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(WCPCG-2023)**

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ABSTRACTS
BOOKS

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KEYNOTES



Prof. Dr. Huseyin Uzunboylu

Member, Higher Education Planning, Supervision, Accreditation and Coordination Board, Nicosia, **CYPRUS**

President, Cyprus Educational Sciences Association (Members of EERA & WERA)

Keynote Title: "Internationalization in Higher Education"

Bio: Prof. Dr. Huseyin Uzunboylu he had completed high school at 20 Temmuz High School in Cyprus. In 1995, his higher education career began by winning the Anatolia University, Department of Communication and Planning on Education in Turkey. And after he had completed his preparatory education in one year and he has completed his undergraduate degree in 1991. Prof. Dr. Huseyin Uzunboylu has started his graduate education in Ankara University, the Department of Curriculum and Instruction in 1993 and graduated in 1995. He was accepted into the doctoral program at the same university, the Educational Technology Department of Educational Sciences in 1995 and he had completed his PhD. degree in 2002. In 2003, he became an Assistant Professor in the Department of Computer Education and Instructional Technology at the Near East University, he was an Associate Professor in 2005 at Ataturk Faculty of Education, and in December 2010, with respect to the members of juries, he was appointed as a professor. After doctoral studies, he started working at the Near East University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences Department of Psychology in 1996 and he taught courses that educational sciences and research methods. He coordinated the 'Pedagogy Certificate Program' which was conducted by the University from 1997 to 1999, and he was the conducted Chairman of the Department of Computer Education and Instructional Technology from 2004 to 2013. From 2013 to 2018, he serves as a Dean of the Faculty of Education.

Since 23 October 2019, he is appointed as a member of the Higher Education Planning, Supervision, Accreditation, and Coordination Board by the President of North Cyprus (TRNC). Prof. Dr. Uzunboylu has five academic books published by Turkey's respected publishing firms; he has supervised five doctoral and 63 master's theses up to now. He has 103 high-level articles that searching by Web of Science (SSCI, SCI, SCI-Expanded, ESCI); He has 27 searching articles and published papers that are presented at international or national conferences. He is editor-in-chief of the Cypriot Journal of Educational Sciences; also, Prof. Dr. Uzunboylu serves on the boards of many journals referees within the search in the Social Sciences Citation Index. Since 2004, he is taking place on the list of founders, and he is president of the Cyprus Educational Sciences Association (KEB-DER). In 2010, Prof. Dr. Uzunboylu has a major role in representing KEB-DER and put effort into being a full member of the European Educational Research Association.



Dr. Mohd Norazmi bin Nordin

Pusat Kajian Pendidikan dan Kesejahteraan Komuniti,
Fakulti Pendidikan, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
(The National University of Malaysia)

Keynote Title: “Teachers Competency Elements of Special Education Integrated Program for National Type Schools in Malaysia on Implementation of Individual Education Plan”

Abstract: Teacher competence has always been cited as an important aspect in the implementation of policies set by the government. In the field of special education, teacher competence is a requirement in the development of special needs students (SNS). One of the key things that requires teachers to be competent is to implement an individual education plan (IEP). This study aims to explore the key elements that need to be addressed in the area of teacher competence to achieve effective IEP implementation aspirations for SNS. This study fully utilizes a

qualitative approach with interviews to collect data. Interviews were conducted with 11 respondents comprising teachers of the Special Education Integration Program (SEIP) for national-type schools (NTS) in the state of Johor. The selected respondents represented each district within the state of Johor, Malaysia. Interview transcripts generated from the interview sessions, then undergo a thematic analysis process for the purpose of acquiring related elements. The findings show that there are four key elements for the construct of teachers’ competencies in the implementation of IEP, namely, knowledge, skills, experience, and qualification. The results of this study can be referenced by SEIP teachers for NTS in Johor to produce effective IEPs for SNS. Keywords: Teachers’ Competency, Individual Education Plan, Special Education, Special Need Students, Special Education Integration Programme

Bio: Dr. Mohd Norazmi bin Nordin holds a Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) degree in special education leadership. Former academic teacher at Batu Pahat Special Education School, Johor, Malaysia. Successfully completed PhD. studies within two years. Currently working as a special education lecturer at the Center for the Study of Education and Community Wellbeing, Faculty of Education, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (The National University of Malaysia). He is also the founder of SKAF-Style Quick Thesis Writing Techniques which has greatly helped undergraduate and doctoral students in completing their theses. Receive invitations from various universities in and outside Malaysia as speakers and keynote speakers for international conferences and seminars. He is also Editor in Chief of a special education journal and as the editorial board of more than five international journals.

Multivariate Analysis of Ghosting, Neuroticism, and Self-Confidence Among Kapampangan Adults

Ezekiel Sarmiento Lapira, Don Honorio Ventura State University

Abstract

Background: The COVID-19 pandemic encouraged young adults to favor online interactions to meet potential partners. Thus, the need to link ghosting experiences with mental health issues, specifically neuroticism, and self-confidence is vital. Objective: The study wanted to determine if there is a significant difference between ghosting experiences in online dating and neuroticism, internal, and external self-confidence among Kapampangan young adults. Materials and Methods: This study employed Exploratory Research Design to gather Kapampangan adults (aged 18-29) with a minimum of 132 as samples. Moreover, instruments such as Experiencing Ghosting Scale, Eysenck's Personality Questionnaire-Revised (EPQ-R), and Integrated Model of Self-Confidence Scale have been utilized. Results: From a total of 469, 434 individuals have been qualified. Utilizing the MANOVA, it has been found that there is a statistically significant difference in neuroticism between the no experience category and both category, with a mean difference of $\pm .918$ and a significance level of .040. In contrast, there are no statistically significant differences among the four categories of online ghosting experiences in terms of internal and external confidence. Discussion: Individuals who belong to the "both" category may have a high neuroticism level due to numerous underlying factors, such as guilt, shame, sadness, etc. In contrast, persons with no experience may have a lower neuroticism level for they have not experienced rejection that is debilitating to one's fundamental needs. Contrariwise, self-confidence has no connection with online ghosting experiences, maybe due to Filipinos' resilience amidst negative situations, such as interpersonal rejection.

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Sources of Career Inspiration of Adolescents in Secondary Schools and their Career Choice in Delta State

Chinyelu N Nwokolo, Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka

Rita Nneka Chukwuma, Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka

Abstract

Background: The COVID-19 pandemic encouraged young adults to favor online interactions to meet potential partners. Thus, the need to link ghosting experiences with mental health issues, specifically neuroticism, and self-confidence is vital. **Objective:** The study wanted to determine if there is a significant difference between ghosting experiences in online dating and neuroticism, internal, and external self-confidence among Kapampangan young adults. **Materials and Methods:** This study employed Exploratory Research Design to gather Kapampangan adults (aged 18-29) with a minimum of 132 as samples. Moreover, instruments such as Experiencing Ghosting Scale, Eysenck's Personality Questionnaire-Revised (EPQ-R), and Integrated Model of Self-Confidence Scale have been utilized. **Results:** From a total of 469, 434 individuals have been qualified. Utilizing the MANOVA, it has been found that there is a statistically significant difference in neuroticism between the no experience category and both category, with a mean difference of ± 0.918 and a significance level of .040. In contrast, there are no statistically significant differences among the four categories of online ghosting experiences in terms of internal and external confidence. **Discussion:** Individuals who belong to the "both" category may have a high neuroticism level due to numerous underlying factors, such as guilt, shame, sadness, etc. In contrast, persons with no experience may have a lower neuroticism level for they have not experienced rejection that is debilitating to one's fundamental needs. Contrariwise, self-confidence has no connection with online ghosting experiences, maybe due to Filipinos' resilience amidst negative situations, such as interpersonal rejection.

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Self-control and digital media addiction: The mediating role of media multitasking and time style

Agata Błachnio, The Catholic University of Lublin, Poland

Abstract

As being an initiating actions and resisting short-term temptations, self-control is negatively related to digital media addiction. However, many studies indicate that there are variables that may mediate this relationship. The present study investigated the mediating role of media multitasking and time style in the relationship between self-control and digital media addiction. The study included $N = 2,193$ participants with a mean age of $M = 23.26$ ($SD = 6.98$) from seven countries: Brazil, Hong Kong, Israel, Italy, Poland, Turkey, and the United States. The authors used the Brief Self-Control Scale, the Media Multitasking Scale, the Time Styles Scale, the Problematic Smartphone Use Scale, the Problematic Internet Use Scale, and the Problematic Facebook Use Scale. Results revealed that self-control was negatively related to all assessed types of problematic digital media use, namely problematic Internet use, problematic smartphone use, and problematic Facebook use. Media multitasking was found to be a significant mediator of the relationship between self-control and problematic digital media use.

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“Look at me, I am here!” The impact of mothers’ smartphone use in their children’s presence on children’s delay of gratification

Agata Błachnio, The Catholic University of Lublin, Poland

Abstract

The last few years have witnessed a rapid development of new technologies, which has forced the use of new media in every aspect of life. In public places, it is common to see young people staring at their phone screens. Nor is it uncommon to see young mothers taking care of children and using a cell phone at the same time. Many studies show that being constantly online has negative effects on many spheres of life. The main aim of the paper was to analyze the impact of mothers’ use of smartphones in the presence of children on the children’s ability to delay gratification. In this diary study, the sample size was $N = 90$. The participants were mothers of children aged 1–3 years. Participants had been instructed to answer the questions that was be sent to their mobile phones every day, for 14 consecutive days. We used: Daily Mood Measure where mothers rated the items as describing their child and as referring to themselves (self-rating), the Distraction in Social Relations and Use of Parent Technology Scale, the Modified Delayed Gratification Inventory. We found that children's and mother’s positive emotions are mediators in the relationship between parental phubbing and children’s ability to delay gratification. Parental phubbing was negatively related to mother’s happiness that is positively correlated with children’s happiness that is negatively related to children’s delay of gratification. Conversely, a low level of parental phubbing is related to higher mother’s happiness that is positively correlated with children’s happiness that increases children’s delay of gratification. The results might be useful for understanding the meaning of parental phubbing in a child's life.

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Evaluation of Content Analysis of Mindful Awareness Studies in Children

Yasemin Sorakin, Near East University

Simge Demir, Near East University

Lara Aycan Güneş, Near East University

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine the content of studies on mindfulness in children. Document analysis was used in this study. In this study, a total of 71 studies published in the YOK Thesis and Google Scholar database between 2017 and 2022 were included and analyzed. Microsoft Excel Program was used to create the database of the study. In order to achieve this main purpose, the year was evaluated in terms of country, subject area and type of research. The results show that mindfulness in children was mostly done in 2019 and 2020. Most of the studies examined were carried out in Turkey. Studies conducted in Turkey are followed by studies conducted in the United States and England. In addition to this, researches were mainly conducted in the field of education and psychology. It is seen that quantitative methods are used as usage in the examined layers. It is suggested that other databases should be examined in order to prepare more comprehensive content analysis studies on mindfulness in children.

Keywords: Mindfulness, mindfulness in children and content analysis.

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Çocuklarda Bilinçli Farkındalık Çalışmalarının İçerik Analizinin Değerlendirilmesi

Yasemin Sorakin, Near East University

Abstract

Bu çalışmanın amacı çocuklarda bilinçli farkındalık ile ilgili yapılan çalışmaların içerik analizini yapmaktır. Bu çalışmada doküman incelemesi kullanılmıştır. Bu çalışmada 2017 - 2022 yılları arasında Yüksek Öğretim Kurumu Tez Merkezi ve Google Akademik veritabanında yayınlanmış toplam 71 çalışma yer almış ve analiz edilmiştir. Çalışmanın veri tabanını oluşturmak için Microsoft Excel Programı kullanılmıştır. Bu temel amaç doğrultusunda çalışmalar yıl, ülke, konu alanı ve araştırma türü açısından değerlendirilmiştir. Sonuçlar, çocuklarda bilinçli farkındalık ile ilgili en çok 2019 ve 2020 yıllarında yapıldığını göstermektedir. İncelenen çalışmaların çoğu Türkiye de gerçekleştirilmiştir. Türkiye’de yapılan çalışmaları Amerika’da ve İngiltere’de yapılan çalışmalar takip etmektedir. Bunun yanı sıra araştırmalar ağırlıklı olarak, eğitim ve psikoloji alanında yapılmıştır. Son olarak ise incelenen araştırmalarda nicel yöntemin ağırlıklı olarak kullanıldığı görülmektedir. Çocuklarda bilinçli farkındalık ile ilgili daha kapsamlı içerik analizi çalışmaları hazırlamak için diğer veri tabanlarının da incelenmesinin gerektiği önerilmektedir.

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Resistance Training and Fatty Liver Disease

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Abstract

Introduction: Fatty liver disease is the most common cause of liver enzyme disorders. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of resistance training with different intensities on liver enzymes levels in patients with fatty liver who were working as disciplinary force staff in Ahvaz, Iran. **Materials and methods:** Participants in this study were patients with fatty liver in age range of 30-50 years who were working as disciplinary force staff in Ahvaz, Iran. Out of 200 patients diagnosed with fatty liver, 30 volunteers were selected and studied in this study. The participants were randomly divided into 3 groups of 10 subjects, including: 1. High-intensity resistance training 2. Moderate-intensity resistance training, and 3. Control group. Using blood sampling, the levels of AST, ALT and ALKp enzymes were measured in the laboratory at the beginning and end of 8 weeks of resistance training. Data normalization was performed using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Shapiro-Wilk tests. Also, analysis of variance (ANOVA) and LSD post hoc test were used to examine the differences between the three groups. All statistical analyses were performed using SPSS software version 18 at a significance level of 0.05 ($\alpha = 0.05$). **Findings:** The results showed that high intensity resistance training had a significant effect on AST, ALT and ALKp enzymes ($P \leq 0.001$). On the other hand, moderate intensity training had a significant effect on AST and ALT enzymes ($P \leq 0.001$), while this type of training had no significant effect on ALKp levels ($P \leq 0.099$). The results also showed that only in the AST variable there was a significant difference between high and moderate resistance training intensity ($P \leq 0.004$). **Conclusion:** Both moderate and high intensity resistance training can improve AST, ALT and ALKp enzyme levels; however, high-intensity resistance training seems to play a more prominent part

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Case studies of ASD

Peter Kyriakoulis, Swinburne University

Abstract

Peter Kyriakoulis is the founder and director of the Positive Psychology Centre. He is a clinical psychologist who specialises in the treatment of depression, anxiety disorders and trauma. He completed his bachelor's degree, and honours at the University of Athens in 2000. In 2003 he completed a master's in clinical psychology in Melbourne. In 2018 he also completed a Diploma in Clinical Hypnotherapy training and in 2019 he completed a Doctor of Philosophy. His research interests include the diving response and the utility of cold facial immersion in treating panic and anxiety symptoms, breathing techniques, free diving, applied neuroscience, positive psychology interventions, and psychological assessment. Since 2003 he has been working in private practice as a psychologist, and he is a member of the Clinical College of the Australian Psychological Society and a board approved supervisor for the clinical college of psychologists. Dr Kyriakoulis has extensive experience in a diverse range of psychological assessments and diagnostic evaluations including autism spectrum disorder and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.

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