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OPINIONS OF CLASSROOM TEACHERS ABOUT IN-SERVICE TRAINING

Bedriye Açikgöz *
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Ozkan Akman
Suleyman Demirel University, Turkey

Continuous developments and changes have demonstrated the need for us to develop in every sense. In this respect, it is through in-service training that teachers adapt to this change and improve themselves in many ways. This research aims to determine the opinions of classroom teachers about in-service education. The research was conducted in the spring semester of 2020-2021. The research is qualitative and designed with a case study. Easy-to-access case sampling was used under pure sampling methods when selecting a study group. The interview technique was used as a data collection method. For this purpose, semi-structured interviews were conducted with classroom teachers (1 male, 4 female) working in various provinces and districts of Turkey. Interview questions were asked as five open-ended questions and five sub-questions. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the interviews were made by phone, and audio recordings were obtained with permission. Content and descriptive analyses were performed on the data obtained during the interview. According to the data obtained from the interviews, themes were created, themes were strategized and the opinions of the teachers were explained by quoting directly. Interviews were supported by photos. In the light of the findings of this study, it was concluded that in-service training should be based on practice, that the practitioner should be equipped, that there should be different types of training, and that there should be in-service training not only professionally, but also to improve communication. According to the results obtained, separate training should be given for the instructors to be better equipped, application-based training should be increased, and the subjects of the training should be diversified.

Keywords: in-service training, in-service training approaches, professional development

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EVALUATION OF PEDAGOGICAL LITERACY IN EDUCATION

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Pedagogical literacy can be defined as the competence that enables teachers, one of the most important variables of the learning-teaching process, to make knowledge-based decisions in the selection of pedagogical instruments used in their education life. Pedagogical literacy can also be defined as the capacity of understanding and recognizing the role of pedagogy in education by using the pedagogical thinking and decision-making skills of the teacher as a thinking, producing and criticizing individual in solving the problems he encounters in and around the school. It can be said that pedagogical literacy, which is effective in shaping the development and changes of teacher behaviors in the education process, comes to the fore more in education programs that include text applications that students can easily access, together with meaningful and understandable activities in the learning-teaching process. In this study, the concept of pedagogical literacy was evaluated in detail within the framework of pedagogical knowledge and pedagogical content knowledge. In addition, the importance of pedagogical literacy in the educational process was evaluated by the researcher with the support of the literature.

Keywords: education, pedagogy, pedagogical literacy, assessment.

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OVERVIEW OF CONCEPTS COVERED FINANCIAL LITERACY IN EDUCATION

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Financial literacy is a complex structure that includes many attitudes and behaviors, including financial knowledge and skills, as well as access to financial services. There are many definitions of financial literacy in the literature because it contains many knowledge, skills and attitudes and has a complex structure. Financial literacy can be defined as the ability of individuals to have information about key financial concepts such as budgeting, savings, borrowing and investment and to use this information in their decisions. Also, financial literacy is the ability to use basic economic and financial concepts as well as the knowledge and skill to manage financial resources for a lifetime of financial well-being. Two basic elements stand out in financial literacy. The first is that consumers have the knowledge and skills to use financial resources effectively in order to ensure and maintain their financial well-being, and the second is that consumers have the self-confidence and motivation to evaluate this knowledge and skill. From this point of view, this study aims to evaluate the concepts of financial literacy, which has become increasingly important in the education process in recent years, with the support of literature. The reflections of these concepts in the education process were interpreted by the researcher and suggestions were developed regarding the study subject.

Keywords: education, finance, financial literacy, assessment.

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ACTIVITY PLANNING IN SOCIAL STUDIES AND FAKE NEWS ACTIVITY EXAMPLES

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In order to achieve the goals determined in social studies teaching, some principles should be followed in the planning and implementation of educational situations.Along with arranging the educational environment and content, the teacher should know the social studies teaching principles and perform the activities in accordance with these principles.Activities planned in this direction not only enrich the teaching environment, but also help the student to socialize, gain the habit of working in line with his interests and needs, and develop his personality.In addition, it facilitates learning by making students an active member of the learning environment by planning activities by taking into account the social studies teaching principles, offering options suitable for students' individual differences and giving instructions, helping students make their own decisions, and creating an active learning environment in the classroom.The emergence of the Internet and social media has significantly changed media coverage and perception, and understanding current concerns about fake news has required considering the new social dynamics brought by new media technologies.While media technologies have great promise for learning, young people need support and training to learn to make the right decisions as they navigate the digital world.In this sense, it is thought that the suggested activities will be guiding for students.

Keywords: social studies, activity, planning, fake news

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ADEQUACY OF THE SOCIAL STUDIES CURRICULUM IN TERMS OF CULTURAL LITERACY SKILLS

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Being culturally literate means being prone and competent to be sensitive to one's own and others' identities, heritages and cultures.It is very important for students to learn about other cultures and races in order to avoid unnecessary prejudices.In this sense, cultural literacy is a powerful educational tool used to adopt one's own culture and to develop understanding and respect for different cultures and people.Indeed, cultural literacy can be a window for other students to experience new ways of seeing the world as a rich and complex place.This study aims to reveal the adequacy of the Social Studies Curriculum updated in 2017 in terms of cultural literacy skills.The data of the research, which was carried out by adopting a qualitative research approach, were obtained through document analysis.The data obtained from the research were analyzed in accordance with the document review stages.In this context, seven learning areas within the Social Studies Curriculum were examined in detail.

Keywords: social studies, curriculum, cultural literacy

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CHALLENGES AND PROCESSES OF INTEGRATING CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM SYNDROMEIN PUBLIC SCHOOLS FROM TEACHERS' AND NON-DISABLE STUDENTS' POINT OF VIEW

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The object of this study is to identify the challenges facing the integration of students with AutismSpectrumSyndrome (ASD) in public schools, from teachers' point of view, and to uncover the problems facing the integration process from non-disablestudents in the integratedclasses.The process of integrating autistic students has been shown to face many obstacles,teachersand students having shallow knowledge about autism, and teachers are not qualified to deal with integrated cases, and have fear and distrust.There are also problems with classroom management such as:confusion, time, curriculum, and the number of students in the classroom.In addition to,the fact that the integration process is a formalityso, student does not learn or interact during the process.There is a lack of support and resources, and there is no follow-up from the higher authorities about integration.Furthermore, the lack of strategies used by teachers to deal with autistic students, and the role of human staff absent, there is no support or cooperation, no participation of parentsnor cooperation in the integration process.Given the above given facts, the integration process is shown to be unplanned and improvisational. For this ongoing study, asemi-organized interview was used to collect data from participants (fifteen students and ten teachers) in four schools in Ramallah and Al-Birehgovernoratesin Palestine. This study expected to unfold by the end of June 2021. Study results, and implications will be further elaborated upon the completion of the study.

Keywords: integrating/ autism

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THE ROLE OF SOCIAL WORKERS IN HEALTH SYSTEM DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Social workers in health institutions in Republic of North Macedonia are included by giving of social protection services to individuals - patients hospitalized in health institutions or come for hospital treatments. They are part of multi-disciplinary teams, their role is seen upon their professional work in the area of prevention, giving of social interventions and social services to patients and their families, interventions in times of crisis, social support and enabling of patients for good social workers as health coworkers were also struck during the pandemic in their area of expert work as a result of worsened epidemiologic state in the country, the measures and recommendations for protection from Covid -19. The empirical research was done in August 2021 year, with the participants of 33 social workers working in secondary and tertiary health protection.The goal of this research is to gain information on the situation of social workers working in the health system, during the Covid -19 pandemic. A part of the research was to acknowledge the consequences of the Covid 19 pandemic's influence on the expert work of social workers in our health system. Methods and techniques of the research: A quantitative method was used in the research, and a survey questionnaire was used to study the condition and professional work of social workers in the system. The obtained results have shown that 51.55 of the surveyed individuals face problems to realize their everyday work obligations. A total of 60.6% of the participants have problems in their cooperation with institutions, citizen associations and humanitarian organizations. As for the professional help and support given by social workers, a total of 25 participants or 75.8% percent have problem in giving this kind of social service to patients and their families.

Keywords: social workers, health system, patients, covid -19, social services

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STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS AND CHALLENGES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, teaching and learning have rapidly changed worldwide. Universites as an essential part of the education system strive to find a way for efficient teaching and learning process in the period of crises that last much more than expected. Through students' perspective we reveal the main challenges of online teaching and learning that sudents faced in the former academic year as a basis to solve some of the problems and to improve educational process in further. We used qualitative research strategy of semi-structured interviews and written essays of students on the topic Education during tha Covid-19 pandemic with 17 subtopics. Students deeply and honestly elaborate their perceptions towards the posed questions, depict their experience and recommend further activities and measures. Isolation has great impact on them and they feel bad and frustrated for not having the college life. Most of them prefer to study in conventional classrooms and all of them wish to shift back to normal. They appreciate support that university teachers offer to help them with their problems, social, emotional or technical. They ask for more flexibile approach in online assesment because technical problems can cause lower results. They criticise the professors who teach in monotonous way, without student interaction and hidden behind their icon on the laptop. Teachers should strenghten their digital, teaching and leading competencies. Necessary changes should be take into account in further developing of training and study programs in which new goals, contents and objectives shoud take place.

Keywords: covid-19, students' perception, online education, challenges

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UBIQUITOUS LEARNING OR SOME POSITIVE PANDEMIC EFFECT

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A lot of new technology have flourished over the last decades, and the ground is still changing under our feet when we speak about the rapid development of new services and educational platforms, and the most significant part about these pandemic times is that education does not happen only in the classroom any more, and in connection to this a new term has appeared which is "Ubiquitous Learning" meaning "a lot of what our students bring into classrooms, they've learned from elsewhere". So, there is a whole list of questions have emerged here with the emerging of this new notion, and these questions are:What is the connection between classroom and the larger environment where learning is happening everywhere, anytime, any place, and what will the old school (which was the conventional classroom with its blackboard at the front of the room, and the students sitting in straight rows, and the teacher at the front, and the textbook) be substituted with? In contrast, nowadays, instead of the blackboard we have the screen, instead of a printed textbook we have an e-book, and instead of the teacher standingat the front of the class we have videos and forums and the flipped classroom technology. So, today we are doing a lot of new and interesting things, but are they so new?As a matter of fact, nothing much has changed in terms of the pedagogical logic of learning. We have these fancy technologies, but we don't change the pedagogy itself. Consequently,the goal of this article is Exploring the anywhere/anytime possibilities for learning in the age of digital media.

Keywords: education, technologies, ubiquitous learning, learning environment

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THE EFFECT OF ISPARTA APPLIED SCIENCES UNIVERSITY SCIENCE FESTIVAL ON PARTICIPANTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS SCIENCE

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Isparta University of Applied Sciences aims to spread the science culture and communication to wider sections of the society, to provide scientific knowledge to the participants and to comprehend the interaction between science and technology through activities. Within the scope of that, 30 regional and original events prepared by the units within our university, such as "Adventure of Rose Oil and Rose Water" and "Lavender Perfume" will be realized. The proposed activities include workshops, experimental applications, interactive applications, observation, competitions, collaborative group works, field studies, exhibitions and demonstrations, interviews and sports activities to attract everyone's attention from 7 to 77. The event aims to present scientific knowledge to the participants within the framework of applied sciences. In addition to regional projects in agriculture, forestry, technology and aquaculture science, participants at the Science Festival of Isparta University of Applied Sciences as well as activities such as "Propagation of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants", "Survival and Camping in Nature" and "Arduino" aims to provide. In order to enable the participants to take an active role in the realization of the activities, the activities were diversified in each activity using different types of activities. The scientific attitude scale was used to determine the gains, experiences and opinions of the participants within the scope of the planned activities. In the scientific attitude scale, there are 40 items structured to explain the nature of science, the way scientists work, and how the participants feel about science. In this study, information about the scientific attitude scale of the project participants and the Isparta Applied Sciences University Science Festival were presented.

Keywords: science festival, science education, scientific attitude , isparta

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DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL MATH GAME

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The game is an entertainment activity where people who start with the history of humanity have a good time in their spare time. Thanks to the innovations offered by technology in the digital age, people spend their free time in virtual environments. These virtual environments are social media, news sites, video channels as well as digital games. While digital games are a favorite leisure activity for adults, young people are more likely to spend time with digital games. The educational-themed preparation of games, which are currently indispensable leisure time activities for young people, enables them to learn while having fun. It is important to develop educational digital games and present them to young people in accordance with learning. With this awareness, an educational game with mathematical operations activities was developed in the research. In the study, the developmental research method, one of the design-based research method derivatives, was used. In the research, game development stages and mechanics are explained in detail, and the technologies used are presented.

Keywords: mathematics, educational computer game, design-based research, game-based learning.

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THE BROTHERS PROJECT FOR STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

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The purpose of the study was to develop social values including acceptance and involvement between students of special needs and their siblings.Part of the students in my school are not being accepted by the surrounding community including their own relatives, this has been examined by a social study. Moreover, has been felt by me and my acquaintances.Hence, I decided to organize workshops for the two mentioned groups to decrease the gap between them.Therefore, an educational social project under the name of "the brotherhoodproject"had to be established in order to implant and strengthen the acceptance values between them.Furthermore, fulfil the disabled students needs for mobility, the feeling of belonging to the community, home visits.Methods of the study included indicative workshops for parents and siblings that explain the concept of involvement, social and human relations, attending shared events between the students, their parents and their sibling. For instance, musical events, arts and drama.Results after the first year:Stronger relationship between the disabled student and his siblings, the family members are now proud of their disabled brother,an optimistic and loving atmosphere between every member of the project, the positive results of this project affected and became a role-model to other schools with the same difficulties and this project are now being adopted.

Keywords: involvement, acceptance, social-values, brotherhood, special-needs, humanity, containment, love.

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THE EFFECT OF EMPLOYING THE "SCAMPER" STRATEGY IN DEVELOPING THE CREATIVE THINKING SKILLS OF FOURTH-GRADE STUDENTS IN SCIENCE AND LIFE.

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The aim of this study is to investigate the effectiveness of SCAMPER strategy in developing creative thinking skills (fluency, flexibility & originality) in science and life among fourth graders in the subject of electricity and magnetism in Palestine. Moreover, the true experimental method was used. The sample consisted of 40 pupils divided into two groups: the experimental group (n=20) that studied the selected subjects units "electricity and magnetism" according to SCAMPER strategy, the control group (n=20) that studied the same subjects units following the traditional method. A test of creative thinking skills (fluency, flexibility & originality) was developed based on Torrance Test of Creative thinking. The test was administered as a pre test and as a posttest after the intervention took place. After the study was applied, the researcher collected data and statistical calculations were used like Mann-Whitney U, Wilcoxon and Multivariant-GLM Model; to investigate the differences between the groups study, and to investigate the effect of SCAMPER strategy. The results of the study showed an effect of the SCAMPER strategy on the development of fluency and flexibility skills and the absence of statistically significant differences on the skill of originality, as well as the absence of statistically significant differences for the gender variable on the three creative thinking skills, as well as the absence of an impact on the interaction between the teaching method and gender. As for the performance of students; the researcher cocluded a set of recommendations, including the need to pay attention to the application of the "SCAMPER" strategy in teaching in general and teaching science in particular, which would make the teaching and learning process enjoyable and work as an incentive to think in a rich and stimulating environment for the development of thinking skills and the development of imagination and creativity.

Keywords: scamper strategy, creative thinking skills

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THE IMPACT OF APPLYING THE MONTESSORIAPPROACH(LEARNING THROUGH PLAYING) IN DEVELOPING THE EDUCATINAL ABILITIES AMONG AUTISTIC STUDENTS

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This project aims to shed lights on the importance of the Montessori approach in developing the educational, linguistic, social, practical and sensory skills among autistic spectrum syndrome (ASD).The Montessori Method of Education, developed by Maria Montessori, is a child-centered educational approach based on scientific observations of children. Montessori's method has been used for over 100 years in many parts of the world. The Montessori method views the child as the one who is naturally eager for knowledge and capable of initiating learning in a supportive, thoughtfully prepared learning environment. It attempts to develop children physically, socially, emotionally and cognitively. Children with ASD who have been learning through Montessori Method of Education, have shown positive improvement in their educational, linguistic, social and sensory skills. In fact, the idea of using the Montessori approach is top romote and develop their sensory , math and Arabic language section,they will also gain activities of daily living(ADL) through emphasising the practical life. Through daily work at AL Basma School, a special education school for children with ASD in East Jerusalem , the children learning through using book, board and the I-pad as an assistive technology tool to develop their learning and linguistic skills. Thus, the idea of using Montessori approach is to develop the student's abilities in an exciting way of play, and on the other hands, their sensory skills which were not supported by the use of electronic technology. The Montessori method has been used since April 2019 with those children ,and the students has been highly interested in the class and they interacted in an effective way.Also, the aims has been internalized among the students.Therfore, I aim to spread this approach and use it in the ASD students everyday lives and for effective learning.

Keywords: keywords: montessori approach, asd

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THE ROLE OF THE MEDIA IN INCULCATING PREDICTORS HITHERTO IGNORED TO MITIGATE VACCINE HESITANCY

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The COVID-19 pandemic has caused massive negative shocks across countries. Various research institutes have worked assiduously to develop vaccines to help fight the pandemic but misinformation from the media has spurred public outcry in several countries not to take jabs. This study leverages massive data [i.e., responses from more than 140,000 people sampled from 144 countries] extracted from the Gallup World Poll's Wellcome Global Monitor, to analyze and assess how the media contributes to inadequate dissemination of basic scientific knowledge on the vaccines, and spread of distrust in central governments as predictors of vaccine hesitancy. The results show that all three predictors are statistically significant at 5% level and that appropriate design and dissemination of basic scientific knowledge on the vaccines, and spread of justified reasons to trust governments would help mitigate vaccine hesitancy. The implication of the results is that the media needs to consider such predictors hitherto ignored.

Keywords: covid-19 pandemic, vaccine hesitancy, media and communication, basic scientific knowledge, distrust in central governments.

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PARENTS AND TEACHERS REPORT ON STRENGTHS AND DIFFICULTIES QESTIONNAIRE (SDQ) IN PRESCHOOL AGE CHILDREN GROUP; IDENTIFICATION OF ASSESSMENT FEATURES, DIFFERENCES AND LINKS WITH SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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Specialists working with the child (psychologists, social workers, special educators, etc.) largely base their decisions about the child, his or her behaviour and needs on the information provided by parents and teachers. Parent and teacher assessments, according to research data, may not coincide because they reflect a child's behaviour in different living environments. We lack research to understand the discrepancies between parent and teacher assessments and the factors that can shape differences in parent and teacher assessments (Lavigne et al., 2015). The study aimed to assess and compare the indicators of the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) provided by teachers and parents raising preschool age children and to identify links between parent and teacher SDQ indicators and parent and teacher socio-demographic and other characteristics, respectively. The study involved the parents of 172 children (aged 2 to 6 years) and 20 kindergarten teachers working with these children in 7 kindergartens in four Lithuanian cities. The presentation discusses and compares SDQ indicators (subscales and summative estimates) based on parent and teacher data when calculating SDQ indicators on means (standard deviations); Cronbach's alpha; estimating inter-correlations and comparing the distributions of parent and teacher SDQ indicators. Correlations between parent and teacher data-based SDQ indicators, personal and environmental characteristics of parents (age, number of children in the family, education) and teachers (age, work experience, education, subjective evaluation of the pedagogical, psychological, research activity, qualifications and knowledge in psychological field) were assessed respectively. Research data are analyzed in children age (2-(up to) 4 years and 4-6 years) and gender groups. The data are relevant for the development of dialogue between parents and teachers and other specialists working with the child on the issues of child education, prevention of difficulties, or therapeutic interventions.This research was funded by the Research Council of Lithuania (LMTLT), agreement No. S-DNR-20-3.

Keywords: preschool age children, strengths and difficulties questionnaire (sdq), parents and teachers report.

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ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY AND ITS EMPLOYMENT FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES: FOUNDATIONS, LEGISLATION AND OBSTACLES.

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Technology innovation remains the future of life, and represents an important tributary finding appropriate solutions for special needs students, to overcome many obstacles stand on the way of their learning, to facilitates their participations, social communication and integration in education. Studies have shown that the use of technology, such as computers and iPads greatly contribute to alleviating stress and psychological anxiety. Moreover, studies also indicated the effectiveness of technology in treating many behavioral and psychological problems for special needs students, and its contribution to reduce hyperactivity behavior, distraction, hyperactivity and impulsivity. Since we are talking about assistive technology for special needs, there are several questions to identify the appropriate assistive technology tools for special needs persons depending on their limitations and disability. The need for legislations to build foundations for it was complemented by laws that defined the rights of the persons with disabilities that international conventions and the human Rights. in addition, aiming to guarantee several aspects of the rights of persons with disabilities, such as the right to equality, non-discrimination, the right of access and integration in community. over the years, the development of Legislation in several forms to be use the term supportive technology in the comprehensive modern concept. indeed, it evolves and expands its concept according to the development of technology and science. In addition to the numerous researches that support people with different disabilities, and the quality of their education to be active in community. Despite the huge and important development in the field of legislation, applications and tools of supportive technology, the implementation and development of its use still encountered several obstacles that may be used in different places and countries. Meanwhile, Aassistive Ttechnology can assist special needs persons in performing tasks with greater ease and independence.

Keywords: assistive technology people with disabilities: foundations, legislation and obstacles.

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THE ROLE OF DIGITAL MEDIA IN EDUCATION AFTER COVID 19

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The main purpose of this study was to analyze the usage and role of Digital Media i.e. Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, Documentaries, Research Tools, Google Classrooms, TED Talks etc. in universities of Pakistan after Covid 19. . The study analyzed quantitavely the data obtained from 400 teachers from four different leading universities, Bahria University Islamabad, Interna&onal Islamic University Islamabad, University of Engineering and Technology, and University of the Punjab, Lahore. This study examines the extent to which digital media has revolutonized the pedagogy in terms of equipping teachers with a variety of tools especially after covid 19. Thus, there was a signifcant relatonship found between the "criterion variable" "students motivaton" and the predicators, i.e.; Lecture preparation by teachers using digital media, use of media to provide Supplementary material and reading research using digital media .The study emphasized on the positive impacts of use of Digital Media by University Teachers on students' motivation and learning. The use of Digital Media has always been helpful in inducing constructive learning methodologies among students for the better understanding towards their conceptual knowledge. Also, it facilitates the teachers in lecture preparation, communica&on and research techniques

Keywords: covid19, pedagogy, education, twitter, tedtalks

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CLASSROOM-BASED AND ONLINE-BASED EVALUATION OF STUDENTS AND COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS IN BOTH SCENARIOS

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The COVID19 pandemic made a significant impact on every aspect of everyday life. Educational systems around the world applied different strategies in fighting the limitations imposed by their governments. Some countries opted to continue normal schooling while applying all epidemic measures, some opted for online schooling, some to tele-schooling and others applied combined regime of schooling. The educational system in the Republic of Serbia in the school year 2020/2021 was organized as a combination of standard classroom-based teaching with all epidemic measures and television-based distance teaching-learning. After the epidemic situation worsened all schools shifted to online-based distance teaching-learning. In this paper we will explain the student evaluation process in both the combined regime of schooling and in the online distance teaching of mathematics in elementary school "Ujedinjene nacije" in Belgrade, Serbia. Also, we will introduce the mathematics teaching methodology and evaluation methodology applied in both cases. After that, we will compare the student achievements in both classroom-based and online-based evaluation and discuss problems we encountered during the evaluation in both scenarios. Finally, we will draw conclusions on evaluation methodology and obtained results and propose possible solutions to the problems we were faced with.

Keywords: mathematics teaching methodology, student evaluation, distance teaching-learning

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MASSIVE OPEN ONLINE COURSES (MOOC) FROM HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' PERSPECTIVE

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Massive online open courses, known as MOOC in the literature, have developed rapidly in recent years and have led to the emergence of different initiatives in the world. MOOCs are generally free and open to everyone. In this context, there are many organizations in the world that offer MOOC courses. Coursera, Udacity, Udemy, Edx., Open2Study, Complexity Explorer, Futulearn, KhanAcademy, CodeAcademy are some of the leading ones of these organizations. He also publishes his lectures as MOOCs at universities such as Stanford, MIT, Haward, Berkeley, and Duke. The purpose of this research is to examine the opinions of high school students towards MOOCs. The data collected from 10 students through the structured interview form were divided into themes and codes and analyzed by content analysis. The results of the analysis revealed that although the students generally describe MOOC platforms as positive, they also emphasize that they have various disadvantages.

Keywords: mooc, distance education

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TALENT MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS AND PERSPECTIVES-EVIDENCE FROM CHINA AND INDIA

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Talent management is a strategic priority especially for profit-generating organizations in the private sector. Limited research has been conducted on the theoretical development of talent management. The need for talent management is also triggered by a need to align and integrate people management practices with those of the organization in order to achieve strategic execution and operational excellence. The primary aim of the study is to develop a talent management framework for the private and public sector. Starting from the fact that the best companies in recruiting are constantly striving to improve everything they do through continuous learning, then one of the best learning tools at their disposal is benchmarking, which often provides learning that can be applied immediately. The methodology used comprises both qualitative and quantitative methods but mainly focusing on comparison data among the two very fast growing econo0mies China and India. In recent decades in both countries, organizations have increased their efforts and focus on talent management aspects, ensuring the well-being and personal development of their workforce, hence creating an ''employer of choice'' image for themselves. The outcomes are aimed to be used as sample for possible organizations elsewhere in regard of new approach in human resource management, specifically in talent management that might be key factor for success and sustainability of any organization

Keywords: human capital, talent management, recruitment, developing economies, decision making

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TURKISH EARLY CHILDHOOD CHILDREN'S COMPUTATIONAL THINKING SKILLS: ADAPTATION OF TECHCHECK-K TO TURKISH

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This study consists of two phases. In the first phase of this study, it is aimed to adapt the TechCheck-K developed by Relkin and Bers (2021) into Turkish. In the second phase of the study, it is aimed to measure the Turkish early childhood children's computational thinking (CT) skills by using the TechCheck-K instrument, which is adapted into Turkish. The instrument developed by Relkin and Bers (2021) is translated into Turkish by a researcher, graduated from pre-school undergraduate education and is doing a doctorate in science education, and one Prof. Dr. and one Asst. Prof. Dr. from the field of science education. Then the instrument is translated back into English by an English linguist. The pilot study for the instrument is carried out with 10 children aged 5-6 years. In the second phase of the study, data were collected from 88 children aged 5-6 years, in order to explore their CT skills. During the application of the instrument to Turkish children, the procedure adopted by Relkin and Bers (2021) is followed. In the analysis of the data, the first two questions are not included in the scoring as they are the practice questions, and scoring is carried out over 15 questions. Each correct response is scored with one point, and each incorrect response is 0. In the study, it is observed that the children's CT skills average score was 7.60 (sd=2.23) with a minimum score of 1 out of 15 and a maximum score of 12 out of 15. The results show that the Turkish early childhood children's CT level is just above medium level. This study revealed that the TechCheck-K instrument, which is adapted into Turkish, has the validity and reliability features required for the evaluation of the Turkish early childhood children's CT skills.

Keywords: adaptation , computational thinking, early childhood children, techcheck-k

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REALITY OF PALESTINIAN TEACHER PRACTICES IN LIGHT OF THE 21ST CENTURY SKILLS AND WAYS TO ACTIVATE THEM AS SEEN BY PRINCIPALS AND SUPERVISORS IN RAMALLAH EDUCATIONAL GOVERNORATE

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The aim of this study is explore the reality of Palestinian teacher practices in light of the 21st century skills. And the possible ways to stimulate them as seen by principals and supervisors in Ramallah educational governorate of Palestine. The study sought to achieve these goals by utilizing a qualitative approach with a descriptive critical design, using individual semi- structured interviews. After the study instruments validity and reliability was confirmed by three of specialized arbitrator, External reliability of the participants answers was measured. It gave 81% coefficient value. The study was conducted with a convenient sample of participants from the main stream sector in Palestine, consisting of six principals and three educational supervisors. The results revealed that Palestinian teacher practices in light of the 21st century skills are represented as the following: critical thinking and problem solving, communication, cooperation and technological culture. The study also demonstrated that cooperation, communication and technological literacy are among the most skillful skills practiced by the Palestinian teacher in the current century. In order to boost the teachers practices in the light of the skills of the 21st century, the teacher must provide the skills of the 21st century in order to be able to develop them among students, by imposing educational policies that support the teachers practice in light of the requirements of the 21st century, through the implementation of training programs to develop skills for teachers and integrating skills into the curriculum, as well as includinge the annual teacher evaluation from for 21st century skills, in addition to the importance of continuous motivation and encouragement to enhance teacher efficiency. Based on these findings, the study ended up with a set of practical recommendations for policy making bodies in the Palestinian Ministry of Education. Other recommendations for future studies were also offered.

Keywords: teacher practices, 21st century skills

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EDUCATIONAL CENTER AT AL- HANAN SPECIAL EDUCATION SCHOOL - RAHAT

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The idea to initiate the educational center came from the school's need to focus on several aspects and to create advanced professional place to provide a reference to multi-disciplinary staff at the school. This center focuses to train and guides teachers by teaching aids, educational plans, and worksheets related to the curriculum and framework of the Special Education School. The areas of our initiation include: • Producing educational aids distributed to the classes separately, according to the needs of each class, and student' disability. In addition keep a copy at the center to share with others in future. • Provide an educational aids, plans and worksheets for our staff. • Contribute to train the students using practical applications from several colleges. • Collecting, archiving and developing educational plans on various topics. • A platform reference for paperworks related to our educational materials and the school curriculum. • Assisting students to work in several individual activities and in small groups. • The educational center at El Hanan School provides a positive atmosphere among the staff. • Offering lectures and workshops with various discipline to promote the educational process at the school. • provided an opportunity for effective and positive discussion between the therapists, teachers and the families side by side for successful works. • The educational center considers a supportive and professional interface for the school, that contribute to change the negative beliefs towards the students with mental disability

Keywords: educational center at al- hanan special education school - rahat

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ZOOM, MOODLE AND BEYOND

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During the past academic year; most higher education institutions in the world, had to move to online teaching via digital platforms like ZOOM and Moodle. At the time, these platforms were a practical replacement to frontal teaching; ZOOM with its rich set of add-ons (like breakout rooms, screen sharing, second camera, whiteboard) provided a fulfilling synchronous teaching experience. Moodle on the other hand, provided an asynchronous platform based on assignments, quizzes, content sharing, forums, and more. But we felt that we needed to explore more tools that can be engaged on top of Moodle and ZOOM to provide more interactive and rich learning experience! I would like to share my experiences in teaching two courses on (techno-pedagogy in education); one for early childhood and the other for the special education. In these two courses, the students learned and practiced new digital tools to create interactive presentations, educational games, stories, quizzes, and puzzles. These include: Kahoot, WordWall, TinyTap, Lino, and ToonTastic. The two courses were delivered remotely via ZOOM and Moodle. These two platforms served us very well as means for teaching and assessment. But the structure of these two courses was designed such that the students: (1) learned how to use the new digital tools/apps in order to create meaningful educational activities, (2) practiced how to integrate these tools within the digital platforms as well as in frontal setting, (3) developed a real project (an academic subject or a real-life skill), and were able to implement this project with students within their actual practice hours in the schools. The experience was successful, and my students managed to grasp the principles quickly and produce remarkable projects. Here, I will share an informal assessment of these two courses and their layout, and samples of the students' works on the final project.

Keywords: educational technology, techno-pedagogy, digital tools, early childhood , special education, zoom, moodle

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE FIVE MAJOR PERSONALITY FACTORS AND THE LEVEL OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AMONG EARLY CHILDHOOD TEACHERS IN THE ARAB COMMUNITY IN THE CENTRAL REGION

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The study aimed to identify the relation between emotional intelligence and the major five factors of personality (Conscientiousness). The researcher chooses (70) kindergarten teachers in Lod and Ramla as a study sample. The researcher used the emotional intelligence scale, and the scale of Conscientiousness. The study finds that the level of emotional intelligence among kindergarten teachers in the region of (Lod, Ramla) came with a high score, as the arithmetic mean of the overall scale reached (4.08) with a percentage of 81.69%. The results also indicate that the level of conscientiousness was also very high, as the arithmetic mean was (3.79) with a percentage of 75.82%. There is a statistically significant correlation between conscientiousness and emotional intelligence among early childhood teachers among the Arab society in the center region, as well as, there are statistically significant differences in the level of emotional intelligence according to the variable of generation and social status. It was also found that there are differences with regard to conscientiousness according to the generation variable. The study recommends training divorced female teachers on emotional balance and controlling their own emotion, because it reflects positively on the relationship with children. Also, the study recommends training the teachers from younger generations on the use of emotional intelligence in solving problems, because the level of emotional control that they have is less than those from the older generations. Also there is a necessity to study emotional intelligence with other factors of personality, since previous studies in this aspect are few and do not meet the research purpose.

Keywords: emotional intelligence

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COPING WITH THE KAFR QASIM MASSACRE IN THE LOCAL EDUCATION SYSTEM: AN INTERGENERATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

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This study examines the ways educators in the Kafr Qasim education system commemorated and coped with the 1956 massacre carried out by the Israeli Border Police that claimed the lives of civilians including women and children. It examines intergenerational relationships and the dynamic between the local and the Israeli education systems. The study provides qualitative data analysis based on 29 interviews with past and present educators. Snowball sampling was used to recruit participants, and open in-depth interviews were conducted. The study findings show intergenerational differences in attitudes and ways of coping of educators in Kafr Qasim. The first generation from the 1950s until the 1970s is distinguished by its passive fear and great concern about the issue. The second generation from the 1970s until the 1990s evinces an awakening, and awareness of what happened to those educators, prompting consciousness-raising education and keenness to act. The third-generation active from the 1990s until today is defined by the institutionalization of the massacre story into extensive educational activism aimed at deepening roots, a sense of heritage, and national identity.

Keywords: keywords kafr qasim massacre · intergenerational effects · memory and commemoration · education

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EXAMINATION OF MOTHERS' OPINIONS REGARDING CHILDREN'S DIGITAL PLAYING

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The first periods of human life are defined as critical periods by educators. The child's recognizing and making sense of the outside world usually starts in this period and the child harmonizes this process through play. Especially in childhood education and development, play is an indispensable part of life for children. While technological developments make life easier in many areas, they sometimes make people addicted. Therefore, with the widespread use of digital games, a computer addiction occurs in society. The aim of this study is to reveal the views of mothers about children playing digital games. The research is a qualitative study. The research group consists of 10 mothers and this study group was determined by the maximum variation sampling method. In the study, face-to-face interview technique was used on a voluntary basis with 10 mothers who have children under 6 years old. In the research, using the interview method, which is one of the qualitative research methods, the data obtained were analyzed by the content analysis method. As a result of the research, mothers see play as a means of entertainment, socialization and education in terms of children's development. In addition, the research group stated that they could not spare time for children due to intense daily working conditions and children tended to digital games. They stated that when digital games are mentioned, they think of computer, telephone and technological games. As a result, mothers stated that digital games affect the development of children negatively and create addiction in children. In addition, it has been concluded that mothers, digital games create a lack of communication in children, keep them away from social life and slow down their social development.

Keywords: child, digital game, mother.

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EVALUATION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHER'S OPINIONS ON THE FIELD EXAM

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The concept of teaching is a profession whose value will never decrease with its meaning and responsibility. Teaching and raising people requires great skill. A long and arduous road awaits newly appointed teachers. Various changes have been made in our country recently regarding the appointment of teachers. Due to the difference between the number of teacher candidates graduating from education faculties and the number of teacher candidates to be appointed by the Ministry of National Education (MEB) in line with the needs, different practices were applied in the way of selecting and appointing teachers during the change periods. Therefore, it is seen that teacher candidates face different problems in this process. The aim of this study is to reveal the opinions of physical education teacher candidates about the field exam. The research is a qualitative study. The research group consists of 20 physical education teacher candidates and this study group was determined by the maximum diversity sampling method. In the research, face-to-face interview technique was used on a voluntary basis with 20 physical education teacher candidates studying at Gaziantep University Faculty of Sport Sciences. In the research, using the interview method, which is one of the qualitative research methods, the data obtained were analyzed by the content analysis method. As a result of the research, it was stated that physical education teacher candidates considered the field exam as boring and tiring. In addition, although the research group generally saw the field exam negatively, it was concluded that the exam was an exam that created anxiety and stress.

Keywords: physical education, pre-service teacher, field exam.

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ANALYSIS OF LGS QUESTIONS IN TERMS OF PISA SCIENTIFIC LITERACY

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The Ministry of National Education (MEB) abolished the Transition Examination from Basic Education to Secondary Education (TEOG) in 2017 and replaced it with the High School Entrance Examination (LGS). The reason for this change made by the MEB in the examination system is the low levels of science literacy, mathematical literacy and reading skills in the international PISA examinations for our country. From this point of view, in the new exam system, questions parallel to the questions asked in the PISA exam are tried to be asked to the students and thus, it is aimed to increase the success level in the PISA exams. For the first time in the 2017-2018 academic year, MEB applied the LGS exam with the change it made in the exam system, and this practice still continues. In this study, it is aimed to analyze the content of LGS questions applied to students in the last 4 years and to evaluate them in terms of PISA science literacy dimensions. In this context, the study in question is suitable for the qualitative research paradigm. The research data has been examined by adopting the document analysis method and the data source of the study consists of the exam questions on the website of the Ministry of National Education. By using content analysis in data analysis, the level of the questions in terms of science literacy dimensions in the PISA exam, the content area of the questions, and the cognitive level of the questions were discussed in the findings and conclusion part. As a result, with the change in the exam in the Turkish Education System, it is aimed to increase the success of an exam that measures various skills at the international level, and what can be improved measures for this are explained in the suggestions section.

Keywords: pisa, lgs, science literacy, document analysis

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EVALUATION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS' OPINIONS ON THE QUALIFICATIONS OF SCHOOL HEADQUARTERS

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Undoubtedly, it is the educational institutions that make the greatest contribution to the development and development of countries. Teachers, who have a great share in the formation of the process, attach great importance to the quality of the education process. Therefore, teachers take an active role in the progress and development of a country. The aim of this study is to reveal the views of physical education teachers about the competencies of school administrators. Open-ended questions developed by the researcher as a data collection tool in the study were presented to physical education teachers. In the research, using the interview method, which is one of the qualitative research methods, the data obtained from 40 physical education teachers working in schools affiliated to Gaziantep Provincial Directorate of National Education in the 2017-2018 academic year were analyzed by content analysis method. As a result, physical education teachers stated that school administrators should improve themselves and pay attention to communication. In addition, it was concluded that the school administrators of the research group should improve themselves academically and be more experienced in in-service training.

Keywords: teacher, competence, manager

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TEACHER CANDIDATES IN PEDAGOGICAL FORMATION EDUCATION INVESTIGATION OF RELATIVE OPINIONS

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Public institutions staff recruitment exam center in Turkey for the first time in 1999 Typewriting State Examination (DMS) has been tested with an exam. The name of this exam was later changed to the Public Personnel Selection Examination (KPSS). This examination was used as a criterion in the teacher appointments of the Ministry of National Education as in other public institutions. In 2013, it was decided that KPSS exam should not be sufficient in the purchase of teachers and it was decided that the students should take the exam in some branches of Teaching Area Knowledge (ÖABS) tests. This study was carried out in order to determine the opinions of physical education teacher candidates who received pedagogical formation training about KPSS education exam. The open-ended questions developed by the researcher as a data collection tool were presented to the candidates of physical education teachers who received pedagogical formation training. Using the interview method which is one of the qualitative research methods, the data obtained from physical education teacher candidates who received 50 pedagogical formation education from different universities were analyzed by content analysis method. As a result of the study, it was concluded that the majority of physical education teacher candidates who received pedagogical formation education did not have enough created by "KPSS" exam for teacher assignment and selection; It has been reached.

Keywords: pedagogical formation, teacher candidate, kpss exam

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INVESTIGATION OF BOOK READING HABITS OF TEACHER CANDIDATES

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The aim of this study is to reveal the reading habits of teacher candidates. In the study, it was tried to determine what the pre-service teachers' reading habits were. In the research, open-ended questions developed by the researcher were presented to the teacher candidates as a data collection tool. In the research, using the interview method, which is one of the qualitative research methods, the data obtained from 40 teacher candidates studying in different departments of Gaziantep University in the 2020-2021 academic year were analyzed by content analysis method. As a result of the research, teacher candidates, regarding reading books; They stated that it benefits people in many ways. Teacher candidates participating in the research; They stated that they could not spare enough time for reading because of the exam rush, but they still tried to read books as regularly as they could. In addition, the teachers who participated in the research said that they mostly preferred sports books, personal development books and exam preparation books because of the kpss exam. In addition, it was concluded that reading books in the research group improves people's imagination, gains effective communication skills, and gains the ability to recognize and express themselves more effectively.

Keywords: öğretmen adayi, kitap okuma, alişkanlik.

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EVALUATION OF TEACHERS' ATTITUDES REGARDING UNWANTED STUDENT BEHAVIORS

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The aim of this study is to reveal teachers' attitudes towards undesirable student behaviors. Open-ended questions developed by the researcher as a data collection tool in the study were presented to physical education teachers. Using the interview method, which is one of the qualitative research methods, in the research, the data obtained from 20 teachers working in schools affiliated to Gaziantep Provincial Directorate of National Education in the 2017-2018 academic year were analyzed by content analysis method. As a result, the teachers stated that when there was a problem among the students, they solved it among themselves and verbally warned the students who were trying to disrupt the classroom order. In addition, they stated that they had different activities for students who were not interested in the lesson. In addition, it was concluded that the research group carried out activities in that direction by considering the individual differences of all students in terms of ensuring the unity of the class.

Keywords: teacher, unwanted student, attitude.

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PIECES OF ALBANIAN LITERATURE STUDIED IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF FORMAL FORMAT AND THE RULES OF CORRECT ALBANIAN GRAMMAR

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Society is constantly evolving, and in parallel with it, so does language, taking the form dictated by speakers from different period. For this reason, linguists in their studies have made cuts from which emerged interesting data on the worldview of the speaker of a particular time, the way of speaking, impact on history, society, economic events which influenced his / her speech. All the way down to the way it is expressed in writing. We have based our work precisely on the language used in writing in official documents issued by institutions from different time periods. In these documents we have analyzed the spoken language, the way the sentences are constructed, if the words are written according to the orthographic rules of the Albanian language and how the format of the official documents has changed from one time period to another, or from one institution to another within the same time period. At the end we will give an overview of the way official documents have been written in recent years, detailing all its constituent elements.

Keywords: official letter, spelling, time period, albanian language.

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DETERMINING THE STEM DISCIPLINE IDENTITIES OF FEMALE STUDENTS

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Different meanings can be attributed to STEM education, which is the trend approach of recent years, by societies and individuals. In order to understand the STEM approach in the mind of the individual, it is necessary to learn the perspective of STEM education or STEM disciplines. It is necessary to determine the STEM identity of female individuals, especially because of the differences between men and women who prefer STEM professions or their perspectives on STEM disciplines. In this research, it is aimed to determine the identity of the disciplines of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics in female individuals. Within the scope of this aim, 150 female students studying child development were reached. Data were collected online with a short-answer form. In this form, the reasons for being a scientist, technologist, engineer or mathematician were asked. As a result of the analysis of the data, it was stated that the participants generally did not like research and could not become a scientist because it required a lot of effort. Although women may be able to become technologists for reasons such as using technology or need, they stated that they cannot become mathematicians because they do not like or understand. It is understood that they find engineering more moderate for reasons such as design and construction.

Keywords: stem education, stem identity, women

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PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE TEACHER CANDIDATES DURING THE PANDEMIC PERIOD

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This pandemic period we have been through has negatively affected a large part of social and economic areas of life. The professional and educational development of individuals is also within these affected areas. Therefore, in this period of high social distance, human interactions have decreased, but at the same time, new opportunities for personal development have emerged for them. The aim of this study is to reveal the new skills of the students studying in Science Teaching in order to solve the educational problems they face during the pandemic period. For this purpose, the Personal Development Scale applied to the students, and then interviews conducted with some participants selected from the sample to support the data obtained. Result of the research, it has been seen that the students' knowledge and abilities about technology have improved the most, and their predisposition to foreign languages has increased. In addition, it is among the findings that some of the students acquired various hobbies, especially at the beginning of the pandemic period, but did not continue these hobbies. As a result, it was determined that the personal development of the students during the pandemic period took place around their educational life.

Keywords: personal development, science education, pandemic

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EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL POLICIES OF THE KARAKHANID PERIOD

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The fact that the Karakhanid Turks adopted the Islamic faith brought new features to education. One of these innovations was the opening and expansion of institutions called "madrasah" for the first time in Turkish societies and where education was carried out in a certain plan, program and order. Another important feature of this period is that the Turks have passed from the oral culture they continued before Islam to the written culture and they have entered the process of transition from the nomadic society structure before Islam to the fully settled society structure. In these established madrasas, besides religious education such as the Qur'an, kalam and Hadith, medicine, mathematics, astronomy, philosophy, logic, etc. The teaching of the courses also allowed many scientists and thinkers to be trained in this period. In addition, the support of the Karakhanid rulers to such developments caused cities such as Kashgar, Bukhara, Samarkand, Tashkent, and Balasagun to become science-cultural centers in a short time. In this period, the comments and opinions of important scientists and thinkers about education caused a turning point in terms of Turkish education history. The aim of this study is to determine the educational and cultural policies of the Karakhanid period. The research was carried out with content analysis, one of the qualitative research methods. The data of the research was carried out by scanning the relevant literature that sheds light on the Karakhanid Period. The given analysis was done by creating a category with the coding technique. According to the data obtained; The works of Farabi, Ibni Sina, Yusuf Has Hacip, Kaşgarlı Mahmud, Ahmet Yesevi and Edip Ahmet Yuknevi, who are important figures of the Karakhanid Period, and their contributions to science are explained with examples.

Keywords: karakhanid period, turkish education history

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OPINIONS OF SOCIAL STUDIES TEACHERS ON TURKISH EDUCATION SYSTEM: CURRENT PROBLEMS AND SUGGESTED SOLUTIONS

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The value given to social sciences in developed societies is increasing day by day. It is a discipline that deals with the individual, social life and events from different perspectives with a scientific approach; It is important for a better understanding of the individual and social events. This work; This study was carried out in order to examine the problems faced by social studies teachers in the social studies lesson and other factors related to the social studies lesson in line with the views of the social studies teachers. In the research, it was aimed to reveal the existing or past problems as they are, therefore, a widely used qualitative design based on consultation was used. This research was conducted with 50 social studies teachers in primary schools in Mardin province, district and village affiliated to the Ministry of National Education. In the research, the data were collected with the semi-structured interview form technique, which is one of the qualitative research methods. The data obtained in this study were analyzed descriptively according to the previously classified guidelines. When the results of this study are examined, it can be seen how the school situation affects the readiness of the student, the high internal motivation of the student, how the child's genetic and mental codes direct the child, the fact that the financial conditions are directly proportional to the education, what kind of environment he grows up in, the textbook is not sufficient for the exam. Whether there is an additional source or not, the direct reflection of friendship relations or the level of class success on the student, the burden of more responsibility than the student can bear, Results have been obtained such that its existing capacity should be supported socially and economically rather than being very intelligent.

Keywords: social studies , turkish education system.

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A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON PROBLEM OF RECEPTIVE AND EXPRESSIVE LANGUAGE IN DISCUSSIONS

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In this study, our receptive and expressive problem was analyzed with the perspective of content and critical discourse analysis of speech-discussions, based on the reflections of groups representing various parts of society in the discussion-chat environment, and examined with problems in this type of communication. In the study, group interviews were conducted with 5 lecturers, 6 farmers, 8 tradesmen, 8 university graduates, 11 university students and 7 housewives. Before the interviews, the areas of interest on each group were determined with a preliminary interview. When the main interviews were started, it was tried to enable them to express their opinions or enter the conversation with open-ended questions about their own group "appropriate to their interests" and "other groups' interests but distant".Approximately two-hour recordings from each group were transcribed and analyzed. According to the results of the study,it is found that it is not the main purpose to learn information or to advance in knowledge in speaking-discussions in these study groups. There is a high effort to express an opinion or pretend to know in areas that are not in his area of interest or knowledge. In the discussions, factors such as insisting on the opinion-knowledge-tendency, believing that having the same opinion-knowledge-inclination as someone else would make oneself right came to the fore. It also turns out that the basis of knowledge is generally not research. Therefore, it is tried to ensure communication in such discussion environment where progress and conclusion cannot be reached in terms of intellectual level.

Keywords: language skills, self-expression problems, speaking skill, social discourse

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SELF EXPRESSION PROBLEMS IN WRITTEN EXPRESSION

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In this study, the problems in the written expression skills of various occupational groups in the society were examined. In the study, written products taken from 15 university students, 15 university graduates, civil servants working in various institutions, 15 self-employed, 5 housewives and 8 farmers were examined. Data were collected from the working group with a story, an explanation and a proof text, and analyzes were made in terms of narration, rhetoric development, and text creation. In the analysis, individual written products were examined with the Written Expression Scale, general scoring and in-depth analysis. Considering the results of the research, the average number of words in the written texts was compared with a relatively low number of words and the overall average was 108. A relatively limited variety of words has been determined in the texts. It has been seen that the stages of idea or rhetoric development and organization in the texts are unclear. Although university students were determined as the most successful group in terms of text creation, very problematic texts emerged in general. In the narration, very short texts were tried to be created, and more than half of these texts that were intended to be fully explained were not presented clearly and logically. Among these texts, the most qualified texts were created in storytelling. As a result, it has been found that there are aspects that need to be developed in terms of expression, rhetorical development and text creation in the written products of this working group, and that the expression in their written expressions is quite unqualified.

Keywords: written expression, rhetoric development, text creation, expression skill

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INTEGRATING STEM IN TO TVET EDUCATION PROGRAMS IN QATAR: ISSUES, CONCERNS AND PROSPECTS INTEGRATING STEM IN TO TVET EDUCATION PROGRAMS IN QATAR: ISSUES, CONCERNS AND PROSPECTS

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Qatar TVET education system faces unique challenges in that the percentage of vocational secondary school students constitute only 1.4% compared to world average of 15% due to the poor perception of TVET as lesser pathway than other academic-based education. This low perception is associated with sociocultural, economic and institutional factors. Another challenge is the poor link between vocational and general education and the link to labor market. Further challenge is how TVET institutions can develop new curricula, which can respond to the needs of the 21st century skills. This paper will discuss how STEM can help promote TVET education and what are the possible changes required to overcome those challenges. A survey on "Improving and enriching the Human Capital of the State of Qatar through Identification and Development of 21st Century Skills", explored perceptions of both employers and TVET program leaders toward the skills needed for economic and social developments in a changing world by Meeting Human Capital Needs through 21st Century Skills including the perceptions on needed STEM and cognitive skills. A total of 85 managers and professionals (from more than forty establishments) completed the survey, together with 35 TVET program leaders located in one national university and six government TVET institutions together with 32 semi structured interviews. Descriptive statistics analysis showed a major mismatch between the perceptions of TVET program leaders and employers' managers and professionals in many aspects., employers perceive the social skills as more important while TVET consider mathematical reasoning as more important employers perceive technological skills such as digital literacy as more important than what TVET leaders perceive. This presentation will identify several approaches to integration and discuss the advantages and disadvantages of the approaches employed. The presentation addresses the various planning approaches and resources required to effectively integrate STEM in TVET programs and curricula,

Keywords: twenty first century skills, cognitive skills, technology skills, stem education, social skills

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DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES USE FOR TEACHERS' PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE UAE

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The teaching profession is a constantly changing, diverse environment in which educators strive to meet the needs of today's youth. One aspect which has transformed teaching is Information and Communications Technology (ICT). It has permeated every aspect of teaching and is used within the teaching community to further the education of children in all subject areas. However, one area which has been slower to embrace this digital era is the area of professional development (PD). The UAE has made significant investments in teacher education and has embraced various forms of ICT and digital tools in teacher professional development. As a result, the purpose of this chapter will be to highlight how the UAE has maximized the online learning environment in order to improve the professional practice of teachers in the country. The chapter will provide a brief overview of other ways in which the UAE has sought to improve education through online methods, how the visions and goals of the nation's leaders rely on effective, efficient, and high-quality teachers, and how various forms of online professional development, ranging from online workshops to YouTube channels, are used in the UAE to improve teacher proficiency.

Keywords: ict, digital tools, teacher professional, teacher development

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STUDENTS' VIEWS OF GAMED-BASED LEARNING STRATEGIES IN THE UAE UNIVERSITIES

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A novel learning experience that increases student motivation can be designed in a learning environment that includes a game-based learning approach to assess competence. Student views on gamification were surveyed to determine the best application of this method, the environment necessary for its use, and the manner by which the application should proceed. The impact of a game-based learning approach on student achievement through intra-class competition was assessed using quantitative method. In this study, the game application was the preferred gamification method used. Participating students included 250 undergraduate students studying at a university in the UAE. The findings showed that inclusion of a gamification method increased the interest of students in the class, and increased student ambitions for success. This method was also found to have a positive effect on student motivation. Moreover, the results of this study indicate that the game application can be utilized effectively for gamification of lessons. In conclusion, the game -based learning method has an impact on students that renders them more ambitious and motivated to study.

Keywords: gamification; views; motivation; achievement

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STUDENT' PERCEPTIONS AND CHALLENGES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, teaching and learning have rapidly changed worldwide. Universites as an essential part of the education system strive to find a way for efficient teaching and learning process in the period of crises that last much more than expected. Through students' perspective we reveal the main challenges of online teaching and learning that sudents faced in the former academic yearas a basis to solve some of the problems and to improve educational process in further. We used qualitative research strategy of semi-structured interviews and written essays of students on the topic Education during tha Covid-19 pandemic with 17 subtopics. Students deeply and honestly elaborate their perceptions towards the posed questions, depict their experience and recommend further activities and measures. Isolation has great impact on them and they feel bad and frustrated for not having the college life. Most of them prefer to study in conventional classrooms and all of them wish to shift back to normal.They appreciate support that university teachers offer to help them with their problems, social, emotional or technical. They ask for more flexibile approach in online assesment because technical problems can cause lower results. They criticise the professors who teach in monotonous way, without student interaction and hidden behind their icon on the laptop. Teachers should strenghten their digital, teaching and leading competencies. Necessary changes should be take into account in further developing of training and study programs in which new goals, contents and objectives shoud take place.

Keywords: covid-19, students' perception, online education, challenges

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EVALUATION OF STUDENTS' VIEWS ON PROBLEMS IN THE GRADUATE EDUCATION PROCESS

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Postgraduate education has become important in terms of scientific specialization and competence. After their undergraduate education, students need postgraduate education both in academic life and in terms of developing themselves. In this respect, it is seen that students experience some problems in postgraduate education. This study was carried out in order to evaluate the opinions of the students regarding the problems experienced in the postgraduate education process. Open-ended questions developed by the researcher as a data collection tool were presented to the students. Using the interview method, which is one of the qualitative research methods, the data obtained from 20 students studying in different universities were analyzed with the content analysis method. As a result, the research group stated that they could not improve themselves adequately in the postgraduate education process and that they could not conduct research. In addition, students participating in the study; They stated that they could not communicate enough with the teachers who entered the course and that they had problems because they came from outside the province. In addition, it was concluded that students did not spend enough time on postgraduate education and that they had financial problems.

Keywords: postgraduate education, problem, student opinions.

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INVESTIGATION OF ANXIETY AND EXPECTATIONS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHER CANDIDATES ON THE TEACHING PROFESSION

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One of the most important elements of the education system is teachers. The teaching profession is considered as one of the most important professions for the development and progress of a country. Therefore, the attitudes and perspectives of prospective teachers towards the teaching profession are very important. The aim of this study is to reveal the anxiety and expectations of prospective physical education teachers about the teaching profession. Open-ended questions developed by the researcher as a data collection tool were applied to the candidates of physical education teachers. In the research, the data obtained from 20 physical education teacher candidates studying in physical education and sports education by using the interview method, which is one of the qualitative research methods, were analyzed with the content analysis method. As a result, when we look at the anxieties of the physical education teacher candidates, it is seen that they are in general anxiety of not being appointed and that they are in economic anxiety. In addition, prospective teachers participating in the research, regarding their expectations from the teaching profession; It is concluded that they want to be a good teacher in their profession, to prepare a good future for their students, and to contribute to the society where they are located and to lead their development.

Keywords: physical education, prospective teacher, anxiety, expectation.

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THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT OF COVID-19 CLOSURES ON STUDENTS WHO ARE AT RISK FOR SCHOOL FAILURE

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By mid-April 2020, with the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, 192 schools around the globe have shut down for a long period of time, leaving 90 percent of the world's learners facing unprecedented conditions. An initial estimation of some large-scale studies, researchers projected a school loss to fall between 0.3 and 1.1 years, where the loss is 60% larger among students who came from disadvantaged homes. This unexpected disruption affected not only students' learning, but it has a far-reaching social and economic impact. Students with disabilities who are at risk for school failure are among the most vulnerable groups. School closures have widened the achievement gaps, especially for at-risk students who come from disadvantaged homes due to unequal access to technology and educational resources, nutrition and food insecurity, deprived opportunities for growth and development, and lack of face-to-face instruction. Students who are usually accustomed to school routine, and social interaction with the environment, suddenly found themselves locked into their rooms for weeks experiencing emotional instability in the form of frustration, stress, anxiety, and depression. The consequences of such conditions are alarming, resulting in social isolation, increased domestic violence, abuse, and neglect. In addition, the research shows that school closures reduce future earnings, especially for those students who come from low-income families where the earning losses will be devastating. In this lecture, we will shed light on the social and economic impact of school closures on at-risk students and their families.

Keywords: at-risk, school closure, covid-19, economic, social

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COMMUNITY PROJECT OF STRENGTHENING FAMILY RESILIENCE IN EAST JERUSALEM

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Strengthening and supporting families are the base of the community resilience in East Jerusalem, whereas more than 70% of the families registeredat the social welfare department,reported as:difficulties in parental performance, problems in marital relationship, domestic violence.In addition,530 children are placed in internal institutions. Increased divorce rates as3540 divorces registered out of 8850 marriage contact during 2018.82 women were placed in shelters as an outcome of domestic violence, absence of the father's role within the family. The role of community's social work is to intervene through preventive programs, raise awareness about social issues,networking with the community's local organizations, introduce concepts for social impact and change through cumulative work, and creating acceptable alternatives inside the society, in order to intervene in reducing family and marital problems. Diversification in tools such as: theater and media campaign which include seven stickers that caries advices to parents which was published in the field and on the media social network.Work axes in family resilience focused onparental relationship, marital relationship, sexuality. Community work plan at the macro level during 2019 included: parental community workshops (427 participants), for raising awareness and strengthen in gmarital relationship, sexuality and parenthood, Parents and children workshops (908 participants) to strengthen the relationship between parents and their own children, 24 theater shows (1650 participants),"wamdat" a project targeting fathers in work shops which has been held atmosques and schools (65fathers) add to workshops for fathers and children which included 204 participants.The challenges in working in this project include, difficulty reach in gand networking with the community, lack of acceptance of the workers who are regarded as representing the municipality of the occupation authority.

Keywords: social science

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THE INFLUENCE OF EDUCATION MASTER'S PROGRAM IN PALESTINIAN UNIVERSITIES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF LIFE SKILLS FOR ENROLLED STUDENTS BIRZEIT UNIVERSITY (CASE STUDY)

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The study aimed at identifying the extent of the influence of Education Master's program at Birzeit University on the development of life skills for enrolled students in the program, and to identify the most important life skills that must be available in the Master of Education program from their point of view. The study sought to answer its following questions: What is the contribution of Education Master's program at Birzeit University on the development of life skills for its students enrolled in the program? What are the most important life skills that must be provided in education master's program from the point of view of students enrolled in the program? To achieve this objectives, the researcher used the qualitative approach. Semi-structured interviews were used as a study tool that were validated by a group of arbitrators. Then, the interview was conducted with the regular participants in the program for the spring semester/ 2021, and they were 12 students from different concentrations of master's in education at Birzeit University. The results of the study indicated that the program contributes to the development of the life skills of the students partially enrolled in the program. Moreover, it showed a discrepancy in the answers in terms of the role that the courses play in developing these life skills, and there was also a difference in how the master's program contributed to the development of those life skills. It showed that creativity and innovation, critical thinking, problem solving, and communication skills are among the skills that must be available in the Master of Education program. The study ended up with a set of recommendations, which were summarized by paying attention to life skills, and working to develop them by modifying the specialization courses to be applied and practical rather than of a research nature.

Keywords: master of education, birzeit university, life skills

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ACADAS-ALLIANCEFORINCLUSIVEACKNOWLEDGEMENTOFEDUCATIONALMERITS

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ACADAS (Alliance forinClusiveAcknowledgement ofeDucationalmeritS) is a project promoted within the framework of ERASMUS+ 2014-2020Programme(Key Action 2 – Exchange of good practices in the field of School Education). The project's period of implementation is between September 2019 and February 2022. The main goal is analysing and exchanging good practices in prevention, intervention and monitoring of disabled people at particular risk of early school leaving by defining what are the main dimensions in which educational systems in the European Union fail to address their needs. The project also aims at exploring the impact of early school leaving among students with disabilities by type of disability,sociodemographic variables and other factors related to the individual, social and school contexts. Parent and teachers surveys were used for collecting data for reasons of school leaving. The results of the surveys show that some of the reasons are shared and both teachers and parents attach significance to education of students with special needs. The project provides the good practices and implications for stakeholders.

Keywords: erasmus, early school leaving, eu, good practices

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SNARC EFFECT AMONG NATIVE SPEAKERS OF ARABIC LANGUAGE

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The numerical magnitude and spatial representations of numbers are connected through a metaphor of mental number line (MNL) suggesting that small to large numbers are mapped onto this MNL in a left-to-right orientation. Dehaene, Bossini, and Giraux, (1993) termed it as SNARC effect (spatial numerical association of response code) and postulated faster responses to small numbers by the left hand than the right hand, and faster responses to large numbers by the right hand than the left hand. The SNARC effect has been found mainly in native speakers of Germanic/Romanic languages; it has been suggested that the SNARC effect may derive from the experience of reading from left to right. In this work, we investigate the emergence and the direction of SNARC effect among Native-Arabic speakers live in Israel and Palestinian National Authority (PNA) in two age stages (child vs. adult) using two numerical digits (Arabic vs Hindu-Arabic). Results indicate SNARC effect for both groups of Arabs in left to right direction and lack of Age effect. Apparently, SNARC direction does not change over development for both groups of citizenship and cannot be affected by the set of numbers one uses (Arabic vs. Hindu-Arabic digits).

Keywords: education, numbers , number system

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THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF GAME IN INTELLECTUAL AND PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHILD

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Teaching and learning are basic process that stay in the base activity for teachers and students. Purpose and duty main for teaching is realism straight and full for education and indoctrination for our new generations. The child in nature can hear, sight, touch, smell and even taste. All games that are organized in nature have purpose child development in some aspect like emotional development, psychological and moral. Importance of game for health development of children is based on strong object investigation. Through game the child can experiment solve problems think in creative way and cooperate with others. Winning deep knowledge about him / herself and world. In this way the child promotes self-esteem, positivity autonomy and trust. Recognizing the importance of games in nature for healthy growth and intellectual for students. This project is concentrating in environment exploration of game in nature for a group of student by which the game is value like a practice effective learning in process of learning. In this diploma work we present base dimensions main in relation with games in nature that are show while project (contact with elements of nature, importance of danger and companion opportunity) and to noted role of teaching in create of qualitative ambient for games in nature. Valorization of young age and the game in nature you can understand as a tool for promotion lifestyle healthier today children will be adult of future. Based on these ideas this diploma work aims to highlight importance of game in nature environment for process of development to learning and to inspire and challenge others to use the possibilities of the external environment can offer useful teaching.

Keywords: education

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THE TWO-DIMENSIONAL STRIP CUTTING PROBLEM: IMPROVED RESULTS ON REAL-WORLD INSTANCES

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Cutting and packing problems arise in various industrial settings such as production of metal, glass sheets, papers, etc. The demand of items should be met while minimizing loss of waste material. One of the most known as a contemporary problem in field of operations research is the two-dimensional strip cutting problem. A set of m rectangular items is to be cut from a two-dimensional strip of width W and infinite height. Each item i (i=1,2,…,m) has a width w_i, a height h_i, and a demand d_i. The objective is to determine how to cut the demanded items using the minimum height of strip and meet all the demands, while respecting the two stages of guillotine cuts. We address the arc-flow formulation for this NP-hard problem. A graph compression method is proposed and it is shown that substantially better results are achieved in obtaining optimal or near-optimal solutions of real-world instances.

Keywords: integer programming, arc-flow formulation, strip cutting problem, graph compression

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SCIENTIFIC THEFT

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Scientific theft is one of the most important crimes that affect most educational institutions and scientific research, as a result of technological progress, so that scientific research, scientific book, article, course, workshop or lecture that the professor gives to his students is within the reach of everyone, and therefore the theft is part of this effort and its proportion. To himself (the thief or the stealer) leads to wasting the effort of the original researcher and a violation of his most important rights, whether financial or moral. Stealing the effort or intellectual production leads in the first place to stealing the spirit of creativity, innovation or authorship of the researcher if he sees that his tireless efforts in the field of developing His work is in vain, which leads the state not to reach the development of itself and to impede the progress of society in all its fields, and through this study we will clarify the concept of scientific theft and all the terminology ambiguous with it and explain its types and methods of detection and what is the penalty for this act, whether in law Penalties No. (111) for the year 1969 as amended or the Iraqi Author Protection Law No. 3 for the year 1971 as amended or decisions issued by the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research.

Keywords: scientific theft

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SIMULATION-BASED LEARNING AS AN EDUCATIONAL TOOL FOR SCHOOLS

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Modeling and simulation in the recent years have been the focus of educators in the educational field. This is a reflection of the twenty-first century skills where professionals, and students are required to be creative, critical thinkers, and to be able to positively communicate with each other. Representation, role-playing and exchange are among the most important methods for individuals and groups. This approach is based on submitting the individual to a dialogue with the different other, with the aim of reaching a mutual understanding of the other's point of view. So, as soon as I had the opportunity, I established the first simulation center for pedagogy, in the Palestinian Arab society in Israel. The simulation workshop depends on a script that is written according to a dilemma needed by the participating group. After the group goes through an introductory process, the experimenter and the center choose a professional representative. The joint group goes through a process, starting from the introduction to the selection of the experimenter, and then the experimenter "trainee" and the actor perform the dialogue and act in a private studio, broadcasting live and directly for five minutes. Then they return to the group to continue the discussion with each other, under the direction of a mentor who specializes in the field for the group. The outcomes of the workshops would be gathered from the participants immediately after the end of each workshop. The simulation's positive results proved to be a success for all the parties involved in the workshops. It has the potential of improving communication between the various functions at any organization, and solve the dilemmas in schools based on the use of the simulation technique. Further, it strengthened the power of expression and dialogue among those who participated in the workshops.

Keywords: simulation, drama

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SCIENCE TEACHER CANDIDATES' OPINIONS ON THE IMPORTANCE OF BIOTECHNOLOGY IN SCIENCE EDUCATION: THE CASE OF KONYA

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Abstract: Biotechnology is one of the most important scientific and technological developments in the present century. Biotechnology has significant effects on people's daily lives. When the recent developments in biotechnology are examined, it is known that science teachers need more information in areas such as genetic engineering, cloning, genetically modified foods. Besides, attitudes, values and judgments of pre-service teachers towards biotechnology are also important. In this study, it was aimed to investigate the knowledge levels of science teacher candidates about current biotechnology issues and their attitudes towards biotechnology.rnIn this study, a 22-question biotechnology knowledge scale and a 46-question biotechnology attitude scale were used to determine the knowledge level of prospective science teachers on biotechnology subjects. These scales were applied to 200 pre-service science teachers at Ahmet Keleşoğlu Faculty of Education in Necmettin Erbakan University in 2018-2019 academic year. Knowledge of pre-service science teachers about biotechnology was investigated according to different variables (gender, class of study, status of taking Biotechnology course). The data obtained were analyzed by independent sample t-test and Anova test using SPSS program.rnWhen the results of the research are examined, it is seen that the science teacher candidates' biotechnology knowledge levels; It is determined that there is a significant difference according to the class levels and the status of taking the course. This difference was in favor of 3rd grade students taking the course. In addition, a significant ($p < 0.05$) difference was found in biotechnology attitude levels according to gender of prospective science teachers. This difference has been in favor of male teacher candidates. However, no significant difference was found between knowledge levels and gender. There is also no significant difference between the pre-service teachers' biotechnology attitude levels in terms of class levels and non-attendance.rn

Keywords: science, prospective teachers, biotechnology, genetics, attitude

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THE EFFECT OF SCIENCE TEACHING SUPPORTED BY CONCEPT CARTOONS ON SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' CONCEPTUAL ACHIEVEMENT, MOTIVATION AND THEIR ATTITUDES TO SCIENCE

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Abstract: The aim of this study is to examine the effect of science teaching supported by concept cartoons on Secondary School Students' Conceptual Achievement, Motivation and their Attitudes to Science. The population of the research consists of secondary schools which are located in the city center of Konya. The sample of the study consist of 50 students who are studying in Grade 7 at the Sarıoglan imam Hatip Secondary School located in the Bozkır County of Konya City. The two classes of Grade 7 were divided into two groups; the control group and the experimental group. The topic titled "Matter and Properties" studied for 3 weeks in Grade 7 of that Secondary School was discussed with 25 students in experimental group through concept cartoons and with 25 students in control group through traditional method. In this study, the concept test was used as data collection tool which consisted of 18 questions and reliability co-efficient of 0.71 for the purpose of determining the achievement levels of students studying in this school. It was also used the Science Attitude Test consisting of 22 questions with a reliability coefficient of 0.925 and the Science Motivation Scale for Science Learning consisting of 23 items with a reliability coefficient of 0.80 were applied. Data were analysed by SPSS statistical package program. The hypotheses were developed in order to examine the differentiation levels of scores of working group from pre-test and post-test scores between the groups and within the group in itself, and these hypotheses were tested with statistical methods. As a result of the study, it was determined that the pre-test and post-test results of the experimental and control groups did not significantly differ in terms of conceptual achievement, attitude and motivation.

Keywords: misconception, concept cartoon, conceptual achievement, attitude, motivation

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