenmiştir. Çalışmadan elde edilen sonuca göre öğrencilerin bağlamsal durumlarla ilişkilendirilmiş matematik sorularını daha iyi çözdükleri, başarılarına daha çok etki sağladığı sonucuna varılmıştır. Ayrıca matematiği öğrenciye sunarken günlük hayattan, yaşamdan ilişkilendirerek sunmak öğrencinin bilişsel düşünmesini geliştireceğini, günlük hayattaki bilgilerini matematik sorularında transfer ederek daha iyi öğrenme sağlanacağı sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Matematiğin Günlük Hayata Transferi, Günlük Hayat Problemleri, Matematiksel Notasyon ve Formal İfadeli Matematik Problemleri, Matematik Başarısı, Eşitsizlik.

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Dünyanın Poetik Dərki Uşaq Ədəbiyyatından Başlayır

Poetic understanding of the World starts from Children's literature

Dünya Şirsel Anlayışı Çocuk Edebiyatından Başlar

Поэтическое Понимание Мира Начинается С Детской Литературы

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Xülasə

Bu elmi məqalədə uşaq və gənclərin mənəvi tərbiyəsinin formalaşmasında, dünyagörüşünün genişlənməsində azərbaycançılıq ideologiyası baxımdan, uşaq ədəbiyyatının ən yeni metodologiyaya uyğun azərbaycançılıq məfkurəsi istiqamətində öyrənilməsi günümüzün vacib məsələləri kimi qarşıya qoyulmuşdur. Beləki respublikamızın ən böyük strateji xətti olan təhsilimiz bu gün dünya ölkələri sisteminə inteqrasiya etməsi bu sistemin yeni standartlar əsasında qurulması, ali məktəblərdə təhsilin məzmun baxımından yeniləşməsini tələb edir. Məhz bu tələblərə cavab verə bilən mütəxəssislər hazırlamaq üçün şübhəsiz ki, ali məktəblərdə tədris planı, proqramlar, dərslik, dərs vəsaitləri tədrisə köməkçi metodik vəsaitlər yenidən işlənməli həm tədris metodiki, həmdə elmi nəzəri baxımdan onların səviyyəsi günün tələbləri səvyyəsində qurulmalıdır. Bu baxımdan yanaşılaraq deyə bilərik ki, uşaqlar üçün yazılan əsərlər həcmcə azlıq təşkil etsə də, ümumilikdə uşaq psixologiyasını düzgün anlayan, onu istədiyi məcraya yönəltməyi bacaran, saf uşaq şüurunda mütərəqqi, pedaqoji tərbiyənin əsasını anlatmaq baxımından, dəyərli bədii nümunələr yazılır.

Apardığımız araşdırmada ədəbi irsə yeni çağdaş milli təfəkkür müstəvisində, zamanın tələbinə uyğun olaraq təhlilər edilmişdir. Uşaq ədəbiyyatının tədrisi ənənəvi materiallarla yanaşı, həm də bu sahədə əldə olunan son elmi nailiyyətlər tələbatcılara necə çatdırılır? Bu gün uşağın daxili duyğularını, sevincini, əzablarını, psixoloji-ruhi yaşantılarını bütöv şəkildə ortaya qoyan əsərlərə ehtiyacımız cox böyükdür.(8, s.43) Bu problem bütün dövrlərdə olduğu kimi, bu gün də aktual olaraq qalmaqdadır. Uşaq ədəbiyyatının keçdiyi yol, inkişaf qanunauyğunluğu, mövzu və problem dairəsi haqqında çox bəhs edilib. Bəs çağdaş uşaq ədəbiyyatının problemləri, mövzu dairəsi nədir, hansılardır?

Acar sözlər: Azərbaycan, tədris, təhsil, metodika, uşaq ədəbiyyatı,

Abstract

In this scientific article, the study of children's literature in accordance with the latest methodology in the direction of the ideology of Azerbaijaniism in the formation of the spiritual education of children and youth, and the expansion of their worldview, from the point of view of the ideology of Azerbaijaniism, has been put forward as important issues of today. So, the integration of our education, which is the biggest strategic line of our republic, into the system of the world countries today requires the establishment of this system on the basis of new standards, and the renewal of education in higher schools in terms of content. In order to prepare specialists who can meet these requirements, the curriculum, programs, textbooks, and teaching aids in higher schools must be reworked, both from a teaching methodical and scientific theoretical point of view. Approached from this point of view, we can say that although the works written for children are a minority in volume, in general, valuable artistic examples are written in terms of explaining the basis of progressive, pedagogical education in the mind of a pure child, which correctly understands child psychology, is able to direct it in the desired direction.

In our research, the literary heritage was analyzed at the level of modern national thinking, according to the requirements of the time. How to teach children's literature along with traditional materials, but also the latest scientific achievements in this field are delivered to the students? Today, we have a great need for works that reveal the child's inner emotions, joys, sufferings, and psychological-spiritual experiences as a whole. Much has been said about the path of children's literature, the regularity of development, the subject and the scope of problems. But what are the problems and scope of contemporary children's literature?

Keywords: Azerbaijan, teaching, education, methodology, children's literature

Öz

Bu bilimsel makalede, çocukların ve gençlerin manevi eğitimlerinin teşekkülünde Azerbaycanlılık ideolojisi doğrultusunda en son metodolojiye göre çocuk edebiyatının incelenmesi ve dünya görüşlerinin genişletilmesi, Azerbaycancılık ideolojisi, günümüzün önemli sorunları olarak ortaya konulmuştur. Bu nedenle cumhuriyetimizin en büyük stratejik çizgisi olan eğitimimizin bugün dünya ülkeleri sistemine entegrasyonu, bu sistemin yeni standartlar temelinde kurulmasını ve yüksekokullarda eğitimin içerik. Bu gereksinimleri karşılayabilecek uzmanların yetiştirilebilmesi için, yüksek okullardaki öğretim planı, programlar, ders kitapları ve öğretim yardımcıları hem öğretim metodolojisi hem de bilimsel teori açısından yeniden düzenlenmeli, seviyeleri belirlenmelidir. mevcut gereksinimlerin. Bu açıdan yaklaşıldığında, çocuklar için yazılan eserler cilt olarak azınlıkta kalsa da genel olarak saf bir çocuğun zihninde ilerici, pedagojik eğitimin temellerini açıklamak açısından değerli sanatsal örnekler yazıldığını söyleyebiliriz. Cocuk psikolojisini doğru anlayan, onu istenilen yöne yönlendirebilen.

Araştırmamızda edebî miras, çağın gereklerine göre çağdaş millî düşünce düzeyinde tahlil edilmiştir. Geleneksel materyallerle birlikte çocuk edebiyatı nasıl öğretilir, aynı zamanda bu alandaki en son bilimsel başarılar öğrencilere nasıl aktarılır? Bugün çocuğun içsel duygularını, sevinçlerini, acılarını, psikolojik-ruhsal deneyimlerini bir bütün olarak ortaya koyan eserlere büyük ihtiyacımız var. Çocuk edebiyatının izlediği yol, gelişimin düzenliliği, sorunların konusu ve kapsamı hakkında çok şey söylendi. Fakat çağdaş çocuk edebiyatının sorunları ve kapsamı nelerdir?

Anahtar kelimeler: Azerbaycan, öğretim, eğitim, metodoloji, çocuk edebiyatı,

Резюме

В данной научной статье изучение детской литературы в соответствии с новейшей методикой в направлении идеологии азербайджанства в формировании духовного воспитания детей и молодежи, расширения их мировоззрения, с точки зрения идеология азербайджанства, выдвигается в качестве важных вопросов современности. Итак, интеграция нашего образования, являющаяся крупнейшей стратегической линией нашей республики, в систему стран мира сегодня требует создания этой системы на основе новых стандартов, обновления образования в высшей школе в условиях содержание. Для подготовки специалистов, отвечающих этим требованиям, учебный план, программы, учебники, учебные пособия в высшей школе должны быть переработаны как с точки зрения методики обучения, так и с точки зрения научной теории, их уровень должен быть установлен на уровне текущих требований. Подойдя с этой точки зрения, можно сказать, что хотя произведения, написанные для детей, составляют по объему меньшинство, в целом ценные художественные образцы написаны в плане разъяснения основ прогрессивного, педагогического воспитания в сознании чистого ребенка, который правильно понимает детскую психологию, умеет направить ее в нужное русло.

В нашем исследовании литературное наследие анализировалось на уровне современного национального мышления, согласно требованиям времени. Как преподавать детскую литературу наряду с традиционными материалами, но и доносить до учащихся новейшие научные достижения в этой области? Сегодня у нас есть большая потребность в произведениях, раскрывающих внутренние переживания, радости, страдания ребенка, его психолого-духовные переживания в целом. Много сказано о пути детской литературы, закономерностях ее развития, предмете и проблематике. Но каковы проблемы и масштабы современной детской литературы?

Ключевые слова: Азербайджан, обучение, воспитание, методика, детская литература

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Inwestowanie w Warunkach Wysokiej Inflacji

Investing In A High Inflationary Environment

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Streszczenie

Celem artykuły jest dokonanie przeglądu i przedstawienie wniosków dotyczących możliwości inwestowania w warunkach wysokiej inflacji. W tekście znajduje się omówienie wybranych sposobów lokowania środków uwzględniających skutki inflacyjne. Rozważania koncentrują się na obligacjach indeksowanych inflacją, złocie inwestycyjnym, indywidualnych inwestycjach kapitałowych oraz akcjach spółek dywidendowych. W dalszej części zawarto konkluzje określające możliwości wyboru przez potencjalnego inwestora określonej opcji inwestycyjnej.

Słowa kluczowe: inflacja, inwestowanie, obligacje, złoto, spółki dywidendowe.

Abstract

The objective of this paper is to review and present the conclusions regarding the possibility of investing in conditions of high inflation. The text discusses selected ways of investing funds taking into account inflationary effects. Included considerations focus on inflation-indexed bonds, investment gold, individual equity investments and as well as dividend stocks. The latter part enumerate conclusions are drawn specifying the possibilities for a potential investor to choose a specific investment option.

Keywords: inflation, investing, bonds, gold, dividend companies.

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Ortaokul Öğrencilerinin Araştırma-Sorgulama Becerilerinin İncelenmesi

Examination of Secondary Students' Research-Inquiry Skills

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Öz

Küreselleşen dünyada bilgi ve bilginin yapısı sürekli bir atış ve değişim içindedir. Bunun sonucunda da bilgi değil bilgiye ulaşma yolları önem kazanmıştır. Bilgi toplumları; bilgiyi sürekli araştıran, inceleyen, sorgulayan bir yapıya sahiptir. Bunun sonucunda ise güncel gereksinimlere çözüm üretilmesine çalışılmaktadır. Çağın gereklerine uygun olarak bilgiyi kullanabilen beceriler kazanan bireylerin ortaya çıkan yeniliklere kolayca uyum sağlayabilen, yaratıcılığı gelişmiş, eleştirel düşünme becerilerini kullanan, araştıran, sorgulayan, problemleri analiz ederek çözüm sunan, kendi öğrenme süreçlerini yöneten, değişime esneklik gösteren, teknolojiyi kullanan, duygu ve düşüncelerini rahatlıkla ortaya koyan yeterliğe sahip olmaları beklenmektedir. Tüm eğitim kademelerinde farklı derslerde öğrencilere kazandırılması amaçlanan bu beceriler disiplinler açısından ortak beceriler olarak da tanımlanmaktadır. Araştırma-sorgulama becerileri bireylerin öğrenmek istedikleri herhangi bir konuya yönelik olarak doğru sorular sorma, yanıtları irdeleme, elde edilen bilgilerden yola çıkarak yeni bilgiler oluşturma, sonuçları ve deneyimleri başkalarına aktarma aşamalarından oluşmaktadır. Araştırma-sorgulama becerisinin temelleri ailede atılmakla birlikte bilimsel anlamda yönlendirilmesi okullarda atılmaktadır. Bunun için de en alt kademeden başlanarak bu becerinin geliştirilmesine ilişkin olarak farklı derslerde etkinliklerin planlanması gerekmektedir. Bu çalışmada ortaokul öğrencilerinin araştırma-sorgulama beceri düzeylerinin belirlenmesi, bu becerilerin cinsiyet, sınıf düzeyi, anne ve baba eğitim durumu değişkenlerine göre incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmada random örnekleme yöntemi tercih edilmiştir. Araştırmanın örneklemi 2021-2022 eğitim dönemi ikinci yarıyılında Sivas il merkezinde bulunan ortaokullara devam eden 179 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Verilerin elde

edilmesinde Ozan, Korkmaz ve Karamustafaoğlu (2016) tarafından geliştirilen *"Ortaokul Öğrencileri İçin Araştırma-Sorgulamaya Dönük Tutum Ölçeği"*nden yararlanılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde frekans tabloları, aritmetik ortalama ve standart sapma gibi betimsel istatistiklerin yanı sıra parametrik istatistiksel yöntemlerden bağımsız örnekler t testi ve tek yönlü varyans analizi (Oneway ANOVA) kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın bulgularına göre, ortaokul öğrencilerinin araştırma-sorgulama becerilerinin ve alt boyutlarının cinsiyete göre anlamlı bir farklılık göstermediği tespit edilmiştir. Sınıf düzeyine göre yapılan ANOVA sonucunda, beşinci sınıf öğrencilerinin araştırma-sorgulama becerilerinin altıncı, yedinci ve sekizinci sınıf öğrencilerine göre anlamlı düzeyde daha yüksek olduğu, alt boyutlarda da bu bulguya paralel anlamlı farklılıklar bulunduğu belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca ortaokul öğrencilerinin araştırma-sorgulama becerilerinin ve alt boyutlarının annenin ve babanın eğitim düzeyine göre istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılık göstermediği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Araştırma Sorgulama Becerileri, Ortaokul, Öğrenci

Abstract

In the globalizing world, knowledge and the structure of knowledge are in a constant flux and change. As a result, the ways of accessing information have gained importance instead of information. Information societies have a structure that constantly researches, examines and questions information. As a result, it is tried to produce solutions for current requirements. Individuals who acquire skills that can use information in accordance with the requirements of the age, can easily adapt to emerging innovations, have developed creativity, use their critical thinking skills, research, question, analyze problems, offer solutions, manage their own learning processes, show flexibility to change, use technology, feel and think easily. They are expected to have demonstrated competence. These skills, which are aimed to be acquired by students in different courses at all education levels, are also defined as common skills in terms of disciplines. Research-inquiry skills consist of asking the right questions about any subject that individuals want to learn, examining the answers, creating new information based on the information obtained, and transferring the results and experiences to others. Although the foundations of research-inquiry skills are laid in the family, scientific guidance is laid in schools. For this purpose, it is necessary to plan activities in different courses in order to develop this skill, starting from the lowest level. In this study, it was aimed to determine the inquiry skill levels of secondary school students and to examine these skills according to the variables of gender, grade level, mother and father educational status. Random sampling method was preferred in the study. The sample of the research consists of 179 students attending secondary schools in Sivas city center in the second semester of the 2021-2022 academic year. In order to obtain the data, the "Research-Inquiry-Oriented Attitude Scale for Secondary School Students" developed by Ozan, Korkmaz and Karamustafaoğlu (2016) was used. In the analysis of the data, descriptive statistics such as frequency tables, arithmetic mean and standard deviation, as well as independent samples t-test and one-way analysis of variance (Oneway ANOVA), which are parametric statistical methods,

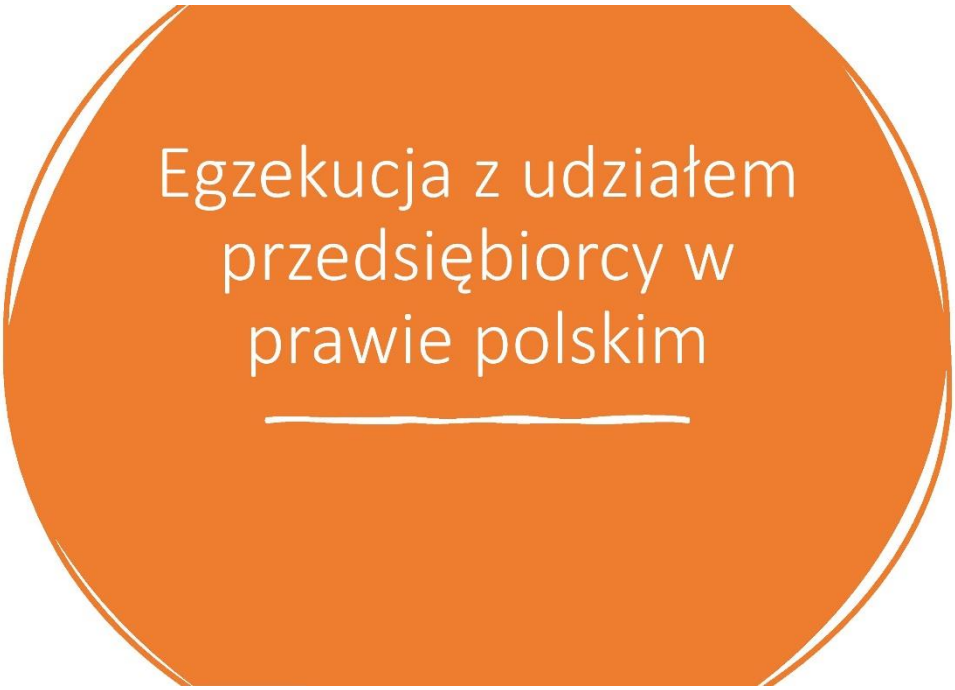
were used. According to the findings of the study, it was determined that the inquiry skills and sub-dimensions of secondary school students did not show a significant difference according to gender. As a result of the ANOVA conducted according to the grade level, it was determined that the inquiry skills of the fifth grade students were significantly higher than those of the sixth, seventh and eighth grade students, and there were significant differences in sub-dimensions in parallel with this finding. In addition, it was concluded that the inquiry skills and sub-dimensions of secondary school students did not show a statistically significant difference according to the education level of the mother and father.

Keywords: Research Inquiry Skills, Secondary School, Student

Egzekucja z udziałem przedsiębiorcy w prawie polskim

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Uwagi terminologiczne

- Art. 55(3). [Gospodarstwo rolne- definicja]
- *„Za gospodarstwo rolne uważa się grunty rolne wraz z gruntami leśnymi, budynkami lub ich częściami, urządzeniami i inwentarzem, jeżeli stanowią lub mogą stanowić zorganizowaną całość gospodarczą, oraz prawami związanymi z prowadzeniem gospodarstwa rolnego*". (art. 55(3) kc)

Art. 55(1). [Przedsiębiorstwo - definicja]

- *Przedsiębiorstwo jest zorganizowanym zespołem składników niematerialnych i materialnych przeznaczonym do prowadzenia działalności gospodarczej.*
- *Obejmuje ono w szczególności:*
- *1) oznaczenie indywidualizujące przedsiębiorstwo lub jego wyodrębnione części (nazwa przedsiębiorstwa);*
- *2) własność nieruchomości lub ruchomości, w tym urządzeń, materiałów, towarów i wyrobów, oraz inne prawa rzeczowe do nieruchomości lub ruchomości;*
- *3) prawa wynikające z umów najmu i dzierżawy nieruchomości lub ruchomości oraz prawa do korzystania z nieruchomości lub ruchomości wynikające z innych stosunków prawnych;*
- *4) wierzytelności, prawa z papierów wartościowych i środki pieniężne;*
- *5) koncesje, licencje i zezwolenia;*
- *6) patenty i inne prawa własności przemysłowej;*
- *7) majątkowe prawa autorskie i majątkowe prawa pokrewne;*
- *8) tajemnice przedsiębiorstwa;*
- *9) księgi i dokumenty związane z prowadzeniem działalności gospodarczej.*

Egzekucja z udziałem przedsiębiorcy – odrębności

- Przedsiębiorca jako specjalny podmiot, którego specyficzny charakter wymaga odmiennych uregulowań od zwykłego postępowania egzekucyjnego
- Szerszy zakres wyłączeń spod egzekucji – art. 1061 kpc
- Próba zmniejszenia obciążeń wynikających z egzekucji wobec podmiotów szczególnie wrażliwych
- Wprowadzenie odrębnych sposób egzekucji – przez zarząd przymusowy i przez sprzedaż przedsiębiorstwa lub gospodarstwa rolnego

Wybrane odrębności egzekucji z udziałem przedsiębiorców

- Wniosek egzekucyjny musi dokładnie określić przedsiębiorstwo lub gospodarstwo rolne albo ich części (art. 1064(2) kpc jako lex specialis do art. 799 kpc) – dokładny adres, wskazanie sądu rejestrowego oraz sprecyzowanie składniki majątku=> zawieszenie egzekucji z części majątku jako rozwiązanie pośrednie (art. 799 par. 2 kpc)
- Możliwość żądania zwolnienia konkretnej rzeczy (należącej do przedsiębiorstwo) wskazując zaspokojenie roszczenia z innych składników, z których jest to możliwe=> zwrot niedookreślony, inaczej niż np. przy egzekucji alimentów i wysoce sformalizowana procedura
- Konieczność przedłożenia informacji od komornika o wszystkich prowadzonych postepowaniach prowadzonych przeciwko dłużnikowi z mienia wchodzącego w skład przedsiębiorstwa/gospodarstwa rolnego (art. 1064 (2) par. 2 kpc)

Egzekucja przez zarząd przymusowy

- Możliwa wyłącznie przeciwko dłużnikowi prowadzącemu działalność gospodarczą w formie przedsiębiorstwa lub gospodarstwa rolnego
- Nie dotyczy uzyskiwania dochodu z innych form (np. najem prywatny – patrz interpretacja Dyrektora Izby Skarbowej w Katowicach z dnia 15.07.2015 r. o nr IBPB-2-2/4511-41/15/JG)
- Może dotyczyć zarówno całości przedsiębiorstwa/ gospodarstwa rolnego jak i jego części
- Organem prowadzącym jest sąd, a nie komornik sądowy
- Zastosowanie mają odpowiednio przepisy o zarządzie w toku egzekucji z nieruchomości – np. art. 931, 933, 935, 937, 939 940 i 941 kpc
- Zarządca musi być osoba posiadająca licencję doradcy restrukturyzacyjnego=> na zgodny wniosek obu stron albo sąd samodzielnie wyznacza

Skutek zarządu przymusowego

- Prowadzenie przedsiębiorstwa/ gospodarstwa rolnego przez wyznaczonego przez sąd zarządcę
- Umorzenie prowadzonych dotychczas egzekucji świadczeń pieniężnych (skutek ten nie dotyczy egzekucji świadczeń niepieniężnych)=> wyłączność zarządu – ale wyjątek przewiduje art. 1064(12) par. 2 kpc
- Może być ustanowiony również w toku postępowania zabezpieczającego
- Sąd prowadzący składa z urzędu wniosek o wpis do sądu wieczystoksięgowego wzmianki o ustanowieniu zarządu
- Nieważność czynności prawnych dłużnika dotyczących przedmiotów objętych zarządem

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Specifics of Bektashism in Albania, its role in cultural and historical terms and as a tool for the formation of the Albanian national identity in the XIX and XX centuries"

Slaveya NEDELCHEVA

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Abstract

The report will examine the specifics of Bektashism in Albania in cultural and historical terms and its role as an instrument for the formation of the Albanian national identity in the 19th and 20th centuries. The heterodoxy and the tendency of assimilating outside elements allowed Bektashism to fully integrate Albanian nationalism into its doctrine, which made it extremely popular in Albania. Bektashism is perceived as the purest expression of Albanian religiosity and conservatism of Albanian traditions, to the point of being considered the "national religion of the Albanians".

Naim Frasheri's work and activities place him at the forefront of the vanguard of the Albanian revival. The role and significance of his literary and political activity in the development of Albanian culture and the national movement of Albanians will also be explored in the presentation.

Heterodox religious movements, such as the mystical Islamic order of the Bektashi, are crucial to understanding the history of religions in Southeastern Europe. Bektashism in Albania deserves special attention in view of its role in the development of the Albanian literary tradition and the formation of the national identity of the Albanians.

Keywords: Bektashism, Albania, Naim Frasheri, Albanian literature, Albanian national movement

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İlköğretim Matematik Öğretmen Adaylarının Eşitsizlikler Konusundaki Öğrenci Hata ve Yanılgılarını Gidermede Kullandıkları Öğretimsel Stratejilerin Belirlenmesi

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Öz

Eşitsizlikler konusu, temel ve ileri düzeydeki birçok matematiksel kavramın anlaşılmasına temel oluşturması bakımından ve günlük hayat ile direkt ilişkili olmasından dolayı matematiğin öğrenilmesi ve öğretilmesi için büyük önem taşımaktadır. Ancak bu duruma rağmen, eşitsizlikler konusunda yapılan çalışmalar incelendiğinde öğrencilerin bu konuda yaygın şekilde birçok hata ve kavram yanılgısına sahip oldukları görülmektedir.

Öğrencilerin yaygın hatalarının ve yanılgılarının düzeltilebilmesi için, öncelikle öğretmenlerin bu hata ve yanılgıların farkında olması ve devamında ise uygun stratejilerle bunları düzetmesi gerekmektedir. Bu bağlamda bu çalışmada matematik öğretmen adaylarının eşitsizlikler konusunda yaygın öğrenci hatalarının veya yanılgılarının ne ölçüde farkında olduklarını ve bu hata veya yanılgıları gidermede ne tür öğretim stratejileri kullandıklarını belirlemek amaçlanmıştır.

Araştırmanın örneklemini bir devlet üniversitesinde son sınıfta okuyan ve çalışmaya gönüllü olarak katılan 40 ilköğretim matematik öğretmen adayı oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada nitel yaklaşıma dayalı durum çalışması yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın verileri araştırmacılar tarafından düzenlenen ve 10 açık uçlu sorudan oluşan bir anket formu kullanılarak toplanmıştır. Her bir açık uçlu soruda öğretmen adayına hatalı veya yanılgılı bir öğrenci cevabı verilerek, öğrencideki bu hata veya yanılgıyı nasıl düzelteceğini detaylı açıklaması istenmiştir. Öğretmen adaylarının anket formuna verdikleri yanıtlar içerik analizine tabi tutulmuştur.

Araştırmanın sonunda, öğretmen adaylarının eşitsizlikler konusunda öğrencilerin sahip oldukları hata ve yanılgıları gidermede en çok açıklama yapma/soru sorma stratejisini kullandıkları ve genellikle de geçerli/yeterli yanıtlar verdikleri sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Öğretmen adaylarına ve öğretmenlere, öğrencilerdeki hata ve yanılgıları gidermede farklı yöntem ve tekniklere yer vermeleri önerilmiştir.

Keywords: Öğrenci hatalari, kavram yanılgısı, eşitsizlikler, matematik öğretmen adayları, öğretimsel stratejiler.

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Tepedelenli Nazım'ın *Sırat-I Müstakim*'deki Şiirleri

Prof. Dr. Zeki TAŞTAN

Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi, Türkiye

Öz

Tepedelenlizade Hüseyin Nazım, Ara Nesil döneminde tanınmaya başlayan bir şairdir. Recaizade Mahmut Ekrem ve Abdülhâk Hamit Tarhan'ın tesirlerinde kalarak bazı eserlerine nazireler yazan şairin; roman, hikâye ve tiyatro türlerinde de denemeleri bulunmaktadır. Şiirlerinde santimantal bir ruh yapısına sahip olan şair, Servet-i Fünun şairlerini "Dekadanlar" olarak eleştirmesine rağmen yine de yüzü Batı'ya yöneliktir. Tepedelenli Nazım'ın *Muhaberelerimiz, Validem, Barbaros Hayrettin Paşa, Yazdıklarım, Ma'şuka Yahud Muhafaza-i Aşk, Bir Müteverrimenin Hissiyatı, Numune-i Şecaat* adında çoğu manzum olan kitaplarının yanında basılmamış birçok eserinden de bahsedilmektedir. Dönemin *Gülşen*, *İrtika*, *Mirsat*, *Malumat, Maarif, Musavver Fen ve Edeb* gibi tanınmış birçok dergisinde yazan Nazım'ın *Sırat-ı Müstakim*'de de yayımlanmış şiirleri bulunmaktadır. Biz bu yazımızda Tepedelenlizade Hüseyin Nazım'ın *Sırat-ı Müstakim*'deki şiirlerini ele almaya çalışacağız.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tepedelenlizade Nazım, Ara Nesil, *Sırat-ı Müstakim*, şiir, santimental.

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Sztuczna inteligencja a bezpieczeństwo – rozważania na temat szans oraz zagrożeń przez nią generowanych

Ph.D. Piotr DOMŻAŁ

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ROZWÓJ NOWOCZESNEJ TECHNOLOGII SPRAWIŁ, IŻ CYBERBEZPIECZEŃSTWO STAŁO SIĘ OBSZAREM STRATEGICZNYM I ISTOTNYM Z PUNKTU WIDZENIA PAŃSTWA ORAZ JEGO OBYWATELI. BARDZO WIELE UWAGI POŚWIĘCA SIĘ OBECNIE ZAGROŻENIOM CYBERNETYCZNYM, KTÓRE SĄ ZDOLNE GENEROWAĆ OGROMNE STRATY. ICH ZASIĘG ORAZ SKALA ZNISZCZEŃ NIE OGRANICZA SIĘ WYŁĄCZENIE DO KWESTII MATERIALNYCH. ZAGROŻENIA CYBERNETYCZNE WYWIERAJĄ OGROMNY WPŁYW NA ŻYCIE LUDZI, BOWIEM WYWOŁAĆ MOGĄ DALEKO IDĄCE KONSEKWENCJE, TAKŻE Z PUNKTU WIDZENIA LUDZKIEJ PSYCHIKI, EMOCJI I JAKOŚCI ŻYCIA. ISTNIEJĄ JEDNAK SPOSOBY ZDOLNE ZWALCZAĆ ZAGROŻENIA CYBERNETYCZNE. JEDNYM Z NICH JEST WYKORZYSTANIE OSIĄGNIĘĆ WSPÓŁCZESNEJ NAUKI, W TYM NOWOCZESNEJ TECHNOLOGII W CELU ZAPEWNIENIA WYSOKIEGO POZIOMU CYBERBEZPIECZEŃSTWA, W TYM **ELEMENTÓW SZTUCZNEJ INTELIGENCJI.**



"W dzisiejszych czasach zabezpieczanie urządzeń, ochrona prywatności i danych oraz dbanie o bezpieczeństwo w internetowym świecie wydaje się przytłaczającym zadaniem."

Jas Dhaliwal

Mimo, iż walka z zagrożeniami cybernetycznymi może brzmieć przytłaczająco, zastosowanie nowoczesnej technologii pomoże powstrzymać niemal wszystkie z nich.

POJĘCIE SZTUCZNEJ INTELIGENCJI ORAZ KIERUNKI JEJ ROZWOJU



- Sztuczna inteligencja to umiejętność uczenia się, a następnie naśladowania procesów przez urządzenia, maszyny oraz systemy komputerowe.
- Sztuczna inteligencja to nauka zajmująca się badaniem oraz analizą zdolności maszyn, które posiadają cechy charakterystyczne na ludzkiej inteligencji.
- Sztuczna inteligencja to umiejętność szybkiego uczenia się, przyswajania nowych informacji, rozumienia języka oraz samodzielnego rozwiązywania problemów.
- Sztuczna inteligencja to proces tworzenia takich programów, które byłyby zdolne odtworzyć ludzki umysł i działać w sposób dotąd zarezerwowany dla ludzkiej istoty.

Trwające badania nad sztuczną inteligencją obejmują wiele dziedzin, a mianowicie informatykę, filozofię, psychologię, neuronauki, lingwistykę, ekonomię, logikę, badania operacyjne, teorie sterowania, optymalizację oraz prawdopodobieństwo.

Kierunki rozwoju sztucznej inteligencji dyktowane są aktualnymi potrzebami oraz wymogami pochodzącymi z różnych dziedzin, trudno jest zatem spekulować na temat trendów jej dalszego rozwoju w perspektywie długoterminowej.

Według prognoz sztuczna inteligencja może doprowadzić do znacznej ewolucji na globalnym i rodzimym rynku pracy, jednak wraz z jej rozwojem należy także spodziewać się wzrostu liczby potencjalnych ataków w cyberprzestrzeni.

Kierunki rozwoju sztucznej inteligencji w znaczny sposób przyczynią się do poprawy sytuacji życiowej wielu ludzi. Nastąpić to może już w kolejnej dekadzie, jednak do głosu dochodzą także obawy dotyczące zagadnień samego człowieczeństwa, korzystania z dobrej woli oraz bycia produktywnym. Ponadto sztuczna inteligencja ulegnie połączeniu w cyberprzestrzeni. Proces ten znacznie zwiększy ludzką skuteczność, lecz stanie się jednocześnie zagrożeniem dla autonomii człowieka.

Inteligentne systemy pojawiać się mają w coraz to nowych dziedzinach, a dotyczyć mogą społeczności, obiektów publicznych, biznesów, gospodarstw domowych czy edukacji. Ich zastosowanie pozwoli zaoszczędzić nakłady finansowe, czas, a być może nawet uratować ludzkie życia.

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Socio-Economic Aspects of Intellectual Property

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Abstract

Intellectual property has a long time ago transcended the legal frameworks and became part of something much larger. For decades accepted as a theoretical matter, today it is much more seriously recognizable with its socio-economic aspects and has successfully became part not only of the theory but also of the practice of these two sciences.

Intellectual property originated in the past as a legal discipline. Its main purpose in those times was to provide legal protection to creators from various fields. This legal protection had several multifaceted aspects. First of all, it served to provide monopoly rights to the creators, with which only they could dispose of one object of intellectual property. Secondly, it served as an incentive for the development of science and art, since each successor in the field aimed to surpass the achievements of his predecessor, the creator of an object of intellectual property. Thirdly, it was a kind of way to guarantee economic benefits, because only the right holder could take advantage of the economic potential of an object. All this stemd from the legal regulation of intellectual property objects and their legal essence. The primary source was the right to intellectual property, the three mentioned aspects were secondary arising and a consequence of this right.

Subsequently, with the development of socio-cultural and economic processes worldwide, with progress and changes, with the globalization, with the entry into a new era in which the traditional economy gave way to the economy of knowledge, the theory and practice of intellectual property exceed within the framework of legal science, of the legal aspect. According to Coombe and Turcotte, the reasons for these major changes in the perception and functioning of intellectual property were based on postmodernity, the emergence of the information society, the active development of the post-industrial society, and the activation of the creative economy in its new technologies for communication and distribution. They share the opinion of many specialists and critics that it is precisely these factors that have given a new impetus to the immaterial or intangible dimension of goods and services. Therefore, nowadays the intellectual property extends into other, different boundaries. It begins to ensue the economic and social aspects, becoming part of these two sciences, just as these two sciences become part of intellectual property and predetermine it. Gradually, from a legal instrument, the intellectual property became an economic and social instrument. And in its new role as an economic and social tool, intellectual property provides new, different, and unknown economic and social advantages to its users throughout its existence. At this point, the roles of legal regulation and the secondary

aspects are reversed and intellectual property begins to be created not to obtain protection and subsequently for the holder to benefit from the three aspects, but created for the purpose of rewarding in one way or another, for the purposes for which protection is needed. The border is thin, as in the first case the sequence is protection and the subsequent formation of the results of this protection, and in the second case, it is the formation of desired results and undertaking protection.

In an economic aspect, intellectual property plays the role of a valuable and expensive asset that can generate an enviable amount of financial flows and results. It acquires a value that no material asset can offer its possessor. Having no physical limits to its existence, without exhausting itself quantitatively and qualitatively, in some cases even without the need for serious investment, but at the same time with a huge return, if properly managed, intellectual property has already became a serious economic lever, which uses the legal justification as a basis.

In a social aspect, the intellectual property provides advantages in that, if properly managed, it has the capacity to provide a kind of balance between the private interests of the individual and the public interests of society. This happens by guaranteeing the rights of the creator of intellectual property, by monopolizing them, on the one hand, and by ensuring the development of science, art, and innovation, which is in the interest of the advancement of society, on the other hand. Without the efforts of individuals, society cannot develop and move forward. The World Trade Organization states that the social purpose of intellectual property protection is to encourage and reward creative work. And the social objective is to ensure the protection of the results of investment in the development of new technologies, thus providing an incentive and means to finance research and development[1].

Alikhan is of the view that "The socio-economic benefits [of intellectual property] derive from the improvement of competitiveness…..which is crucial as a tool in national development". To this can be referred not only to the economic competitiveness but also the social one, of the knowledge, of the minds, of the ideas of the individuals of the society.

Whether it is copyrights, patents, trademarks, industrial designs, geographical indications, or trade secrets, in the new reality the balance between legal aspects and socio-economic aspects is beginning to be lost, with the scales tipping in favor of the latter. The legal protection of individual objects of intellectual property is still important, but it is no longer an end in itself, but only a kind of lever that serves to achieve the main socio-economic goals behind the creation of the individual objects.

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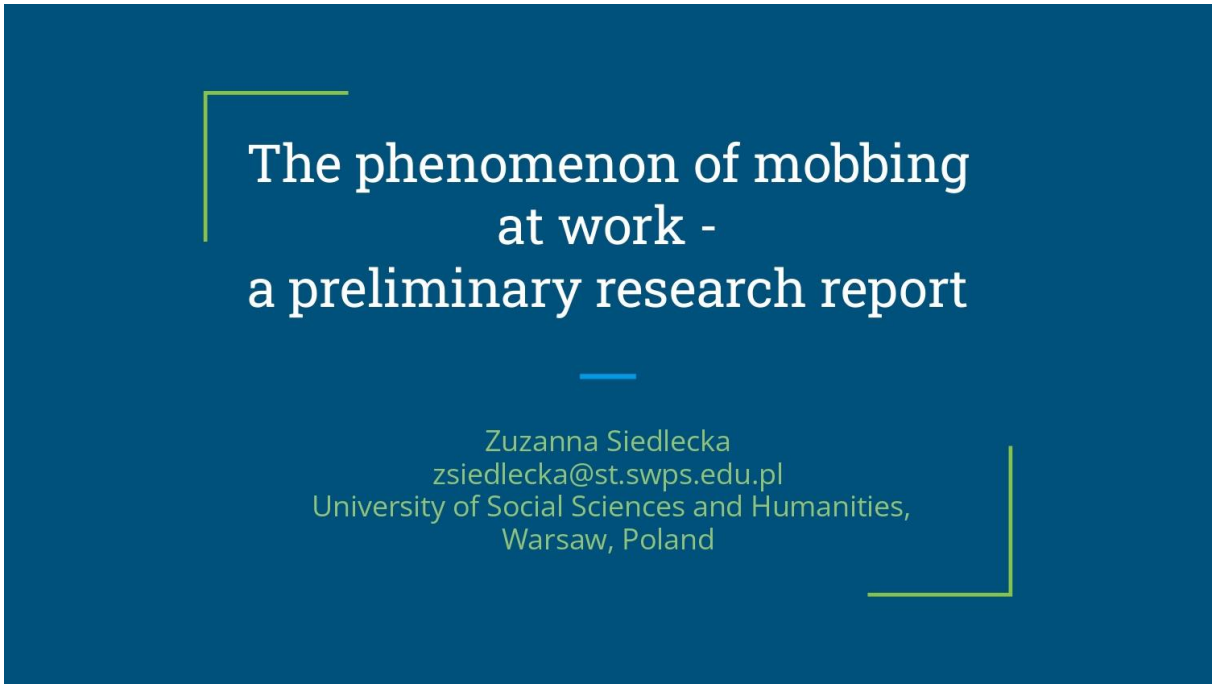
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The phenomenon of mobbing at work – a preliminary research report

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Introduction

The issue of stress at work and its impact on the well-being of workers has been in the scientific discourse for decades, but it was not until the early 1980s that bullying was included in the category of stressors. The Scandinavian countries in particular, followed by other European countries, as well as the United States, Canada and Australia, dealt with the issue. This was due to the fact that aggressive behaviour was observed in the workplace due to poor work organisation.

Definition of mobbing

Despite ongoing discussions on the terminological findings related to bullying, the following criteria were adopted for the definition of bullying:

- Regularity and regularity of unethical conduct,
- longevity of behaviour,
- the extent of the harassment increases over time,
- the person concerned is exposed to negative effects, often leading to social exclusion,
- suffer damage to health and well-being.

Causes and consequences of mobbing

In order to clarify the cause of the occurrence of bullying in the workplace, the researchers are focusing two factors, namely the psychosocial world of work and the individual characteristics of victims and perpetrators. Studies show that the organisation itself plays a key role in the development of bullying in the workplace. It was found that there were many conflicts in the organisations where bullying took place. Moreover, those working in such an environment underestimated both the style of leadership and the ability to control their own work, as well as the transparency of their roles within the organisation.

Research results

Activities that have a negative impact on social relationships

- physical and social isolation of the victim (failure to provide information on travel and integration trips, designation of a separate workplace, designation of a separate place to eat due to lack of Covid-19 vaccination, absence of teamwork)
- disregard of the employee (no reply to e-mails, avoidance of contact, aversion to conversations)

Research results

Activities that hinder the communication process

- criticism of work (criticism of work towards other workers without good reason, remarks about the quality of work, mockery of the way work is done)
- criticism of private life (reference to the receipt of family benefits 500+, comments on the unemployment of the partner)
- restriction or obstruction of the victim's voice (continuous interruption, shouting, hanging up the phone during telephone conversations, non-voting rights at employee meetings)
- harassment on the phone (SMS and calls after work, on public holidays)

Research results

Acts that hurt the image of the victim

- discussion, spreading rumours (disseminating information about the victim's private life and material situation, commenting on the victim's appearance, clothing, material situation, political, religious views, attitude towards vaccination against Covid-19, mocking disability, sexual orientation, comments on the working group on FB)
- sexual allusions (making sex offers, making promotions conditional on consent to sexual situations, jokes about sexual content, singing songs with sexual content in the presence of the victim)

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The observance of human rights in Poland

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Abstract

Human rights are basic standards that we all have. They are universal, inherent, inalienable, inviolable, natural and indivisible. Their existence and compliance should not be questioned in any way. Unfortunately, there are many examples of behaviors that are in contradiction to this principle, because they show non-respect or limitation of human rights. The topic of the speech will be the observance of human rights in Poland. Discussing this issue should begin with the presentation of fundamental rights and freedoms guaranteed by the most important legal act in that country, the Constitution of the Republic of Poland. The overriding goal of the speech is to show the observance of human rights in reality, compliance with the written norms. It will be possible mainly thanks to the reports of Amnesty International. We can observe many problems with respecting these rights in Poland, it became particularly noticeable during the COVID-19 pandemic, when this exceptional threat was equated with the motive of public authorities' actions that used this difficult period to limit the citizens rights.

The Constitution of the Republic of Poland consists of a preamble and 13 chapters. Undoubtedly, for the subject that I am discussing, the most important chapter is chapter II, which is entitled: the freedoms, rights and obligations of persons and citizens. This chapter begins with the statement that the inherent and inalienable dignity of the person shall constitute a source of freedoms and rights of persons and citizens. It shall be inviolable. The respect and protection thereof shall be the obligation of public authorities. The discussion about our rights listed in this legal act could take the entire time of speech, so I will only refer to the fundamental rights that are the base for other solutions also provided for in other acts.

The next part of the speech will be the presentation about the observance of human rights in practice, about the fundamental problems related to it. The main source of information on this issue are reports published by Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch mostly from 2021 and 2022.

Human rights are fundamental values, the observance of which is crucial for the preservation of the democratic rule of law. Unfortunately, the presentation will prove that there are still many problems with respecting them.

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The Semantic Priming Effect and Language Learning

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Abstract

The stimuli coming to the brain such as words, sounds, smells and etc. have an effect on our way of thinking, motivation and actions. In psychology, this is called the "Priming Effect". Priming is a type of implicit memory that refers to the facilitating effects of previous events on subsequent performance. Thanks to this effect, an X event increases the probability of a Y event occurring. In Semantic Priming, there is a relationship of meaning or context between the prime and the target. This paradigm can be used as a methodological resource to indirectly examine semantic processing in learning. This article aims to present the concepts of the semantic preparation paradigm and discuss its methodological aspects and possibilities for using it in the language learning process.

Keywords: Linguistics, Priming, Semantic, Language Learning

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Narratives and minority: Stories from lesbian, gay and bisexual individuals in Iran: *And an overview on the prevalence of LGB groups*

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Abstract:

In recent years, sexual minority groups and individuals in the middle east have received minimal attention in the field of LGBTQ human rights. They have little voice or themselves and have been constantly judged on the basis of their sexual identity, orientation or practices stereotypes. This article aims to present and examine the existence of LGB individuals and judgmental thoughts about Iranian bisexuals, as well as critical response by bisexuals. In this study, over 400 individuals (60% male and 40% female) were interviewed using in-depth questioning in Iran's three largest cities Tehran, Mashhad, and Isfahan. An analysis of sampling pattern of the study using the snowballing Grounded theory (GT) revealed that the population of LGB in Tehran with 4274 people was the biggest number followed by Mashhad, 2466 and Isfahan, 2171. The awareness about one's sex orientation was also studies and the data showed that in Tehran, 78.6%, whilst in Mashhad 66.6% and in Isfahan 100% of the Interviewees were aware of their sexual orientation during the puberty phase of their development. The acceptance of sex orientation by the LGB individuals was another studied factor which showed 92.8% of the respondents in Tehran, 100% of them in Mashhad and Isfahan have accepted homosexuality as their sexual orientation. Since the beginning of LGBTQ campaigns in Iranian society and a more active presence in the media and social platforms increased the positive public image of LGBTQ people, changing the worldwide recognition of LGBTQ's rights are demanded.

Key words: LGBT, LGBTQ, Homosexuality, Heterosexism Gay, Lesbian, Bio-sexual, Iran

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Uwarunkowania Prawno-Organizacyjne Walki z Cyberterroryzmem w Polsce

Legal and Organizational Determinants of the Fight against Cyberterrorism in Poland

Iwona SOBIECKA

Stanisław KRYSIŃSKI

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Streszczenie

Artykuł porusza zagadnienia dotyczące zagrożeń cyberterrorystycznych, jak również wskazuje sposoby ich zapobiegania za pomocą ustawodawstwa prawnego i obronnych systemów. Celem publikacji jest określenie zjawiska cyberterroryzmu, ukazanie zagrożeń jakie niesie to zjawisko wobec administracji rządowej i dla zwykłego użytkownika sieci. Zmierza do wskazania potrzeb zmian kierunków mających na celu rozwój i poprawę bezpieczeństwa w cyberprzestrzeni, oraz skuteczności działania organów administracji w tym aspekcie. Porusza problem regulacji prawnych w zakresie zwalczania cyberterroryzmu, a także ukazuje ewolucje prawa.

Do opisania problematyki poruszanego zagrożenia zastosowano metodę dogmatyczno–prawną, w ramach której przeprowadzono badanie obowiązujących aktów prawnych i wykorzystano dorobek przedstawicieli doktryny. Wyciągnięto wnioski, iż pomimo stosowania środków profilaktycznych nie można całkowicie wykluczyć prób ataków. Spowodowane jest to dynamiczną ewolucją technologiczną, która nieustannie prowadzi do rozwoju nowych metod przeprowadzania cyberataków.

Abstract

The article addresses cyberterrorism threats, as well as indicates ways to prevent them through legal legislation and defensive systems. The purpose of the publication is to define the phenomenon of cyber-terrorism, to show the threats that this phenomenon poses to the government and to the ordinary user of the network. It aims to indicate the need for changes in directions aimed at the development and improvement of security in cyberspace, and the effectiveness of administrative bodies in this aspect. It addresses the problem of legal regulation in combating cyber-terrorism, and shows the evolution of the law.

A dogmatic-legal method was used to describe the issue of the threat addressed, which included a study of the existing legal acts and the use of the achievements of representatives of the doctrine. Conclusions were drawn that, despite the use of preventive measures, it is impossible to completely exclude attempted attacks. This is due to the dynamic technological evolution, which constantly leads to the development of new methods of carrying out cyber attacks.

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Metalinguistic Awareness And Linguistic Performance

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Abstract

The concept of metalinguistic deals with the individual's knowledge of the functioning, characteristics, and use of language. Metalinguistic skills include the logical understanding of the rules that make up the language and the awareness of how to use and develop them. Metalinguistic awareness enables the speaker to go back from the understanding or production of a sentence in order to consider the form and structure. Through the metalinguistic function, the speaker uses language to refer to language itself. Dividing the sentence into words, word into syllables, word into phonemes, deciding whether the sentence is correct in terms of language components, forming words by combining sounds, finding rhyming words, sound and word games and similar processes are some of the processes used to evaluate metalanguage skills. Consciously thinking, analyzing and manipulating these structures and rules that make up language is a different mental and grammatical dimension. It includes metalanguage awareness, phonological awareness, semantic awareness, syntactic awareness, pragmatic awareness, and morphological awareness skills. This article focuses on the relationship between metalanguage and a successful language learning performance

Keywords: Metalinguistic Awareness, Bilingualism and Linguistic performance

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Hekim-Filozof Ebu Bekir Er-Râzî ve Tıp Etiği

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Öz

Tıp etiği hasta-hekim, hastalık-tedavi, hekim-hekim, hekim-hasta-kurum arasındaki ilişkilerin ahlaki kurallarla çerçevelenmesidir. Hastalıkların tanı ve tedavi sürecini olumlu yönde etkileyecek, sorunsuz bir tanı-tedavi süreci sağlayacak olan kurallar bütünüdür. Hastalık durumu insanı hassaslaştırmaktadır, hekim için de hasta için de zorlu bir süreçtir. Felsefenin önemli bir alanı olanı etiğin bir alt dalı olan tıp etiğinin amacı, bu hassas süreçte hekimin karşılaştığı sorunlar karşısında nasıl davranması gerektiğini belirlemek, gelişigüzel ve keyfi davranışların önünü kesmektir. 865-925 yılları arasında yaşamış olan Hekim Filozof Ebu Bekir er-Râzî, tıp bilimine pek çok alanda katkı yaptığı gibi tıp etiği alanında da katkıda bulunmuştur. Tıp etiği ile ilgili görüşlerini *Ahlaku't-Tabib* adlı risalesinde görmek mümkündür. Bu çalışmada Ebu Bekir er-Râzî'nin, *Ahlaku't-Tabib* risalesinde belirtmiş olduğu etik ilkelerin, günümüz tıbbı için ne derece önemli, gerekli ve geçerli olduğu tartışılacaktır. Er Râzî'nin genç bir hekime aktardığı öğütler incelenerek bu öğütlerin günümüzle olan bağının olup olmadığı, varsa bu bağın ne derece sağlam olduğu saptanmaya çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Etik, Tıp Etiği, Ebu Bekir Er-Râzî, Ahlaku't-Tabîb, Hekim-Filozof

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Rudolfo A. Anaya's Use of Mesoamerican Mythology and Southwestern Folklore in his New-Mexican Trilogy

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Abstract

The preset study deals with Rudolfo Alfonso Anaya's New Mexican trilogy which is comprised of the author's acclaimed debut novel *Bless Me Ultima* (1972), followed by *Heart of Aztlán* (1976) and *Tortuga* (1979). Renowned as the "father" of Chicano novel, Anaya has garnered such an honorary status in the world of *belles-lettres* during the heyday of the Chicano Civil Rights Movement (ca 1965-1975), a period of intense strife for American citizens of Mexican lineage, demanding socio-economic equality and cultural recognition in the United States. Anaya's fiction is laden with a Jungian mythic perspective, catered by his Mexican roots that date back to the pre-Columbian civilizations of Mesoamerica; the longstanding tradition of U.S-Southwestern folklore and ancient legends of the region; and the aspects of Magical Realism imbued with the art of oral storytelling established in Latin American literary heritage. In an interview Anaya claims that Chicano literature reflects the mythos of the people, and the writings speak to the underlying philosophical assumptions which form the particular worldview of a culture. Here, Anaya is not only referring to the formal aspects of the written word, but rather to an artist's ideological stance which should be guided by culture, history, language, native mythology. With that in mind, *Bless Me, Ultima* depicts a seven year old Chicano boy growing up in New Mexico in the early 1940s who is guided by an old shamanic *curandera* (female healer) named Ultima. This visionary sage changes the boy's life by introducing the boy into to the esoterica of nature and the enigmatic world of tribal ritual and the occult that stretch back to the mythical epochs of the ancient peoples of the region prior to the arrival of the Europeans in the New World. *Heart of Aztlán* follows another Chicano boy's journey with his family's move from the rural setting, previously presented in *Bless Me Ultima* to an urban one to highlight the working-class issues which Chicano laborers face. In his autobiographical novel *Tortuga*, Anaya examines the emotional development and recovery of another Chicano boy who is encased in a full body cast at a hospital for paralyzed children. In all of these novels, which follow the traditional formula of a *bildungsroman*, the author presents the central importance of a young male protagonist; the importance of archetypal characters such as seers, mentors, and shamanic figures; the use of cultural symbols related to

Chicano culture all joined by the geographical setting of U.S. Southwest in general. The present study concludes with the view that in the midst of the turbulent 1960s and against the industrial and technological ways of an Anglo-American dominated worldview, Rudolfo Anaya presented an alternative humanizing praxis based on indigenous philosophies, a nostalgic respect for the land, and a spiritual optimism in the harmonious unity of all creatures.

Keywords: *Chicano Literature*, *Rudolfo A. Anaya*, *Mythology*, *Folklore*, *Jungian Criticism*.

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Öz

Kıbrıs'ın 1877-1878 Türk Rus Savaşı sırasında II. Abdülhamit tarafından İngilizlere üs olarak verilmesiyle başlayan süreçte Rumlardan ve Türklerden oluşan iki halklı toplum yapısının üzerine İngiliz yönetimi eklenir. Bu yönetim modeli, adaya istikrar getirmez. Rumların Enosis çabaları, şiddet hareketleri, nüfusça daha az olan Türkleri sindirme gayretleri, İngiliz yönetiminin Rum yanlısı politikaları Kıbrıs'ı istikrarsızlaştırır, çıkmaza sokar. Özellikle 1930'larda baş gösteren ve zamanla artarak devam eden çatışmalar, siyasi arenada, basın dünyasında, aydınlar arasında önemli yer tutar. Türk kamuoyunu yakından ilgilendiren Kıbrıs konusunda çok sayıda aydın gibi Nâzım Hikmet'in de zaman zaman görüş getirdiği görülür. Bu bildiride Kıbrıslı şair Özker Yaşın'ın *Nevzat ve Ben* kitabında söz ettiği iki mektup merkeze alınarak Nâzım Hikmet'in Kıbrıs konusunda çeşitli konuşmalarında ve yazılarında ileri sürdüğü görüşler üzerinde durulmaya çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kıbrıs, Nâzım Hikmet, Özker Yaşın, Nevzat ve Ben.

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Prawo Dostępu Do Broni Palnej A Bezpieczeństwo Publiczne

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Streszczenie

Celem artykułu jest zaprezentowanie obszaru i efektów implementacji dyrektyw unijnych do prawa polskiego w zakresie dostępu do broni palnej. Wyjaśnienie pojęć : prawo, bezpieczeństwo, bezpieczeństwo publiczne jest kluczowym elementem do rozpatrywania problematyki korelacji pomiędzy uszczegółowionymi wymogami i procedurami, których spełnienie pozwala na uzyskanie pozwolenia na posiadanie broni palnej, a wpływem opisanych procedur na stan bezpieczeństwa obywateli.

Słowa kluczowe: broń palna, prawo, bezpieczeństwo publiczne.

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İlköğretim Matematik Öğretmen Adaylarının Eşitsizlikler Konusundaki Öğrenci Hata ve Yanılgılarını Gidermede Kullandıkları Öğretimsel Stratejilerin Belirlenmesi

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Öz

Eşitsizlikler konusu, temel ve ileri düzeydeki birçok matematiksel kavramın anlaşılmasına temel oluşturması bakımından ve günlük hayat ile direkt ilişkili olmasından dolayı matematiğin öğrenilmesi ve öğretilmesi için büyük önem taşımaktadır. Ancak bu duruma rağmen, eşitsizlikler konusunda yapılan çalışmalar incelendiğinde öğrencilerin bu konuda yaygın şekilde birçok hata ve kavram yanılgısına sahip oldukları görülmektedir.

Öğrencilerin yaygın hatalarının ve yanılgılarının düzeltilebilmesi için, öncelikle öğretmenlerin bu hata ve yanılgıların farkında olması ve devamında ise uygun stratejilerle bunları düzetmesi gerekmektedir. Bu bağlamda bu çalışmada matematik öğretmen adaylarının eşitsizlikler konusunda yaygın öğrenci hatalarının veya yanılgılarının ne ölçüde farkında olduklarını ve bu hata veya yanılgıları gidermede ne tür öğretim stratejileri kullandıklarını belirlemek amaçlanmıştır.

Araştırmanın örneklemini bir devlet üniversitesinde son sınıfta okuyan ve çalışmaya gönüllü olarak katılan 40 ilköğretim matematik öğretmen adayı oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada nitel yaklaşıma dayalı durum çalışması yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın verileri araştırmacılar tarafından düzenlenen ve 10 açık uçlu sorudan oluşan bir anket formu kullanılarak toplanmıştır. Her bir açık uçlu soruda öğretmen adayına hatalı veya yanılgılı bir öğrenci cevabı verilerek, öğrencideki bu hata veya yanılgıyı nasıl düzelteceğini detaylı açıklaması istenmiştir. Öğretmen adaylarının anket formuna verdikleri yanıtlar içerik analizine tabi tutulmuştur.

Araştırmanın sonunda, öğretmen adaylarının eşitsizlikler konusunda öğrencilerin sahip oldukları hata ve yanılgıları gidermede en çok açıklama yapma/soru sorma stratejisini kullandıkları ve genellikle de geçerli/yeterli yanıtlar verdikleri sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Öğretmen adaylarına ve öğretmenlere, öğrencilerdeki hata ve yanılgıları gidermede farklı yöntem ve tekniklere yer vermeleri önerilmiştir.

Keywords: Öğrenci hatalari, kavram yanılgısı, eşitsizlikler, matematik öğretmen adayları, öğretimsel stratejiler.

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Youth NEET Situation in Albania

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Abstract

NEETs (Young People Not in Employment, Education or Training) in Albania are very heterogeneous. This is since youth unemployment and inactivity rate are at a very high level (Albania has the highest NEET rate among candidates / potential candidates' countries in the EU and EU countries). The principal objective of this paper is to examine the NEET features using official statistical data and other research sources on this subject. Secondly, the process of NEETs tracking takes place by analysing microdata from different sources focusing on best practices too. Finally, conclusions and recommendations are presented.

The high youth NEET rate derives mostly from the economic framework and the labour market structure: the difficult economic situation, weak entrepreneurial system, and labour market dysfunctions (mismatch between supply and demand) affect mostly the youth unemployment.

On the other hand, Vocational and Education Training (VET) does not perform properly: lack of investment, curricula not by the labour market demand, lack of applied studies and lack of young people's interest in VET affect the number of enrolled students in VET institutions. The high rate of informal employment among young people generates a vulnerable situation. Employment is beneficial, but the informality of the employment relationship originates long-term consequences, both for the employees and the country. Inter-institutional cooperation, especially at the local level, is quite weak. Addressing NEET is a multifactorial issue and cannot be resolved by a single institution.

Considering the NEET high rate and the economic costs for the Albanian economy, the government should increase the attention, programs, and financing towards this important category of the population (the most vital part of human capital). It is recommended that in the long-term education strategies, the Albanian government should increase the education budget in general, and for VET particularly (given that education expenditure is the lowest at the regional level). In terms of the NEET issue, a special structure should be established which should take a leading role in the process of "mapping & tracking" NEETs by collaborating with several central and local stakeholders.

To keep the promise of "employment or training", the employment and education agency must: a. increase its human resources capacity (full time or part-time); b. improve the VET curricula offer by labour market demand; c. cooperate with businesses (through business subsidies too), to generate employment opportunities for young people.

Elementy Statystyki w Badaniu Drganiowym Obiektów Logistyki Transportu

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Streszczenie

Rosnące zapotrzebowanie na diagnostykę pojazdów w systemie logistyki przedsiębiorstwa zbiega się z pojawieniem się nowych zastosowań osiągnięć mikroelektroniki, techniki komputerowej, teorii fraktali, sieci neuronowych i sztucznej inteligencji - skutecznie wspomagających możliwości diagnostyki.

System diagnostyczny grupy pojazdów to zespół diagnostów, zbiór metod i środków uzyskiwania, przetwarzania, prezentacji i gromadzenia informacji oraz zbiór obiektów, ich modeli i algorytmów diagnozowania, prognozowania i genezowania stanów. Obejmuje on także relacje między tymi elementami i jest przeznaczony do podejmowania wiarygodnych decyzji o przynależności badanego obiektu do określonej klasy stanów.

To wszystko diametralnie zmienia poglądy i dokonania logistyki w obszarze wykrywania i nadzorowania zmian stanu obiektów metodami diagnostyki drganiowej, szczególnie w obszarze kształtowania bezpieczeństwa zadaniowego obiektów technicznych. Daje to możliwość nadzorowania zmian stanu, lokalizacji uszkodzeń i minimalizacji skutków uszkodzeń i zagrożeń bezpieczeństwa. Decyzja o dalszym użytkowaniu, o podjęciu zabiegów profilaktycznych lub wprowadzeniu zmian w konstrukcji, technologii albo eksploatacji maszyn jest wynikiem funkcjonowania systemu diagnostycznego w obszarze logistyki przedsiębiorstwa.

Przedstawione rozważania szczegółowe tej pracy obejmują wybrane zagadnienia z obszaru wykorzystania procedur statystycznych w badaniu miar drganiowych do oceny stanu zużycia pojazdów. Wskazane procedury statystyczne są szczególnie istotne w badaniach drganiowych, gdzie wielowymiarowość sygnałów diagnostycznych wymaga szerokiego stosowania różnych procedur statystycznych na etapie przetwarzania oraz podejmowania decyzji.

W tej pracy przedstawiono wybrane fragmenty opracowanych lub adoptowanych programów do wyznaczania macierzy obserwacji symptomów, narzędzia programowe do odczytu i eksportu plików do formatu unv, algorytm komputerowy OPTIMUM, algorytm komputerowej analizy rozkładu (SVD) i programu do analizy macierzy stanu z wykorzystaniem teorii MAC.

Całość rozważań i doświadczeń eksperymentalnych autora przekonuje, że proste przełożenie wyników badań statystycznych na wnioski merytoryczne wymaga szczególnej ostrożności.

Słowa kluczowe: metody statystyczne, eksploatacja, diagnostyka, redundancja, cykl życia pojazdu.

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Impact of grapevine on human health

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Abstract

Polyphenols, classified as secondary plant metabolites, constitute a diverse and extensive group of compounds. They show a number of health-promoting activities.

The 'French paradox' refers to the population of south-western France. Their diet is characterized by fatty foods and smoking addiction is quite common. However, Toulouse residents have one of the lowest rates of coronary artery disease in the world and rank immediately after Japan and South Korea. This was explained by the consumption of local wines, especially from old strains, rich in procyanidins. The polyphenol content of red wines is several times higher than that of white wines. The production of red wine involves the free passage of polyphenols from grape peel to grape must.

A significant role in the beneficial health effects of red wine is attributed to resveratrol. It is a natural polyphenolic compound with a structure of stilbene. Resveratrol has shown an unusually broad physiological and biochemical spectrum of activities in animal studies, including antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antiplatelet, anticoagulant, antidiabetic and others. Please note that wine contains ethyl alcohol. In the right amounts, it works for us pro-health – reducing the risk of cardiovascular diseases, among others.

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Funkcjonowanie dziecka wychowującego się w instytucjonalnej pieczy zastępczej w środowisku szkolnym

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Funkcjonowanie w szkole uczniów wychowujących się w instytucjonalnej pieczy zastępczej





Do placówek opiekuńczo-wychowawczych trafiają dzieci „w wyniku ograniczenia, zawieszenia bądź pozbawienia władzy rodzicielskiej rodziców (…) Kodeks rodzinny i opiekuńczy dokładnie określa, kiedy sąd może odebrać dziecko rodzicom.”

E. Geras, D. Olejniczak, A. Kielan, uwarunkowania zdrowia i choroby u dzieci z domów dziecka, s. 97,



FORMY INSTYTUCJONALNEJ PIECZY ZASTĘPCZEJ

Instytucjonalna piecza zastępcza jest sprawowana w formie:

1) placówki opiekuńczo-wychowawczej;

2) regionalnej placówki opiekuńczo-terapeutycznej;

3) interwencyjnego ośrodka preadopcyjnego.

USTAWA z dnia 9 czerwca 2011 r. o wspieraniu rodziny i systemie pieczy zastępczej (Dz.U.2022.447 t.j.)

Placówka opiekuńczo-wychowawcza jest prowadzona jako placówka typu:

1. socjalizacyjnego,
2. interwencyjnego,
3. specjalistyczno-terapeutycznego,
4. rodzinnego.

USTAWA z dnia 9 czerwca 2011 r. o wspieraniu rodziny i systemie pieczy zastępczej (Dz.U.2022.447 t.j.)



FUNKCJE PLACÓWEK
OPIEKUŃCZO-WYCHOWAWCZYCH

Placówka opiekuńczo-wychowawcza:
1) zapewnia dziecku całodobową opiekę i wychowanie oraz zaspokaja jego niezbędne potrzeby, w szczególności emocjonalne, rozwojowe, zdrowotne, bytowe, społeczne i religijne;
2) realizuje przygotowany we współpracy z asystentem rodziny plan pomocy dziecku;
3) umożliwia kontakt dziecka z rodzicami i innymi osobami bliskimi, chyba że sąd postanowi inaczej;



FUNKCJE PLACÓWEK
OPIEKUŃCZO-WYCHOWAWCZYCH

4) podejmuje działania w celu powrotu dziecka do rodziny;
5) zapewnia dziecku dostęp do kształcenia dostosowanego do jego wieku i możliwości rozwojowych;
6) obejmuje dziecko działaniami terapeutycznymi;
7) zapewnia korzystanie z przysługujących świadczeń zdrowotnych.

USTAWA z dnia 9 czerwca 2011 r. o wspieraniu rodziny i systemie pieczy zastępczej (Dz.U.2022.447 t.j.)



Prezentacja i analiza wyników badań

Celem badań było określenie poziomu funkcjonowania uczniów wychowujących się w instytucjonalnej pieczy zastępczej, poznanie sposobów działania na rzecz tej grupy społecznej, poznanie zaangażowania w sprawy ucznia wychowawców placówek oraz biologicznych rodziców, wspieranie rozwoju tej grupy uczniów.



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Investigating Opinions of Secondary School Teachers on Distance Education During Pandemic

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Abstract

This study investigates secondary school teachers' opinions towards distance education during pandemic. For this purpose, the study was conducted in phenomenological design. The participants of the study consisted of 15 secondary school teachers of different branches. Open-ended question form was used to obtain data. The form was sent to teachers via "google form" due to the pandemic process. The data were collected during the fall semester of 2020-2021 academic year. Content analysis was used in the analysis of the data. According to the findings of the study, it is evident that opinions of teachers participated in the study about distance education are positive in general. However, teachers stated their negative experiences such as internet problems, difficulty in following students' academic progress, unwillingness of students, insufficient feedback, time limitation, motivation problems and lack of family support. Lastly, perceptions of teachers participated in the study about technology integration in teaching and learning process are positive in general.

Keywords: Distance education, secondary school teachers, pandemic, education.

The medical staff changes due to COVID-19 pandemic

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Introduction: Accoring to OECD data on the availability of doctors and nurses, Poland is at the very end in Europe with the result of 2.4 doctors per 1000 inhabitants. According to calculations, in 2019, before pandemic, in Poland was just over 175,000 doctors and dentists and only 260,000 of nurses.

In the era of the pandemic, the number of sick people increased significantly, hence the entire healthcare system staff had increased job burden, from nurses, paramedics to doctors, residents and volunteers. Both hospitals and clinics are burdened with the number of patients not only suffering from COVID-19, but also patients whose coronavirus contributed to the disclosure of other diseases.

As the consequence of pandemic and increases work burden, significant staff shortages caused by quarantines and a general deterioration of the emotional and mental state of many people belonging to medical staff the stortages of medical staff can worsen signifficantly in the next few years.

The aim: One of the aims of our research was to determine whether the pandemic influenced the future professional plans of medical staff.

Methods: In the study took part 559 doctors, nurses and paramedics working in the city of Bydgoszcz during pandemic outbreak. The data was collected with the own questionnaire containing 30 questions about psychological aspects of work during pandemic.

Results: The study personel answered that 11% almost all the time is thinking to change the job and 41% is frequently thinking to change their job. Only 15% of medical personnel does not want to change their job.

Conclusion: Signifficant number of medical personel is considering leaving their job as the consequence of pandemic. It is especially important to take care of mental health of medical staff in order to avoid their leaving from job. The frequent evaluation of number of medical staff should be maintained.

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Learning to speak as one of the most important stages for the development of speaking

Të mësuarit e të folurit si një nga fazat më të rëndësishme për zhvillimin e të folurit

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Abstract

"Albanian language is the only means of enlightenment and progress" - Holger Pedersen

Despite the different methods of interpretation, each child has his own developmental path, which is quite visible in children. One of them is speaking and thinking. This paper aims to highlight the methods or ways through which children develop their speech development path. The development of speech and thinking depends on the possession of provisions, namely, the possession and correct functioning of the anatomical-physiological structures of the central nervous system, centers, nerve pathways and organs of speech and hearing, from the individual's activity and the influence of the social environment on his development.

All these development factors are interconnected, function and act in the learning process and thanks to learning, in particular, thanks to the learning of the Albanian language, as a complex learning of contents, activities and interpersonal influences, the development of dispositions in certain skills is accelerated, respectively, it is helped the development of these two attributes attributes of man, speaking and thinking.

Speech and language play multiple roles and functions in human life and in the development of human society in general and the nation in particular. Speech and language make it possible to manifest and display the state of mind, individual and collective desires and needs.

Keywords: Development, discourse, speech, impact, method, etc.

Abstrakt

"Gjuha shqipe është i vetmi mjet i ndriçimit dhe i përparimit" - Holger Pedersen

Pavarësisht metodave të ndryshme të interpretimit, çdo fëmijë ka rrugëtimin e vet të zhvillimit, i cili është mjaft i dukshëm te fëmijët. Një ndër to kemi atë të folurit dhe të menduarit. Ky punim synon të vë në pah metodat apo rrugët përmes të cilave fëmjët zhvillojnë rrugën e tyre të zhvillimit të të folurit. Zhvillimi i të folurit dhe i të menduarit varet nga posedimi i dispozitave, përkatësisht, nga posedimi dhe nga funksionimi i drejtë i strukturave anatomiko-fiziologjike të sistemit nervor qendror, të qendrave, të rrugëve nervore dhe të organeve të të folurit dhe të dëgjuarit, nga aktiviteti i individit dhe nga ndikimi i mjedisit social në zhvillimin e tij.

Të gjithë këta faktorë zhvillimi ndërlidhen, funksionojnë dhe veprojnë në procesin mësimor dhe fal mësimit, në mënyrë të veçantë, fal mësimit të gjuhës shqipe, si mësim kompleks përmbajtjesh, aktivitetesh dhe ndikimesh ndërnjerëzore, përshpejtohet zhvillimi i dispozitave në aftësi të caktuara, përkatësisht, ndihmohet zhvillimi i këtyre dy veçorive attributeve të njeriut, të të folurit dhe të menduarit.

Të folurit dhe gjuha luajnë rol dhe funksione të shumëfishta në jetën e njeriut dhe në zhvillimin e shoqërisë njerëzore në përgjithësi dhe të kombit në veçanti. Të folurit dhe gjuha bëjnë të mundshëm edhe manifestimin dhe shfaqjen e gjendjes shpirtërore, të dëshirave dhe të nevojave individuale dhe kolektive.

Fjalët çelës: Zhvillim, ligjeratë, e folur, ndikim, metodë etj.

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Inwestycje w Rozwój Pracowników Wyznacznikiem Dbałości o Kapitał Intelektualny Nowoczesnej Organizacji

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Streszczenie

Celem artykułu jest wykazanie, iż inwestycje w rozwój pracowników są konieczne i wyznaczają standardy nowoczesnych organizacji, które z pełną świadomością dbają o kapitał intelektualny. *Autorka* przeprowadziła badanie ankietowe wśród grupy respondentów, aby zbadać, czy współczesne organizacje inwestują w swoich pracowników oraz czy pracodawcy, w opinii pracowników rzeczywiście kierują się dobrem pracownika. Wiedza jest tym, czego nikt nikomu odebrać nie może. Posiadając efektywnego pracownika, pracodawca powinien dołożyć wszelkich starań, aby podnosić jego kwalifikacje, dając poczucie, że organizacja jest dla niego przestrzenią do rozwoju i samorealizacji. Nieumiejętne zarządzanie wiedzą, w tym brak inwestycji w rozwój pracowników doprowadza często do sytuacji, które wpływają negatywnie nie tylko na otoczenie wewnętrzne przedsiębiorstwa, ale także na każdy obszar jego zewnętrznej działalności, w tym relacje z klientami czy partnerami biznesowymi.

Słowa kluczowe: kapitał intelektualny, zasób ludzki, inwestycja, zarządzanie wiedzą

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Sosyo Politik Olayların Gençlerin Değer Öncelikleri Üzerine Yansımaları: Kürt Meselesi Örneği

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Öz

Bireylerin siyasal pratiklerini belirleme şekilleri kadar onları bu pratiklere yönlendiren sosyo politik gelişme/olayların analizi de seçmen davranışının anlaşılması adına elzem görülmektedir. Bu çalışma, farklı illerde bulunup aynı siyasal partilere oy veren 18-30 yaş aralığındaki gençlerin Kürt meselesine ilişkin konularda nasıl farklılaştıkları üzerine inşa edilmiştir. Araştırmada Diyarbakır, Van, Kayseri, Trabzon ve İstanbul illerindeki AK PARTİ seçmeni, arasındaki değer farklılıkları incelenmiştir. Araştırma ilk önce "değer" ve "gençlik" terimleri siyaset bilimi ile ilgili haliyle ele alınmış devamında da 2019 yılında yapılan saha araştırmasındaki veriler analiz edilmiştir. Basit rastsal ve amaçsal yöntemle yüz yüze yapılan anketlerden elde edilen bulgular[1]; sayılan illerdeki gençlerin aynı siyasal partilere oy vermelerine karşın Kürt meselesine ilişkin -anadilde eğitim, Kürt meselesinin çözüm yöntemleri vb.- konularda farklı değerlere sahip olduklarını ortaya koymuştur. Ayrıca etnik kimliğin bu farklılıklarda anlamlı bir role sahip olduğu saptanmıştır.

[1] Araştırmada kullanılan veriler Türkiye'de Gençlerin Siyasal Değerleri başlıklı doktora tezinden alınmıştır.

The economic relations between Russia and Germany

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- Trade and economic cooperation between Russia and Germany is not only traditionally one of the most advanced areas of bilateral relations. Over the past two decades, it has played a positive role in stimulating transformational processes in the Russian economy. Within the framework of bilateral cooperation, there are flows of goods, direct investments, credit and financial resources, transport and logistics, construction, consulting services and market know-how in both directions, as well as the exchange of labor and high technologies.





- During the post-war period, both German states were the main trading partners of the USSR - the FRG among the Western countries, and the GDR among the socialist countries. Their total share was about one-fifth of the Soviet foreign trade turnover. West Germany became a pioneer among the capitalist countries that, in the 1970s of the last century, took the risk of developing large-scale equal and mutually beneficial economic cooperation with the Soviet Union.
- In 1981, Ruhrgas AG and Soyuzgazexport entered into an agreement on the supply of 40 billion cubic meters of gas over 25 years to Germany (10.5 billion cubic meters) and to six other European countries.

- The emerging "ice age" in mutual political, and then trade and economic relations between the European Union, Germany and Russia creates a new geopolitical and geo-economic reality in Eurasia.
- After 1991, "special relations" were established between Germany and Russia. The mutual complementarity of the economies of Germany and Russia, which was feared by the "Atlantists" at the beginning of the 20th century, and then in the 1930s, was actually realized only in the mid-1990s-2000s.

- During Vladimir Putin's visit to Berlin in June 2000, four declarations of cooperation were signed between German energy companies and Gazprom. A Strategic Working Group was also established to work on deepening economic cooperation between the two countries.



A serious problem that slows down and burdens trade and economic ties with Germany is the current commercial debt of $0.5 billion. Germany is Russia's largest creditor. The credit debt of Russia to Germany is regulated within the framework of the Paris and London clubs of creditor countries. The preferred debt repayment terms for the German side include the signing of an agreement on debt restructuring, the issuance of promissory notes, the exchange of debts for shares of Russian enterprises, as well as direct debt repayment. At the same time, for Russia, among the tasks for the effective use of German loans are: careful selection of cooperation projects, setting priorities from the point of view of national interests, finding bottlenecks in resolving advance payments, improving foreign economic legislation that improves the investment climate in Russia.

The main organizational tool for economic cooperation between Russia and Germany is the Permanent Consultative Council for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, the purpose of which is to promote the development of trade and economic relations between the two countries at the government level. Economic ties between Russia and Germany to a certain extent acquire a regional character: economic ties are expanding between individual subjects of the Russian Federation and the lands of Germany, especially North Rhine-Westphalia, Brandenburg, Bavaria, Baden-Württemberg. On the other hand, the German Federal Office for Special Tasks concluded at one time frame credit and trade agreements with the administrations of the Perm, Tyumen, Chelyabinsk, Orenburg, Sverdlovsk regions, Tataria, Bashkortostan and Komi. These agreements are based on a scheme for financing German exports guaranteed by Hermes on the basis of barter. Cooperation programs also include investment projects. A number of large regions of Russia have developed promising cooperation programs with German partners. Individual constituent entities of the Russian Federation held presentations of their regions and projects for cooperation in Germany.

- The Ukrainian crisis and anti-Russian sanctions of the West had a negative impact on bilateral trade and economic ties. In the first half of 2014, the volume of mutual trade decreased by 6.3% compared to the same period last year and amounted to 35.5 billion euros (37.9 billion euros in 2013). The fall affected, first of all, German exports to Russia - from January to June 2014, their volume decreased by 15.5% and amounted to 15.3 billion euros compared to 18.06 billion euros in the same period in 2013 At the same time, imports from Russia to Germany in the first half of 2014 increased by 2.1% and reached 20.3 billion euros compared to 19.8 billion euros in the same period last year.

- The share of Russia in the foreign trade turnover of Germany as of 2013 amounted to 3.8%, incl. in exports - 3.3%, in imports - 4.5%. In terms of trade turnover, Russia ranks 11th among Germany's leading trading partners. At the same time, in terms of imports to Germany, Russia is in 7th place, and in terms of exports from Germany - in 11th place. It should be assumed that by the end of 2014 these rating indicators will worsen.

- Energy plays a decisive role in the structure of Germany's imports from the Russian Federation. In 2013, it accounted for 46.1% of German-Russian turnover and 86.7% of German imports from Russia. In 2013, natural gas imports to Germany from Russia amounted to 38% of total consumption, oil imports - 34%.

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Perspectives of digital money functioning in the economy

dr Mariusz TOMCZYK

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The aim of presentation is an attempt to find the answer for **what are the determinants of implementanion of Central bank Digital Currency?** Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC), also known as fiat digital currencies, is a form of digital money issued by government central banks for public and business use. CBDCs are not meant to replace cash, but to coexist as an additional payment method.

CBDC is a new form of central bank money, different from cash and money available to selected entities (mainly banks) on accounts maintained with the central bank. CBDC may be introduced for retail CBDC and wholesale CBDC payments, both within one jurisdiction and for the purposes of cross-border cash flow (multiple CBDC). The real change can be made by making CBDC available to individuals and companies. Like cash, this type of CBDC is intended to be widely available and acceptable for retail payments; it is intended primarily as a medium of exchange and, to a lesser extent, as a store of value. It differs from cash not only in its digital form, but also in the possibility of programming, thanks to the use of automatic execution of transactions after the fulfillment of given conditions (smart contracts).

There has been a long history of work around the world to bring digital money into circulation. However, this requires more effort than originally assumed. The digital currency of the central bank can significantly change the traditional payment system, but a poorly carried out process can contribute to the economic consequences. What are the expected consequences of the introduction of CBDC?

Economic

- the decline in banks' position as intermediaries;
- decrease in the costs of issuing traditional money with a simultaneous increase in costs related to the introduction of CBDC;
- Efficient fight with inflation.

Political

- decreasing the importance of traditional currencies - the political power of these countries;
- promoting financial inclusion and simplifying the implementation of monetary and fiscal policy;
- CBDC as a new strtegic asset

Social

- distrust of digitization and uncertainty in the security of the funds stored in this form;
- the risk of cyber attacks;
- abandoning the need to use ATMs

The introduction of CBDC has serious consequences, including for the functioning of the banking system, financial stability, monetary policy or for the entire payment system. Central bank digital currencies are the future of the current financial system. Although it will probably involve many complications, it will eventually allow you to give up cash in favor of the convenience and speed of transactions. In addition, resignation from services provided by financial institutions, and reliance on the services of the central bank will reduce the risk of the service provider's bankruptcy.

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Historia gospodarcza Chin z okresu Wojen Opiumowych

dr Jerzy WALKOWIAK
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Celem artykułu jest przedstawienie w historii gospodarczej Chin okresu Wojen Opiumowych wraz z uwarunkowaniami ich wybuchu oraz konsekwencjami dla kraju. Ukazano procesy wpływające na zmiany w gospodarce chińskiej i w życiu społeczno politycznym. Zwrócono uwagę na międzynarodową pozycję Chin w tamtym czasie. Metodą badawczą zastosowana w pracy jest analiza literatury przedmiotu. Sformułowane w tekście wnioski wskazują na istotny regres gospodarki chińskiej, jaki dokonał się pod wpływem działań światowych mocarstw po przegranym przez Chiny konflikcie, u którego podłoża znalazł się handel opium inspirowany przez Imperium Brytyjskie.

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Türk Çini ve Minyatür Sanatında Kullanılan Fantastik Yaratıklardan Örnekler

Examples of Fantastic Creatures Used in Turkish Tile and Miniature Art

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Öz

Hayvan üslubu çerçevesinde değerlendirilen fantastik yaratıkların Türk sanatı ve kültüründe ortaya çıkış kökeni Ortaya Asya'da göçebe hayatı süren Türklere kadar gitmektedir. Fantastik, efsanevi veya mitolojik gibi çeşitli isimlerle adlandırılan bu yaratıklar eski çağlardan beri farklı kültürlerde hayat buldukları gibi Türk sanatı ve kültüründe de kendine yer bulmuştur. Türk sanatının farklı alanlarında ortaya çıkmalarının yanı sıra, Türk çini ve minyatür sanatında da severek işlenen fantastik yaratıklar, tarihin derinliklerinden gelen bir inanışla onların sihirli, büyülü ve olağanüstü güçlere sahip oldukları düşünülerek insanları düşmanlardan, kötülük ve hastalık gibi olumsuzluklardan koruyacağına inanılmaktaydı. Bunlar arasında en çok karşılaşılan örneklerin başında sfenks, ejder, siren-harpi, grifon ve çift başlı kartal gibi örnekler gelmektedir. Gerek minyatürlerde gerekse de çinili eserlerde karşılaşılan bu yaratıklar, kimi zaman yırtıcı görünüş ve bakışlarıyla portre gibi tasvir edilmiştir. Türk sanatı içinde işlenen bu yaratıklar, esas itibariyle birer süsleme öğesi olarak ön planda oldukları görülse de ait oldukları dönemde yaşayan insanların inanç ve duygularının dışa vurmuş oldukları da yadsınamaz. Bu yaratıklar dini inanışlara bağlı olarak ortaya çıktığı gibi insanların korku, korunma gibi içgüdüsel duygularına bağlı olarak hayal gücüyle de ortaya çıktığı düşünülmektedir. Sanatın pek çok alanında işlenen fantastik yaratıklar, özellikle Türk çini ve minyatür sanatında benzer şekilde konu edilmeleri açısından dikkat çekicidir. Türk minyatür sanatında hikâye ve masal gibi edebi konulu el yazmalarında işlenen bu yaratıklar, çini sanatında Anadolu Selçukları Saraylarını süsleyen birer unsur olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bu çalışmadaki amaç Türk minyatür sanatında işlenen fantastik yaratıkların Türk çini sanatında işlenen örnekleriyle benzer ve farklı yönlerini çeşitli açılardan ele almaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türk Sanatı, Çini, Minyatür, Fantastik Yaratık.

Abstract

The emergence of fantastic creatures' origin, evaluated within the framework of animal style, in Turkish art and culture dates back to the Turks living a nomadic life in Central Asia. These creatures, called by various names such as fantastic, legendary or mythological, have found their place in Turkish art and culture, as they have had their places in different cultures since ancient times. In addition to their emergence in different fields of Turkish art, fantastic creatures, fondly processed in Turkish tile and miniature art, with a belief coming from the depths of history, were thought to have magical and extraordinary powers, and it was believed that they would protect people from enemies, negativities such as evil and disease. Among these, the most common examples are sphinx, dragon, siren-harpy, griffin and double-headed eagle. These creatures, encountered both in miniatures and in tiled works, are sometimes depicted as portraits with their predatory looks. Although these creatures, processed in Turkish art, seem to be at the forefront as ornamental elements, it is undeniable that they were the expressions of the beliefs and feelings of the people living in the period to which these creatures belonged. It is thought that these creatures emerged out of religious beliefs, as well as imagination, and the instinctive feelings of people such as fear and protection. The fantastic creatures, which are used in many fields of art, are particularly striking in that they are similarly discussed in Turkish tile and miniature art. These creatures, which are processed in manuscripts with literary themes such as stories and fairy tales in Turkish miniature art, appear as an element that adorns the Anatolian Seljuk Palaces in the art of tiles. The aim of this study is to examine the similar and different aspects of the fantastic creatures in Turkish miniature art with the examples in Turkish tile art from various perspectives.

Keywords: Turkish Art, Tile, Miniature, Fantastic Creature

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Exchange rate factors in the FOREX market in the light of the COVID-19 pandemic and geopolitical change in Central Eastern Europe in 2022

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The functioning of the market is based on exchanges between buyers and sellers. One of the segments of the financial market is the foreign exchange market, the foreign exchange market, where large volumes of foreign exchange purchases and sales take place on a daily basis, as well as speculation about future exchange rates. The purpose of this article is to examine the factors influencing the demand and supply of certain currencies, and it is decided to test the hypothesis: the COVID-19 pandemic and the geopolitical changes in 2022 had an impact on exchange rate developments. Literature and market analysis platforms were used to investigate this phenomenon.

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Factors Influencing Students' Non- Participation During Efl Classes, The Effects of These Factors - Challenges and Solutions

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Abstract

The goal of this qualitative study is to investigate the reasons and factors that can demotivate university EFL students from participating in class. Also, the effects that these factors cause, and what causes these factors, solutions and challenges faced until the solution.

Learning to converse in the target language encompasses more than having the knowledge and skill of its grammatical rules, syntactic structure and semantic knowledge. It needs the aptitude to use the knowledge of language suitably in socio-cultural and pragmatic communications. The main point of foreign language learning and teaching is to inspire the learners to use English for expressive and operative communication, but these speaking activities can become unsuccessful due to a number of very real problems in second language classrooms. In order to assist the learners in overpowering their difficulties in speaking proficiently, it is obligatory to find out the contributing factors that disturb their verbal communication and interaction.

As a method of the research, has been used the qualitative approach to explore, seek to understand and describe, so far, unchartered nature of this phenomenon. As a tool, the study has used semi-structured interviews with students and teachers, and reflexive photography followed by photo-elicitation at focus groups. Photo-elicitation focus groups, reveal unconscious perceptions individuals hold about their social and psychological environment, that enables us to have rich data and deep analysis.

The findings of many researchers indicate various causes of students' classroom silence, but the special feature of this study is that it will compare and analyze personal and impersonal causes, linguistic and psychological factors, connecting with teachers' methodology, lesson contents, and class cooperation. Which means that with the theoretical discussion, the empirical evidence revealed by this study can help applied linguistics practitioners and teachers gain more heightened awareness and deeper understanding of students' silent behavior.

Keywords: non- participation, factors, classroom silence, solutions

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Resurgence of Nationalism as a Security Threat

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Abstract

This study focuses on nationalism, which is resurging and prone to new conflicts and wars. The main reasons for the resurgence are assumed as the insufficiency of liberalism, migration, and the rivalry between 'haves' and 'have nots'. This research suggests several other factors causing malicious nationalism that has the potential to be a security problem. First, the principle of self-determination does not refer to all factions that has potential for secession, meaning that some groups are not included to the 'self'. Second, the study argues that the absence of supranational and international organizations also ignite nationalism. Whereas it has been witnessed that such organizations can impede the rise of nationalism. Third, the reluctance of those countries affected by mass migration to intervene the influx in the emigrated location also causes nationalism. Fourth, external groups that fund local far-right factions lead to xenophobia through artificial reasons and conspiracy theories.

Keywords; Nationalism, Security, Conflict, International Organizations, Self-Determination

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Coping with stress among medical personel working during COVID-19 pandemic

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Coping with stress among medical personel working during COVID-19 pandemic

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Stress among medical staff

- The burden of stress is one of the serious occupational hazards among the medical personel. The COVID-19 pandemic has additionally presented many new challenges and responsibilities to healthcare professionals, which may result in greater psychological burdens.

Stress related to COVID-19

The value of perceived stress during COVID-19 is high and is very high intensity. The perceived risk of COVID-19 strongly correlates with the stressors associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. Increasing stress is accompanied by an intensification of psychopathological symptoms including insomnia, anxiety, depression, increasing alcohol and cigarette use.

Coping with stress

- A natural reaction to the occurrence of stress is a defensive reaction that limits its action by the "coping mechanism". According to Lazarus, coping with stress is undertaking constantly changing efforts aimed at mastering the requirements set for an individual, considered by them as overburdening or exceeding their capabilities. The "coping mechanism" is assigned an instrumental function of restoring the natural relationship between an individual and the environment and regulating emotions.

The aim

- The aim of the study was to assess the coping strategies among medical personel (physicians, nurses, paramedics) working during COVID-19 pandemic

Study design

- In the study took part 559 physicians, nurses and paramedics working in the city of Bydgoszcz during pandemic outbreak. The data was collected with the own questionnaire containing 30 questions about psychological aspects of work during pandemic.

Results

- *Work experience and age affecting stress at work, Spearman's rho rank correlation coefficients (N = 556)*

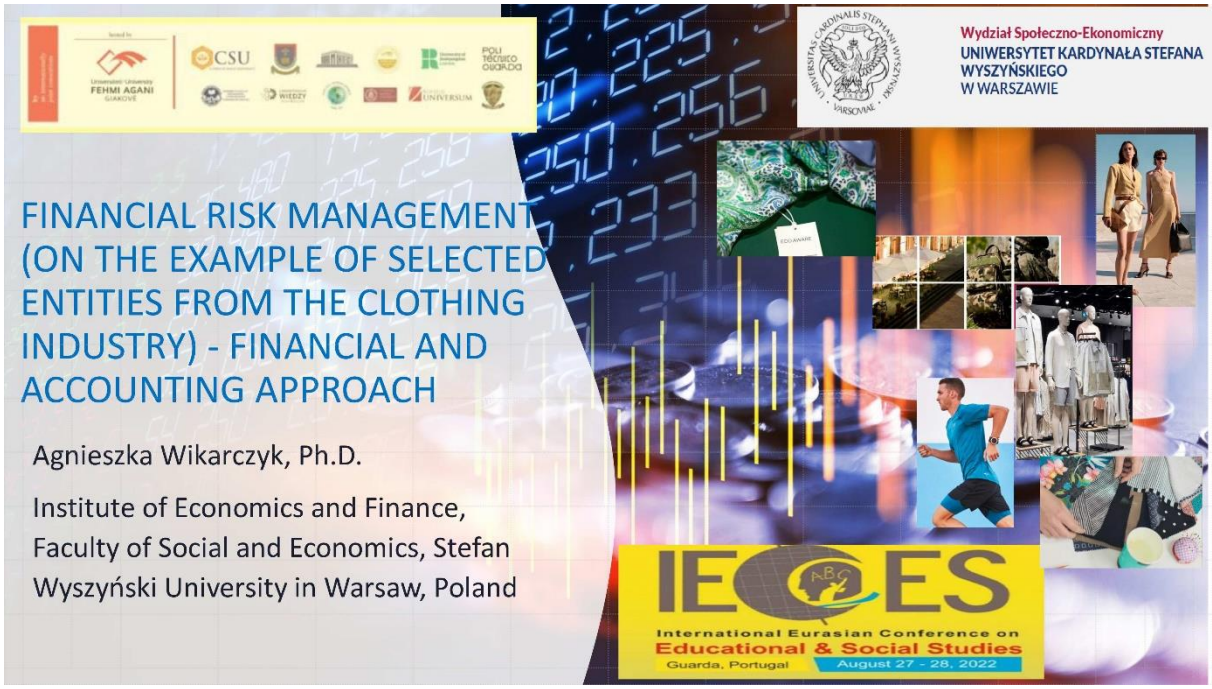
	work experience	age
• Stress at work (domain 1)	-0,105*	-0,092*
• Stress at work (domain 2)	-0,042	-0,036

* $p < 0,05$;** $p < 0,01$

Financial risk management (on the example of selected entities from the clothing industry) - financial and accounting approach

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Research objective:





- The aim is to identify and describe the characteristic types of financial risk - identified in companies operating in the clothing sector (on the example of 6 listed companies on the Warsaw Stock Exchange) in connection with their financial costs and financial results (operating and gross) in 2019-2021. Thus, financial risk management will be presented in terms of financial (risk identification and management methods) and accounting (financial costs, financial results, hedging derivatives - on the basis of financial statements).
- The basic thesis is: companies from the clothing sector (listed on the stock exchange) during the pandemic COVID-19 and changes in the global economy (including: a result of the energy crisis caused by the war in Ukraine and climate changes), among various types of financial risk, were mainly exposed to credit and currency risks, amplifying the decline in their gross financial results (the impact of interest and exchange rate differences), especially in 2020.



Research methods:

- *method of analysis and criticism of literature* (getting to know about a financial risk, financial costs, financial results, hedging derivatives),
- *document research* (getting to know the goals of enterprises based on examples),
- *calculation and comparative analysis*.









A Risk …

It's the unpredictability of what can happen with „the value" (eg. financial result), but it's the statistical probability of a random event occurring (as opposed to *uncertainty*)

Risk management….

It's making decisions and carrying out actions leading to the entity achieving an acceptable level of risk. In practice, risk management is equated with the processes of diagnosis and risk control, the purpose of which is to intentionally ensure stable financial results and create conditions for further development.

Each risk management process consists of four successive stages:

1) risk identification,
2) risk measurement (assessment),
3) risk control
4) risk monitoring and report.



A financial risk…

This is an example of a systematic risk resulting from the use of financial instruments. As the term suggests is the risk that involves financial loss to companies. Financial risk generally arises due to instability and losses in the financial market caused by movements in stock prices, currencies, interest rates and more.

A financial risk includes:

- market risk, esp.: *foreign exchange risk* and *interest rate risk*,
- *credit risk,*
- *liquidity risk*.

A financial risk management …

is making decisions and carrying out actions leading to the entity achieving an acceptable level of risk. The aim is to minimize the negative impact of various factors on the results and financial situation of the company. It's possible, among others as a result of using derivatives…

Financial risks can be avoided by keeping debt to a minimum… Is it true?

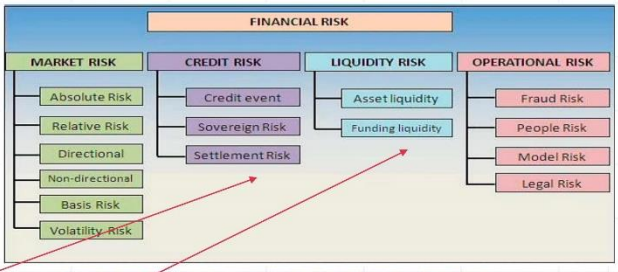


https://github.com/Anveshdeo/Financial-Risk-Management-using-ML (12.08.2022)

Market Risk:
This type of risk arises due to the movement in prices of financial instrument. Market risk can be classified as Directional Risk and Non-Directional Risk. Directional risk is caused due to movement in stock price, interest rates and more. Non-Directional risk, on the other hand, can be volatility risks.

Credit Risk:
This type of risk arises when one fails to fulfill their obligations towards their counterparties. Credit risk can be classified into Sovereign Risk and Settlement Risk. Sovereign risk usually arises due to difficult foreign exchange policies. Settlement risk, on the other hand, arises when one party makes the payment while the other party fails to fulfill the obligations.

Liquidity Risk:
This type of risk arises out of an inability to execute transactions. Liquidity risk can be classified into Asset Liquidity Risk and Funding Liquidity Risk. Asset Liquidity risk arises either due to insufficient buyers or insufficient sellers against sell orders and buys orders respectively.



https://www.simplilearn.com/financial-risk-and-types-rar131-article (10.08.2022)

Table 1. Financial risk (defined in financial statements) in the analyzed stock exchange companies from the clothing sector

Company (from the clothing and footwear sector) / financial risk	Market risk		Liquidity risk	Credit risk	Another financial risk
	Foreign Exchange risk	Interest rate risk			
CCC SPÓŁKA AKCYJNA (CCC)	X	X	X	X	X
CDRL SPÓŁKA AKCYJNA (CDL)	X	X	X	X	
ESOTIQ & HENDERSON SPÓŁKA AKCYJNA (EAH)	X	X	X	X	
INTERSPORT POLSKA SPÓŁKA AKCYJNA	X	X	X	X	
LPP SPÓŁKA AKCYJNA (LPP)	X	X	X	X	
LUBAWA SPÓŁKA AKCYJNA (LBW)	X	X	X	X	

Business risk is important for the growth of a company. Financial risk also helps a company to grow. Moreover, taking on debt helps maximize returns by creating a tax shield. Since interest on debt is an expense, it reduces income and thus income tax.

The business risk may increase due to changes in market conditions, demand, customer requirements, government rules and regulations, etc. On the other hand, financial risk arises due to changes in financial assets, currency exchange rates, interest rate changes, and more.

Finance Management

BUSINESS RISK vs FINANCIAL RISK

Basis	BUSINESS RISK	FINANCIAL RISK
Meaning	Inability of company to generate enough revenue to cover operating expenses	Inability of company to generate enough cash flows to meet debt commitments.
How to avoid?	By making operations efficient and keeping cost low.	Keep indebtedness as low as possible or by taking no debt.
Duration	As long as business continues.	As long as the company has debt.
Role	Important for growth of company.	Create a tax shield.
Factors	Market condition changes, demand, government rules & regulations, etc.	Changes in financial assets, currency exchange rates, and more
Expenses	Operating expenses such as wages, production costs, rent, electricity, etc.	Loan interest, principal payment and more.
Evaluation	Through EBIT.	Debt-to-asset, debt-to-equity ratio, etc.
Decisions	Operational and pricing decisions.	How much debt and equity to take on.
Income	Affect operating income.	Affect net income.

Source: https://efinancemanagement.com/investment-decisions/business-vs-financial-risk (15.08.2022)

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Teaching Challenges of Malaysian Automobile Company's Lecturers

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Abstract

Useful knowledge is able to change the attitude of individuals, especially students. However, the knowledge will only be beneficial if it is able to be understood by students through effective teaching methods. Therefore, this study aims to examine the teaching challenges of a national automobile company called Produa. To answer the purpose of this study, a qualitative study was carried out. A total of 630 Produa service staff were participated in giving their perceptions of their lecturers' teaching. Data were collected using an open-ended questionnaire instrument. The data were analyzed using thematic analysis method. This study found nine main challenges, which are (a) students do not understand the lecturer's presentation language, (b) less harmonious relationship between lecturers and students, (c) less appropriate teaching methods, (d) less reference materials, (e) less time management efficient, (f) teaching facilities are not sufficient, (g) lecturers' attitude is not liked, (h) teaching content is not suitable with the scope of work and (i) less use of teaching aids. The findings of this study are able to create an awareness among the front line staff of the company to identify three main aspects that can hinder the effectiveness of teaching and learning. The three aspects are (a) educational institutions such as facilities, (b) lecturers such as teaching methods and (c) students such as their attitudes.

Keywords: Teaching, Challenges, Malaysian Automobile Company, Lecturers

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Zaangażowanie social media marketingu w budowanie wizerunku przywódcy politycznego

Involvement of social media marketing in building the image of a political leader

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Przeniesienie codziennego funkcjonowania człowieka w sferę Internetu nie należy do przyszłości. Jest to fakt. Zarówno realizowanie się jednostek w sferze zawodowej, jak i prywatnej z wykorzystaniem łączy elektronicznych nie dziwi już nikogo. Wpływ na ten stan rzeczy miał naturalny i bardzo szybki rozwój technologii, jak i wybuch pandemii koronawirusa. Obszarem, na którym spotyka się większość ludzkiej e-aktywności są media społecznościowe. Traktować je można jako doskonały sposób komunikowania się międzyludzkiego, biznesowego, ale także jako obszar prowadzenia polityki. I to tej zarówno lokalnej, jak i międzynarodowej. Politycy bardzo chętnie korzystają z mediów społecznościowych, skrupulatnie starając się budować swój pozytywny, polityczny wizerunek. Tak oto świat polityki zaczął korzystać z instrumentów social media marketingu, czyli marketingu prowadzonego w obszarze i za pośrednictwem społecznościowych portali. Celem artykułu jest określenie zarówno roli mediów społecznościowych w budowaniu wizerunku polityków, jak i zaprezentowanie przykładów takiego działania.

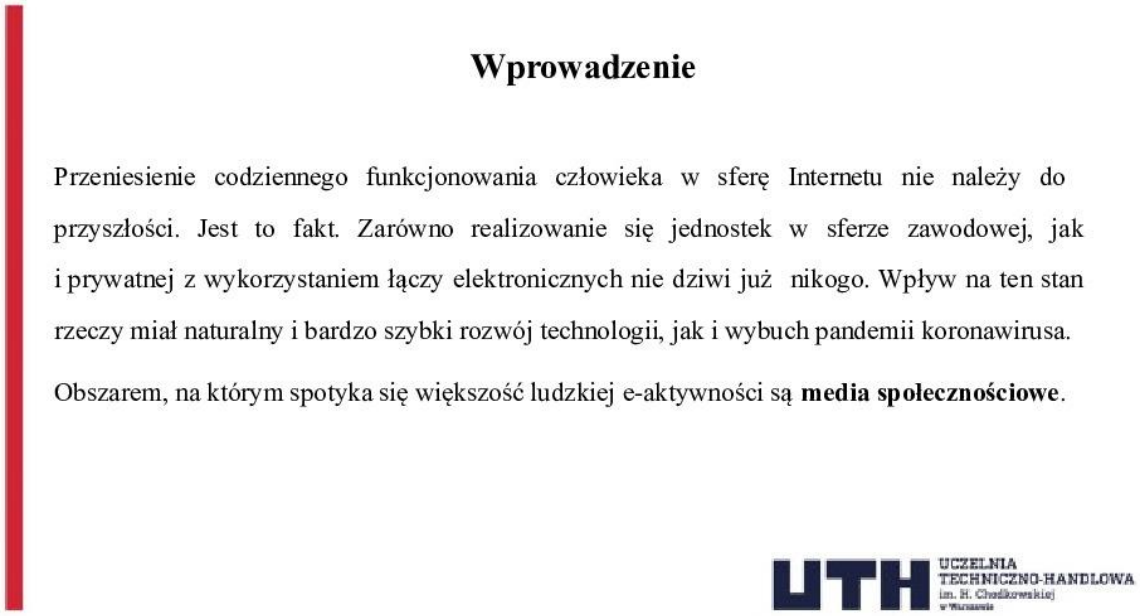
Słowa kluczowe: e-marketing, social media marketing, wizerunek, polityk

Abstract

The transfer of everyday human functioning into the Internet sphere does not belong to the future. It is a fact. Both the realization of individuals in the professional and private spheres with the use of the Internet is no longer surprising. This state of affairs was influenced by the natural and very rapid development of technology, as well as the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic. The area where most human e-activity occurs is social media. They can be treated as an excellent way of interpersonal and business communication, but also as an area of policy. Both local and international. Politicians are very eager to use social media, scrupulously trying to build their positive, political image. Thus, the world of politics began to use the instruments of social media marketing, i.e. marketing carried out in the area and via social networks. The aim of the article is

to define both the role of social media in building the image of politicians and to present examples of such activities.

Keywords: e-marketing, social media marketing, image, politician



Wprowadzenie

Przeniesienie codziennego funkcjonowania człowieka w sferę Internetu nie należy do przyszłości. Jest to fakt. Zarówno realizowanie się jednostek w sferze zawodowej, jak i prywatnej z wykorzystaniem łączy elektronicznych nie dziwi już nikogo. Wpływ na ten stan rzeczy miał naturalny i bardzo szybki rozwój technologii, jak i wybuch pandemii koronawirusa.

Obszarem, na którym spotyka się większość ludzkiej e-aktywności są **media społecznościowe**.

UTH UCZELNIA TECHNICZNO-HANDLOWA im. H. Chodkowskiej w Warszawie

1. Internet – instrument komunikacji

O potędze Internetu świadczyć może liczba jego użytkowników. Według aktualnych danych ich liczba oscyluje w granicach prawie 4,9 mld, a wraz z przyśpieszoną przez pandemię koronawirusa cyfryzacją, liczba ta stale wzrasta. Jest to potężna siła, biorąc pod uwagę, że na świecie jest prawie 8 mld ludzi.

Spostrzec należy, że z dokładnym oszacowaniem liczby ludności świata jest problem, który wynika z faktu błędów szacunkowych regionów mało scyfryzowanych. Dlatego szacuje się, że odchylenia od oficjalnych danych można określić na poziomie 2-3%.

UTH UCZELNIA TECHNICZNO-HANDLOWA im. H. Chodkowskiej w Warszawie

Internet – instrument komunikacji

Również liczba użytkowników mediów społecznościowych jest potwierdzeniem trendu wzrostu popularności komunikowania się w Internecie. Ich liczba szacowana jest na 5 mld osób.

UTH UCZELNIA TECHNICZNO-HANDLOWA im. H. Chodkowskiej w Warszawie

2. Social media marketing

W najprostszym ujęciu media społecznościowe są platformami traktowanymi jako internetowe formy przekazu. Ich użytkownicy mogą się między sobą komunikować, zamieszczać informacje, zdjęcia i filmy, co sprzyja nie tylko przepływowi informacji, ale też zacieśnianiu więzi. Możliwość tworzenia tematycznych grup dyskusyjnych również jest zaletą mediów społecznościowych. To swobodne komunikowanie się jest impulsem do współdziałania międzyludzkiego.

Social media marketing

Uznać można, że globalny zasięg, łatwość w poruszaniu się oraz stale rosnąca liczba użytkowników sprawiają, że media społecznościowe stanęły w centrum zainteresowania szeroko rozumianego marketingu.
Mariaż potęgi mediów społecznościowych z potrzebami współczesnego marketingu zaowocował powstaniem social marketingu.

UTH UCZELNIA TECHNICZNO-HANDLOWA im. H. Chodkowskiej w Warszawie

Tabela. 1. Charakterystyka najpopularniejszych na świecie pięciu mediów społecznościowych – sierpień 2022 r.

Nazwa medium społecznościowego	Cechy
1. Facebook	Facebook - aktualnie posiada prawie 3 mld aktywnych kont.
2. YouTube	Aktualnie w każdym miesiącu portal ten odwiedza ponad 1,9 miliarda zalogowanych użytkowników, którzy codziennie oglądają ponad miliard godzin filmów generując miliardy wyświetleń.
3. WhatsApp	Aplikacja ta należy do Facebooka. Korzysta z niej miesięcznie ponad 1,5 mld użytkowników pochodnych z ponad 180 krajów.
4. WeChat	Platforma bardzo popularna w Chinach. W ciągu miesiąca korzysta z niej miliard użytkowników.
5. Instagram	Medium umożliwiające publikowanie zdjęć, bardzo krótkich filmów. Aktualnie posiada ponad miliard użytkowników.

UCZELNIA TECHNICZNO-HANDLOWA

International Eurasian Conference on
Educational & Social Studies
Guarda, Portugal August 27 - 28, 2022

Kimya Öğretmenlerinin Doğa ve Kimya Ünitesinde Kullandıkları Stratejilerin Belirlenmesi

Ayşegül ASLAN

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Öz

Öğretmenler öğrencilerinin daha kolay öğrenmeleri ve öğrendikleri bilgilerin kalıcı olması için çeşitli öğrenme ve öğretme stratejilerinden faydalanırlar. Zaten şuan ülkemizde uygulamada olan öğretim programları da bireylerin bilgi ve yetenekler açısından birbirlerinden farklı olduklarını ve bu yüzden de öğrenme-öğretme sürecinde farklı yöntem ve tekniklere yer verilmesi gerektiğini savunan yapılandırmacı anlayışı benimsemektedir. Bu bağlamda, yapılan bu çalışmanın amacı kimya öğretmenlerinin "Doğa ve Kimya" ünitesinde kullandıkları farklı öğrenme ve öğretme stratejilerini (örgütleme, anlamlandırma, kodlama, analoji vb.) belirlemektir. Bu araştırma nitel araştırma desenlerinden biri olan durum çalışması yöntemi ile yürütülmüştür. Araştırmanın örneklemini farklı okul türlerinde görev yapan 55 öğretmen (39 kadın, 16 erkek) oluşturmaktadır. Çalışmanın verileri açık uçlu tek sorudan oluşan bir anket formu kullanılarak toplanmıştır. Bu formda kimya öğretmenlerinden "Doğa ve Kimya" ünitesini öğretirken kullandıkları farklı öğrenme ve öğretme stratejilerini detaylı bir şekilde ifade etmeleri istenmektedir. Google formlar platformu üzerinden toplanan veriler betimsel analiz yöntemi ile

analiz edilmiştir. Katılımcı yanıtları benzerlik ve farklılıklarına göre kategorilendirilmiştir. Ayrıca öğretmen ifadelerini tam olarak okuyucuya yansıtabilmek amacıyla katılımcı cevaplarından doğrudan alıntılar sunulmuştur. Elde edilen bulgulara bakıldığında öğretmenlerin "Doğa ve Kimya" ünitesinde örnek olaylardan ve analojilerden sıkça yararlandıkları görülmektedir. Bu ünitedeki analojilerin genellikle günlük yaşamda karşılaşılan olaylardan ortaya çıktığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda deneyimli kimya öğretmeleri tarafından kullanıldıkları ortay konulan farklı öğrenme stratejilerinin, diğer öğretmenler ve kimya öğretmen adaylarıyla da paylaşılması ve derslerinde kullanmaları önerilmektedir.

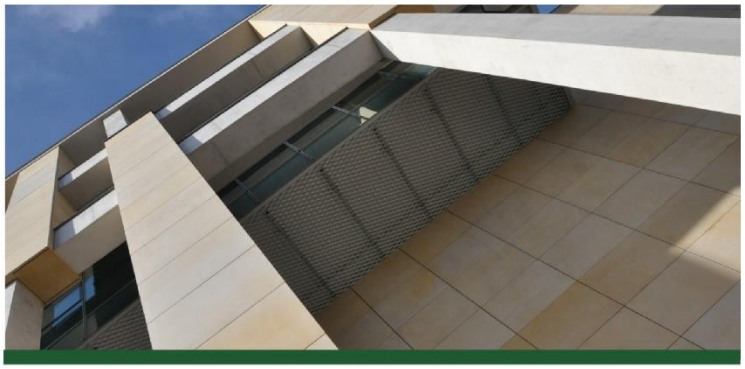
Anahtar kelimeler: Kimya öğretimi, doğa ve kimya, öğrenme stratejileri, iyi uygulama örnekleri

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The impact of management control systems on decision-making quality

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POZNAŃ UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS

The impact of management control systems on decision-making quality

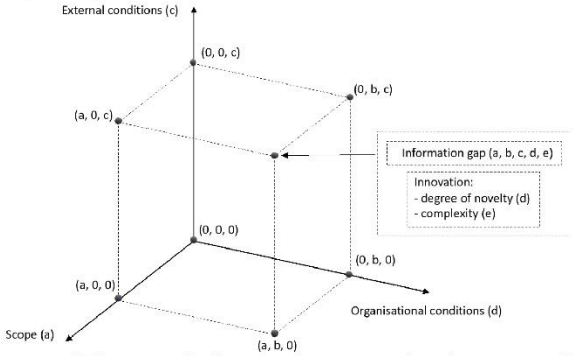
Dawid Szutowski, PhD
Department of Controlling, Financial Analysis and Valuation

Plan

1. Introduction
2. Theoretical background
3. Research methods
4. Results and discussion
5. Conclusions
6. Bibliography

Introduction

1. Low-quality information overflow and high-quality information scarcity.
2. Little to none comparative data.
3. Info-gap: scope, organisational conditions, external conditions, degree of novelty and complexity



4. The main purpose of the study is to measure the impact of decision-making quality on innovation process efficiency.

Research methods

1. Time frame 2019 - 2021.
2. Companies operating in European Union and the UK.
3. No sampling procedure was applied, as the entire population was studied.
4. Data was gathered for a total of 405 companies (response rate 12.77%).
5. The respondents represented senior management, management, CFOs, innovation managers, and project leaders.
6. Data was collected by means of a computer-assigned telephone interviewing survey technique by a specialized agency.
7. The survey consisted of 41 questions.
8. In order to analyze the dependencies structural equation modelling was employed

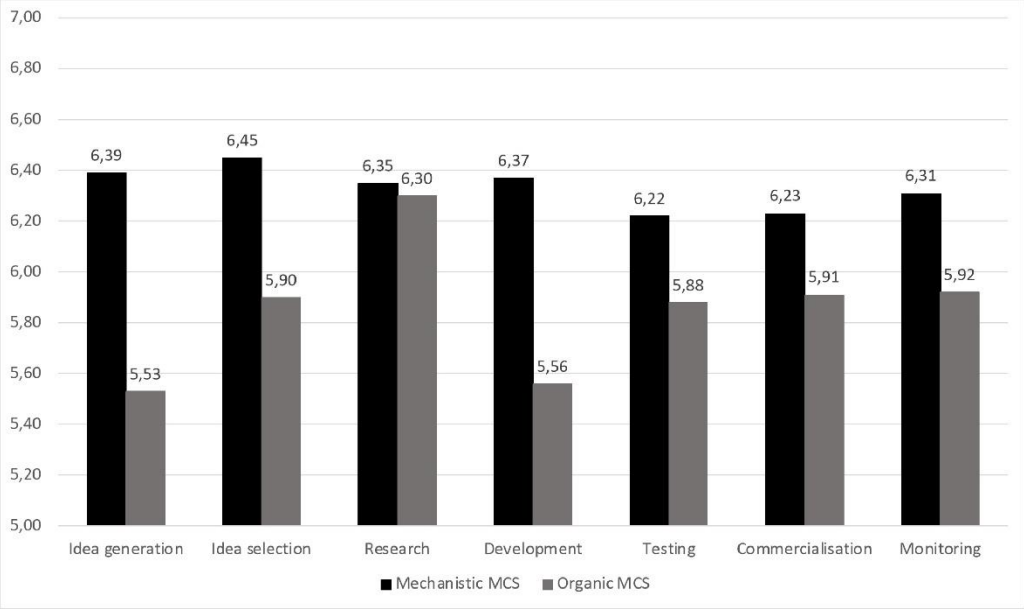
Results of literature studies

Attributes	Descriptions
Regulation level	The regulation level attribute represents a high level of bureaucratisation in mechanistic systems, manifested in strong specialisation, standardisation, and formalisation. Procedures are likely to be developed and followed in a wide range of corporate actions.
Scope of control	The scope of control attribute includes a comprehensive set of controlled elements in mechanistic systems, ranging from control over processes as totalities to control over the execution of individual tasks. This means that detailed forms of control penetrate to all hierarchical levels.
Information used	Information used represents the nature of information exploited within mechanistic systems as a basis for decision-making. Such information is mainly quantitative and precisely predetermined.
Reporting requirement	Reporting requirement signals that reports to top management are indispensable to control in mechanistic systems. The precise organisation of feedback ensures that decision-makers have timely and appropriate information at their disposal and may formulate instructions accordingly.

Results of literature studies

Attributes	Descriptions
Decision-making location	The decision-making location attribute signals that, in organic systems, decision power is distributed among organisation members. This means that different workers remain relatively independent in their own areas of expertise.
Informal communication	The informal communication attribute corresponds to the communication channels used. In organic systems, both formal and informal communication channels are exploited. The distinctive feature here is that the latter play a considerable role. From the company's perspective, these communication channels are not only accepted, but systematically supported.
Free flow of information	The free flow of information attribute indicates that in organic structures, the unrestricted flow of information is widely supported. Such information flow is comprehensive, exhaustive, all-embracing, and covers an unlimited variety of topics.

Results of empirical analyses



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Türkiye'de Kavram Karikatürü Üzerine Lisansüstü Tezlerin İçerik Analizi

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Öz

Bu araştırma, Türkiye'de yükseköğretim kurumlarında kavram karikatürü konusunda yazılmış lisansüstü tezleri incelemek amacıyla gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda 14 alt amaç belirlenip, tezleri inceleme kriterleri belirlenmiş ve tez inceleme formu oluşturulmuştur. Tezler; yayın yılına, yayın diline, tez türüne, tezleri yöneten danışman unvanına, üniversiteye, enstitüye, ana bilim dalına, temel konu alanına, matematik konu alanına, tezlerde kullanılan araştırma yöntemine, araştırma desenine, örneklem grubuna, veri analiz yöntemi ve kullanılan anahtar kelimelere göre incelenmiştir. Bu çalışmada, nitel araştırma türü olarak doküman inceleme tekniği kullanılmıştır. İncelenecek tezleri belirlemek için, Yükseköğretim Kurulu Ulusal Tez Merkezi veri tabanında "kavram karikatürü" anahtar kelimesi kullanılarak tarama yapılmış ve adında "kavram karikatürü" kelimesi geçen 79 teze ulaşılmıştır. Tezler betimsel içerik analiz yöntemi kullanılarak analiz edilerek, bulgular frekans ve yüzde değerleri kullanılarak sunulmuştur. Analiz sonuçlarına göre kavram karikatürü konusunda yapılan ulusal lisansüstü tezlerin en çok 2019 yılında, Marmara Üniversitesi ve Necmettin Erbakan Üniversitelerinde, Eğitim Bilimleri Enstitüsünde, İlköğretim Ana Bilim Dalında, Eğitim ve Öğretim temel konu alanında ve yüksek lisans türünde yayınlandığı belirlenmiştir. Farklı unvanlara sahip öğretim üyelerinin yönettikleri tez sayılarında en fazla doktor öğretim üyesiyle çalışıldığı tespit edilmiştir. Yapılan çalışmaların en çok nicel araştırma yönteminde ve deneysel araştırma deseninde gerçekleştirildiği görülmüştür. Araştırma ile kavram karikatürü konusunda ulusal lisansüstü tez çalışmalarının eğilimleri belirlenmiştir. Kavram karikatürü konusunda yapılan makale ve bildiri çalışmalarının içerik analizlerinin de yapılmasının alan yazına faydasının olacağı belirtilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kavram Karikatürü, İçerik Analizi, Lisansüstü Tez, YÖK, Tez İzle

Energy Management System in the European Union

Ph.D. Henryk WOJTASZEK

War Studies University, Poland



Management responsibility

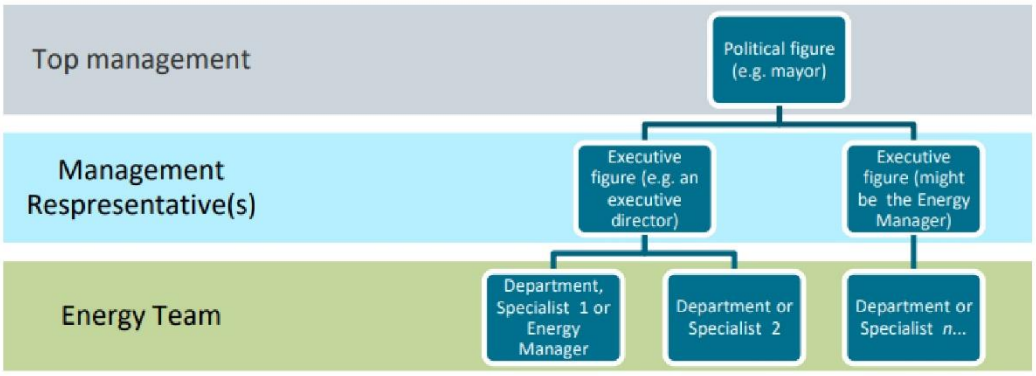
ISO 50001 (SECTIONS 4.2.1 AND 4.2.2) DEFINES THAT:

The roles, commitment and duties of the LA's top management and management representative(s) should be clearly defined.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN IN A PRACTICAL SENSE FOR LAS?

- LAs should understand who among their staff will be involved, and assign clear tasks in the implementation of the EnMS at three levels. The LA should delegate clear responsibilities and define them in the local decisions and/or ordinances.

Figure 4.Organizational diagram for how a possible EnMS management structure.



- The LA is free to select and assign roles, and/or use existing structures. For example, if it has already appointed an Energy Team, then the ordinances should be updated specifically to integrate their(new) tasks in relation to the EnMS. However, the LA should be clear about the responsibilities and capacity for each involved member, and report on that appropriately (e.g. in an official decision of the Council or an ordinance of the top manager)

- Initial descriptions can be included in the manual – though this is not mandatory, it does simplify things for others to understand better who is involved and how their responsibilities are assigned. On the other hand, including such information in relevant Council decisions and/or ordinances is mandatory.

SOME IDEAS AND SUGGESTIONS WHERE TO START:

- You should ensure your LA's political commitment. For example, you could make a short presentation for the Mayor and/or other relevant (top) management representatives about the benefits of the EnMS for your LA.
- Thereafter, it's recommended to prepare official documentation appointing Management Representative(s), Energy Team Coordinator/Manager and Energy Team members, being sure to identify staff with appropriate, complementary skills in order to create a capable and effective energy management group within scope and boundaries of the EnMS.
- Once this group has been established, it's important to define clear internal roles, responsibilities and targets within EnMS development and implementation.

Public management based on values

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Wstęp

Wśród stanowisk menedżerów publicznych wyróżnić można trzy kategorie, tj. zatrudnionych w służbie cywilnej, w samorządach oraz menedżerów kontraktowych. Menedżerowie publiczni mogą być zatrudniani także na podstawie kontraktu na ściśle określony czas. Na przykład w Irlandii dla członków lokalnych władz publicznych przewidziane są okresy siedmioletnie. W Wielkiej Brytanii stosuje się podobny system. Są nim objęci wszyscy dyrektorzy agencji publicznych oraz starsi rangą urzędnicy, a także menedżerowie przedsiębiorstw publicznych i organizacji samorządu lokalnego, z tym że po upływie wskazanych okresów kontrakty mogą być zawierane na nowo. W Polsce, chociaż istnieją podstawy prawne zatrudniania menedżerów publicznych na kontraktach, ta forma prowadzenia spraw publicznych była i jest wykorzystywana rzadko[1].

Zarządzanie powinno charakteryzować skuteczność w długim okresie czasu. Skuteczne zarządzanie podnosi zysk właścicielom i dobre prace pracownikom. Skuteczne zarządzanie to dążenie do przetrwania firmy i utrzymanie jej w odpowiedniej kondycji finansowej. W firmie ważne są przede wszystkim pieniądze i klienci. Pieniądze dlatego, że bez nich firma nie może funkcjonować. Klienci są głównym motorem funkcjonowania firmy. Pieniądze i klienci tworzą dwie funkcje zarządzania, tj. finansów i rachunkowości oraz marketingu. Warto podkreślić, że skuteczna polityka personalna jest najbardziej istotna z punktu widzenia zarządzania w biznesie. Dalej są metody i techniki stosowane w procesie podejmowania decyzji. Menedżerowie kierują pracą innych osób i za nią odpowiadają, realizują produkcję oraz usługi, a także wykonują zadania, nauczają, udzielają wskazówek. Jest to metoda, która pozwala na rozwijanie umiejętności pracowników. Menedżerowie zajmują różne stanowiska.

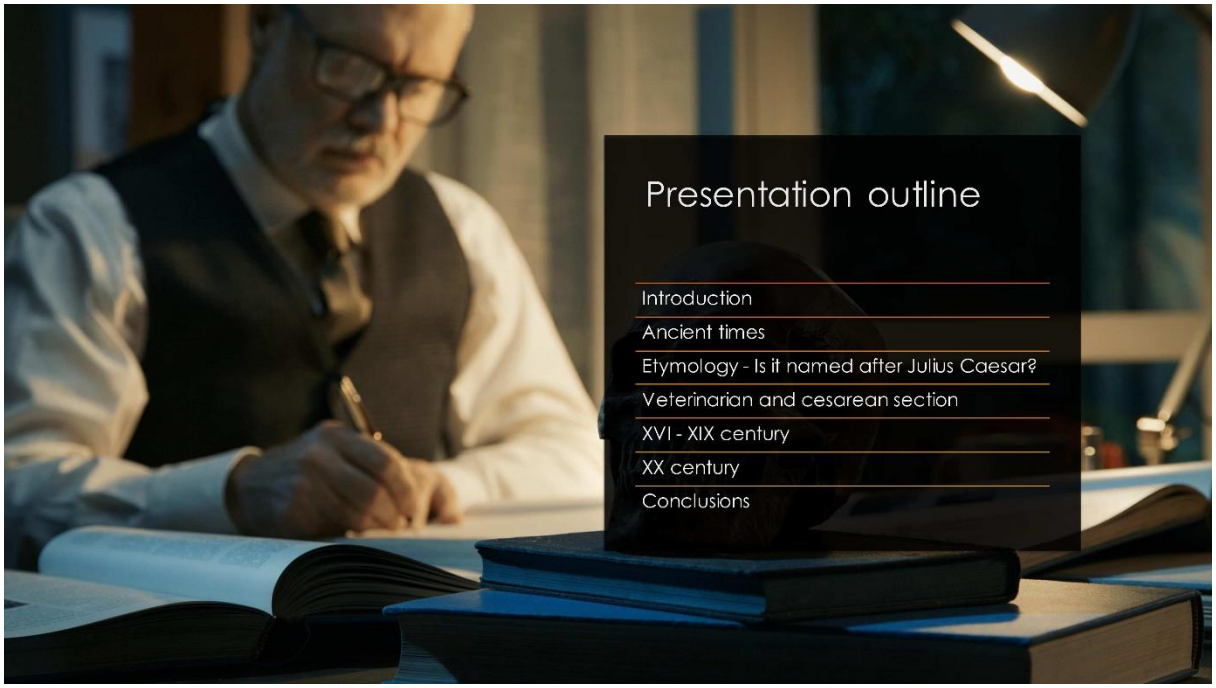
[1] *Zarządzanie publiczne oparte na wartościach*, oprac. B. Kożuch, K. Sienkiewicz-Małyjurek, Ł. Sułkowski, Łódź-Warszawa 2021.

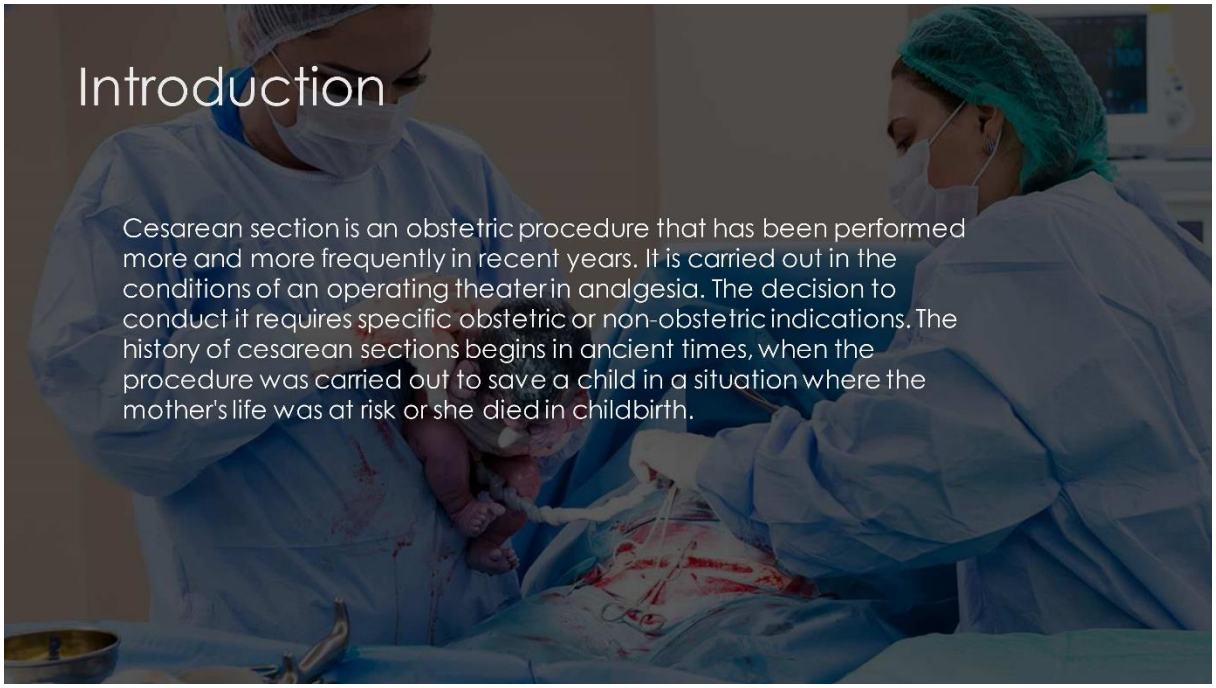
History of cesarean sections

Anna ZWIERZYŃSKA

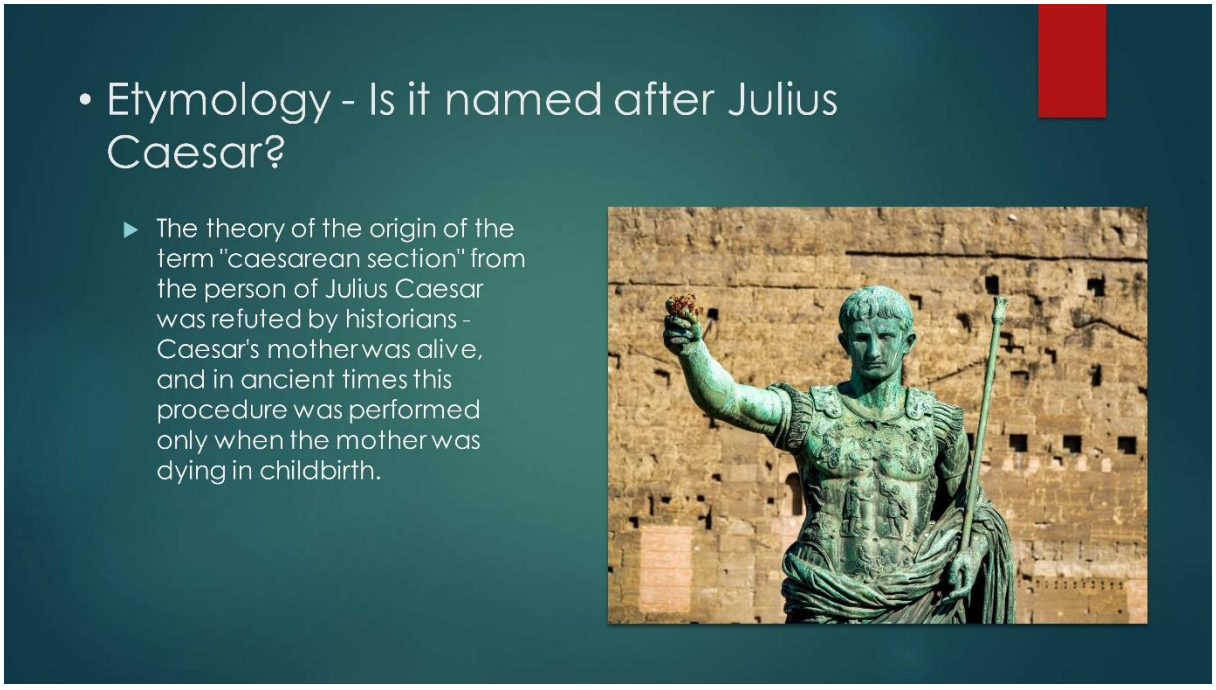
Jan Kochanowski University of Kielce, School of Medicine, Poland

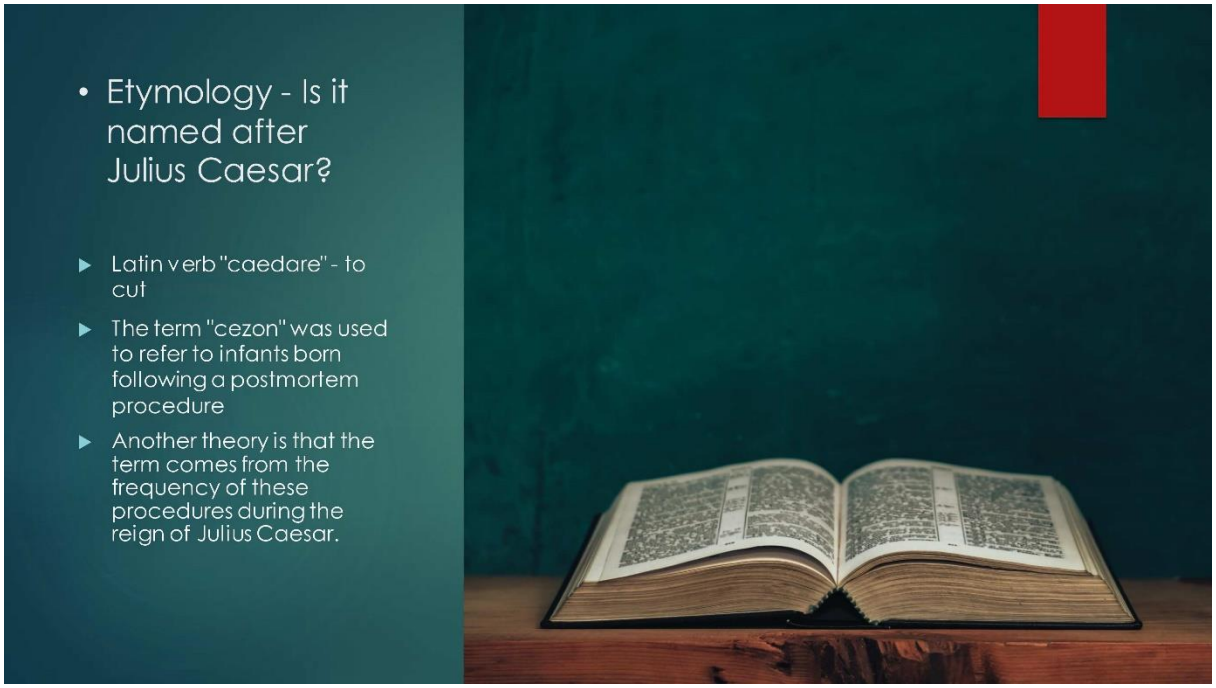


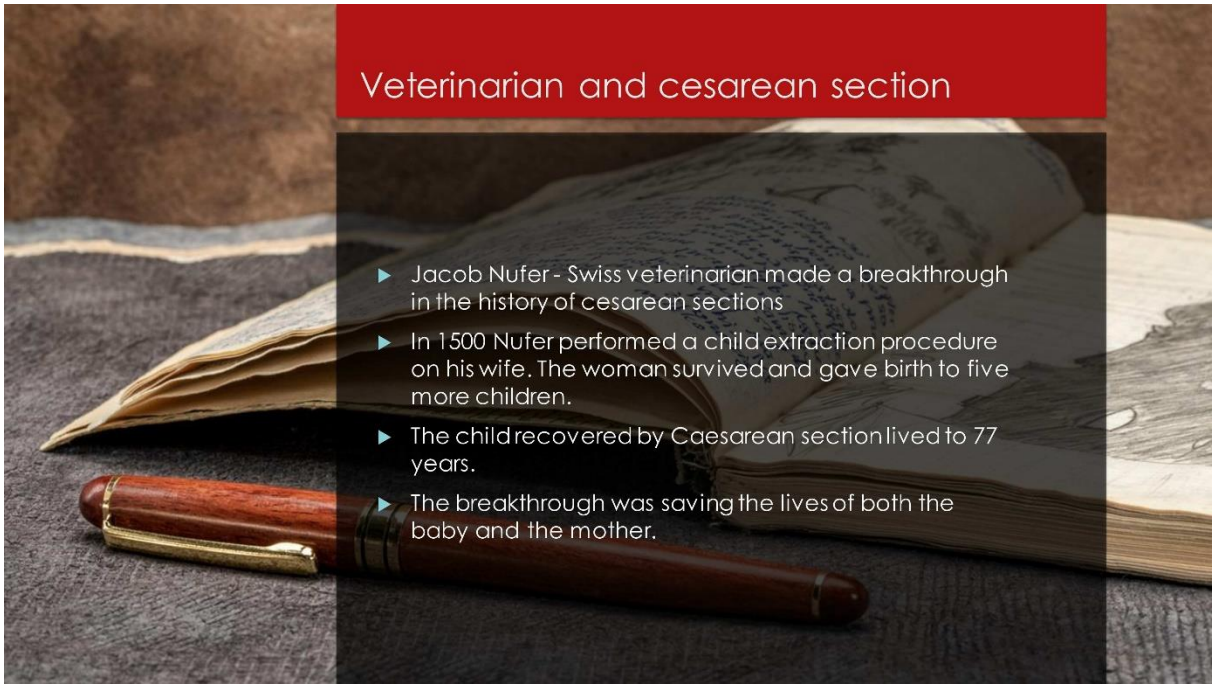

Presentation outline
Introduction
Ancient times
Etymology - Is it named after Julius Caesar?
Veterinarian and cesarean section
XVI - XIX century
XX century
Conclusions


Introduction
Cesarean section is an obstetric procedure that has been performed more and more frequently in recent years. It is carried out in the conditions of an operating theater in analgesia. The decision to conduct it requires specific obstetric or non-obstetric indications. The history of cesarean sections begins in ancient times, when the procedure was carried out to save a child in a situation where the mother's life was at risk or she died in childbirth.


Ancient times
Mention of Caesarean section appears in the culture of ancient Rome, Greece, the East.
According to Mythology, Zeus took Dionysus from the belly of his deceased mistress Semele.
Apollo killed his mistress Coronis, and while she was lying at the stake, he removed Aesculapius - his unborn child - from her abdomen.
Literature reports that Buddha and Brahma were extracted from the mother's womb by caesarean section.


Etymology - Is it named after Julius Caesar?
The theory of the origin of the term "caesarean section" from the person of Julius Caesar was refuted by historians - Caesar's mother was alive, and in ancient times this procedure was performed only when the mother was dying in childbirth.


• Etymology - Is it named after Julius Caesar?
Latin verb "caedare" - to cut
The term "cezon" was used to refer to infants born following a postmortem procedure
Another theory is that the term comes from the frequency of these procedures during the reign of Julius Caesar.


Veterinarian and cesarean section
Jacob Nufer - Swiss veterinarian made a breakthrough in the history of cesarean sections
In 1500 Nufer performed a child extraction procedure on his wife. The woman survived and gave birth to five more children.
The child recovered by Caesarean section lived to 77 years.
The breakthrough was saving the lives of both the baby and the mother.

International Eurasian Conference on
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Nielegalny wywóz dzieł sztuki za granicę

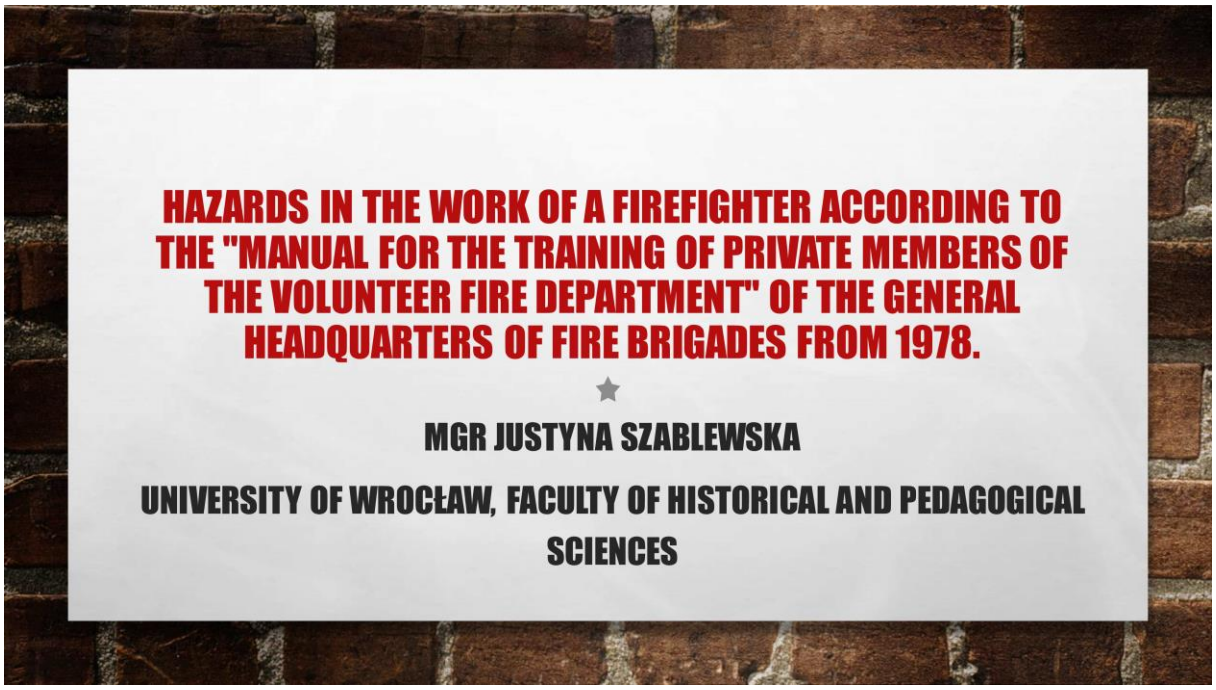
Mgr Aldona PLOCH
Julia KOT
Mikołaj WRABEC
University of Technology and Economics, Poland

Publikacja poświęcona jest tematyce nielegalnego eksportu dóbr kultury. Artykuł oparty jest na obowiązującym prawie polskim, ale z uwzględnieniem założeń prawa unijnego. Przedstawione zostaną założenia ustawowe oraz obowiązki służb w zakresie przeciwdziałania nielegalnemu eksportowi. W czasie II wojny światowej Polska poniosła ogromne straty w zakresie dziedzictwa kulturowego, a działania, które jeszcze bardziej ograniczają zasoby, zasługują na potępienie.

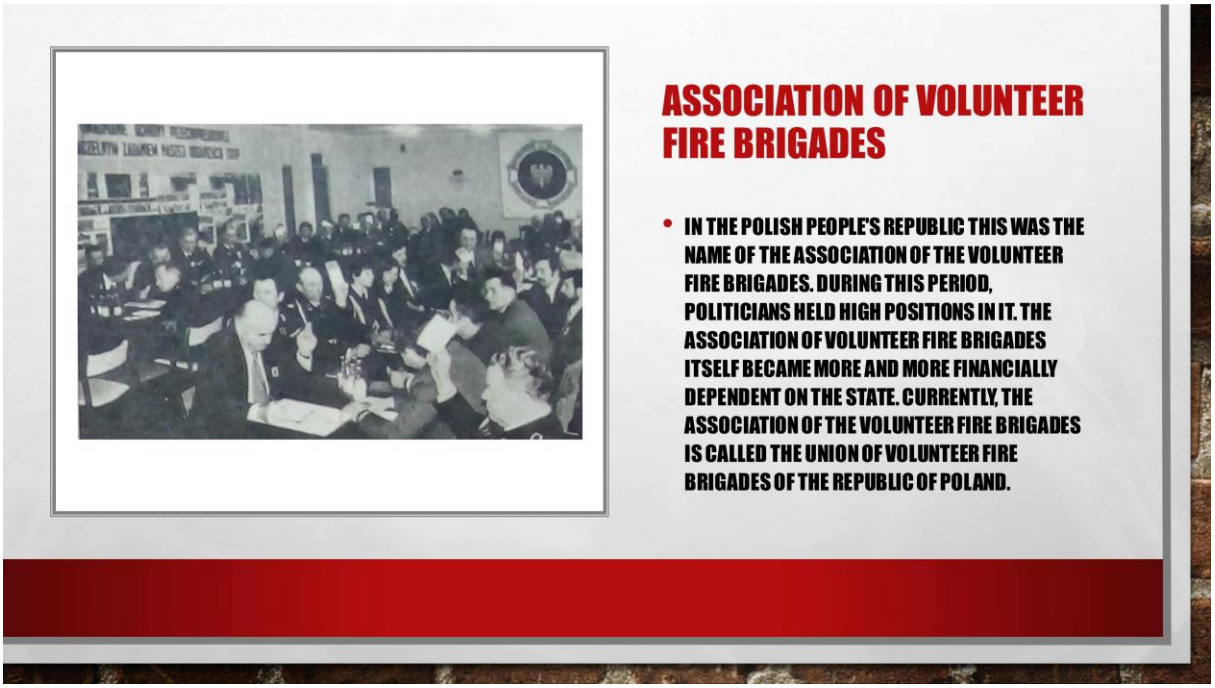
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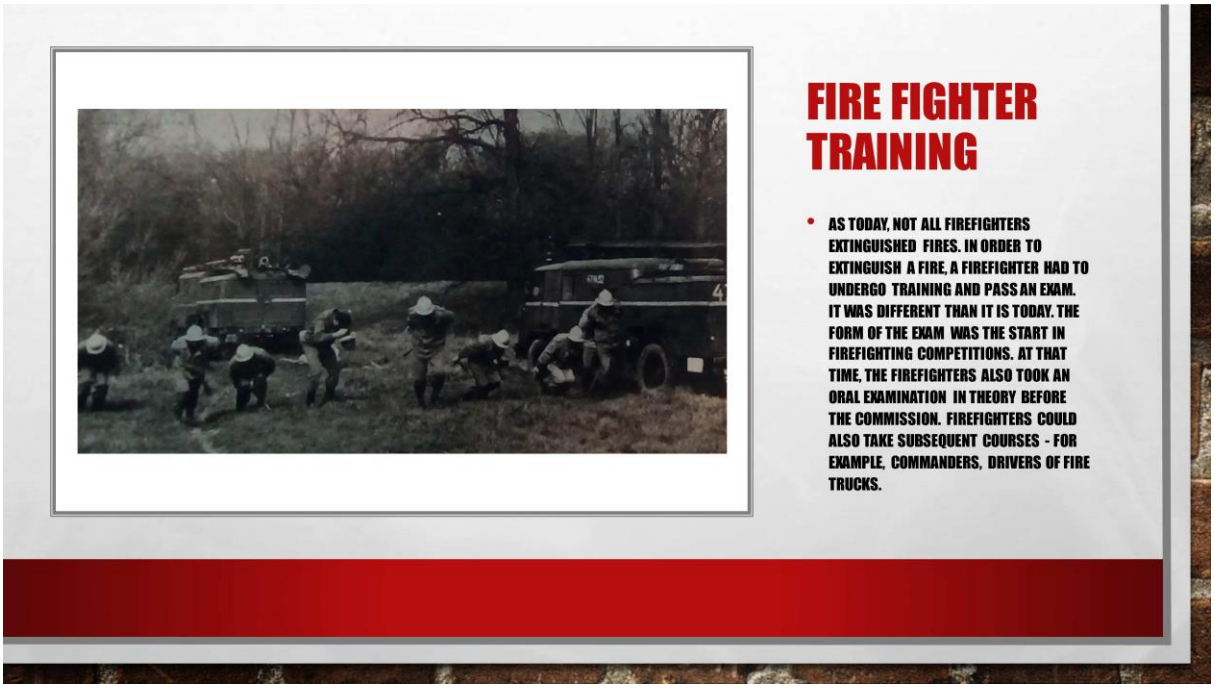
Hazards in the Work of a Firefighter according to the "Manual for the Training of Private Members of the Volunteer Fire Department" of the General Headquarters of Fire Brigades from 1978

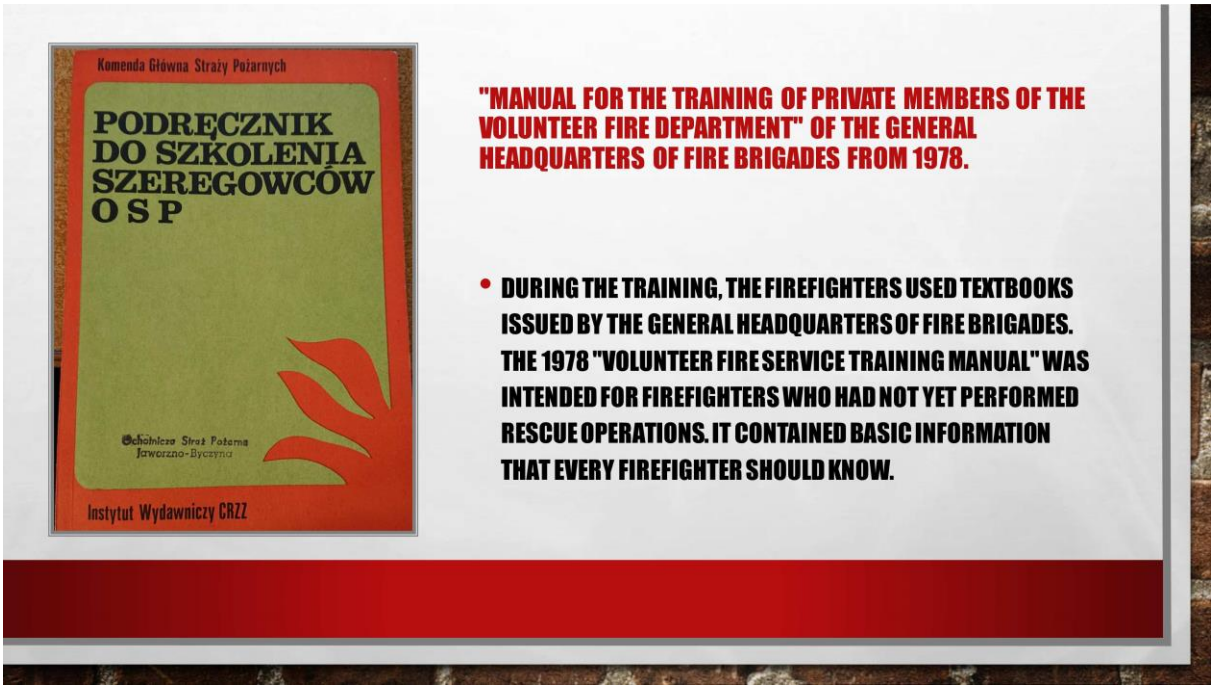
Mgr Justyna SZABLEWSKA
University of Wrocław, Faculty of Historical and Pedagogical Sciences, Poland

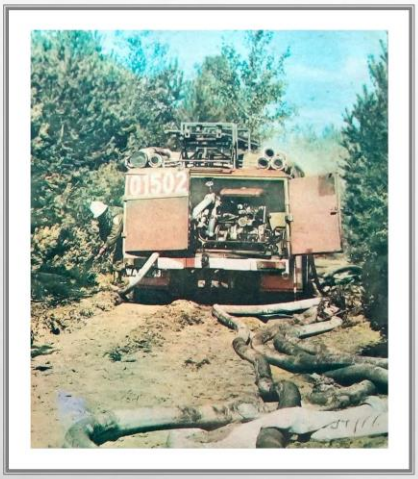



VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADES IN 1978
VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADES ARE ORGANIZATIONS DEALING WITH FIREFIGHTING, RESCUE, REMOVING THE EFFECTS OF NATURAL DISASTERS, AS WELL AS CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES. THE FIRST ORGANIZATIONS APPEARED IN POLAND IN THE 19TH CENTURY. IN 1978, THE VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADES OBTAINED BETTER AND BETTER RESCUE EQUIPMENT. THE EMPHASIS WAS ON FIRE PREVENTION. MORE AND MORE OFTEN, FIREFIGHTERS WERE NOT ONLY MEN. THERE WERE MORE AND MORE WOMEN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN THIS GROUP.


ASSOCIATION OF VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADES
IN THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC THIS WAS THE NAME OF THE ASSOCIATION OF THE VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADES. DURING THIS PERIOD, POLITICIANS HELD HIGH POSITIONS IN IT. THE ASSOCIATION OF VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADES ITSELF BECAME MORE AND MORE FINANCIALLY DEPENDENT ON THE STATE. CURRENTLY, THE ASSOCIATION OF THE VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADES IS CALLED THE UNION OF VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADES OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND.


FIRE FIGHTER TRAINING
AS TODAY, NOT ALL FIREFIGHTERS EXTINGUISHED FIRES. IN ORDER TO EXTINGUISH A FIRE, A FIREFIGHTER HAD TO UNDERGO TRAINING AND PASS AN EXAM. IT WAS DIFFERENT THAN IT IS TODAY. THE FORM OF THE EXAM WAS THE START IN FIREFIGHTING COMPETITIONS. AT THAT TIME, THE FIREFIGHTERS ALSO TOOK AN ORAL EXAMINATION IN THEORY BEFORE THE COMMISSION. FIREFIGHTERS COULD ALSO TAKE SUBSEQUENT COURSES - FOR EXAMPLE, COMMANDERS, DRIVERS OF FIRE TRUCKS.


Komenda Główna Straży Pożarnych
PODRĘCZNIK DO SZKOLENIA SZEREGOWCÓW O S P
Instytut Wydawniczy CRZZ
"MANUAL FOR THE TRAINING OF PRIVATE MEMBERS OF THE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT" OF THE GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF FIRE BRIGADES FROM 1978.
DURING THE TRAINING, THE FIREFIGHTERS USED TEXTBOOKS ISSUED BY THE GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF FIRE BRIGADES. THE 1978 "VOLUNTEER FIRE SERVICE TRAINING MANUAL" WAS INTENDED FOR FIREFIGHTERS WHO HAD NOT YET PERFORMED RESCUE OPERATIONS. IT CONTAINED BASIC INFORMATION THAT EVERY FIREFIGHTER SHOULD KNOW.



FIREMAN'S WORK HAZARDS

- HAZARDS IN THE WORK OF A FIREFIGHTER OCCURRED DURING THE ALARM, ARRIVAL TO THE FIRE, THE DURATION OF THE RESCUE OPERATION, RETURN TO THE FIRE STATION, AS WELL AS FIREFIGHTING EXERCISES.



FIREFIGHTERS ON ALARM

- TO AVOID INJURIES AMONG FIREFIGHTERS, THE AREA AROUND THE FIREHOUSE WAS TO BE CLEANED AND ILLUMINATED. IN WINTER, THE PASSAGES WERE TO BE CLEARED OF SNOW AND SPRINKLED WITH SAND. THE EQUIPMENT IN THE GARAGE WAS TO BE STORED IN ORDER. FIREFIGHTERS WERE NOT ALLOWED TO SMOKE CIGARETTES IN THE GARAGE OR STAND IN FRONT OF OR BEHIND THE FIRE TRUCK. EACH FIREFIGHTER HAD TO WEAR A SPECIAL UNIFORM.



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