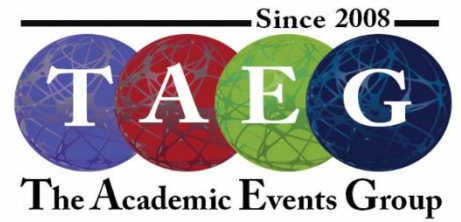




# 9th



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## ABSTRACTS BOOK

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# **ABSTRACTS BOOK**

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# Keynote Speakers



**Prof. Dr. Ana Campina**  
Universidade Portucalense,  
Portugal

**Bio:** PhD Human Rights; Political Scientist; Expert in International Relations; Lecturer of UNESCO Chair in Youth, Education and Society; Researcher of Cátedra Gonçalves Dias

(SVT Faculdade, Maranhão, Brasil); Professor in Universidade Portucalense Law Department (Porto, Portugal); Researcher in IJP Portucalense Institute for Legal Research.



**Prof. Dr. Carlos Rodrigues**  
Universidade  
Portucalense, Portugal

**Bio:** PhD European Tax Law; Professor in Universidade Portucalense, Law Department (Porto,

Portugal); Researcher in IJP Portucalense Institute for Legal Research; Researcher of Cátedra Gonçalves Dias (SVT Faculdade, Maranhão, Brasil); Ex-Principal Advisor Tax and Customs Authority; Legal Consultant.

**Keynote Title:** “The importance of Human Rights in the universal pandemic moments: There is a relationship between the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and the International Tax Law? – Education study”

**Abstract:** The unexpected Pandemic 2020 context brings to the Humanity the effective relevance to the minimum existential, to the Human Rights, more than the discourse, but the real need of the protection from the main legal instruments. By nature, the fundamental rights include the right to education and the protection of property. Could it be that the global pandemic moment, with its broad implications in the social, economic and political domain, came to call into question the right to universal education, and tend to be free, due to the lack of financial resources from the Social State? The question that we propose to debate connects with the need for tax collection by the States to meet the expenses of the Social State, namely for the Education expenses and whether the economic limitation caused by the current pandemic in the face of the sharp decline in GDP and which has necessarily associated with a large decrease in the collection of tax revenues, may compromise the right to education. In order to achieve the conclusions proposed, in addition to evidently study the various generations of Human Rights, we have to analyze the instruments of international tax law and the action of the European Court of Human Rights for its effectiveness.

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



**Dr. Jesus Garcia Laborda**

*PhD, EdD, MA, MEd*

Dean of the College of Education, Universidad de Alcala c/ Madrid, 1,  
19001 Guadalajara; Spain

**Keynote Title:** “Education in the 20th Century: From 21st Century skills to education after COVID-19”

**Abstract:** The 21st century education has seen an increasing number of educational changes in just 20 years. While we consider the 20th century the century of the technological revolution including a large

number of advances but the fight in the 21st century is the KNOWLEDGE and how to grow future citizens with the security that what they see can be believed. In that sense, the 21st century skills project intended to provide students with the required tool to face the world (Johnson, 2009 also <https://www.aeseducation.com/blog/what-are-21st-century-skills>). However, the COVID-19 came and proved that our schools still lived in the 20th century. This presentation addresses a number of proposals to be watched over the next years. Among the most important are lifelong teacher education, updating of distance teaching skills, revision of school technological systems, and so. However, the most significant matters do not remain in externals, the most necessary changes correspond to the development of students and teachers' skills in terms of teacher cognition, scientific teaching and computational thinking.



**Prof. Dr. Hakan Tüzün**

Hacettepe University, Turkey

**Keynote Title:** "Ethical Issues in Educational Research"

**Abstract:** The Association for Educational Communications and Technology (AECT) defines educational technology as "the study and ethical practice of facilitating learning and improving performance by creating, using and managing appropriate technological processes and resources." As academicians in the field of education, we face many challenging ethical issues. In this talk, the speaker will share experiences related to ethical issues such as plagiarism, copyright, predatory journals, boutique publications (books), and survey solicitations.

**Bio:** Hakan Tüzün is a Professor in the Department of Computer Education and Instructional Technology at Hacettepe University in Ankara, Turkey. He earned BS and MS in computer education (Gazi University, Ankara, Turkey), and MS and PhD in instructional systems technology (Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, U.S.A.). In the past, Dr. Tüzün has worked as a computer systems teacher at vocational schools, a research assistant at the university level, a computer systems and network support expert at corporate and military sectors, and as an instructional systems designer in various projects. The work of Dr. Tüzün involves the design of rich learning environments, frequently with the aid of technology but also by considering the culture of the learners and the communities they are part of.



**Prof. Dr. Huseyin Uzunboylu**

Higher Education Planning, Supervision, Accreditation and Coordination Board, North Cyprus

**Keynote Title:** "Distance education applications in Northern Cyprus Higher Education in the period of COVIT 19 Pandemic"

**Bio:** Huseyin Uzunboylu graduated from Anadolu University, completing a degree in BSc Educational Communicating and Planning in 1991. He graduated from Ankara University; completed a degree in MA Curriculum and Instruction in 1995 and completed PhD in area of Educational Technology in 2002. He became Assistant Professor in 2013, Associate Professor in 2015 and Professor of Educational Technology in 2010 at Cyprus Near East University. He was elected to member of “Higher Education Planning, Supervision, Accreditation and Coordination Board” by the Republican of Parliament in November in 2019.



**Prof. Dr. Özcan Asilkan**

Dean of the Faculty of Computer Sciences and IT  
University of Metropolitan Tirana (UMT) Tirana, Albania

**Keynote Title:** “An Applied Roadmap for a Rapid Shift to Online Education during COVID-19 Outbreak: Case of UMT in Albania”

**Abstract:** After the spread of COVID-19 coronavirus outbreak, most schools ended face-to-face teaching around the globe. Some of them preferred to stay suspended until the outbreak is overcome, whereas the others looked for ways to start online education with the worries that the risky conditions might be far longer than expectations.

The story was similar in Albania, except that the decision of stopping the regular education was urgently taken by the government just after the first COVID-19 case in the country, in order to lower the risks as much and fast as possible. Although the decision was correct, schools in Albania were lack of enough experience on online education. Therefore, most of them preferred to wait for the next official command to restart the schools.

University of Metropolitan Tirana (UMT), a private institution in Albania, immediately took decision for shifting to online education with a cautious estimation that outbreak could continue longer than expected which might end up with a loss of students’ willingness to continue studying after a long break. Having taken these worries into account, university urgently formed a specific team to prepare a roadmap for starting online education as soon as possible. Team spent enormous effort from evaluating the existing online platforms to preparing manuscripts and guidelines to be followed by the lecturers and students for a smooth shift. As a consequence, university started online education only 6 days after the government’s first decision, with more than 80% of the students’ attendance from the first days. UMT has been pointed as the first university that switched to online education in Albania, with accompanying praises in the national press & media. What’s more important is that the success of the implementation gradually increased with further improvements. Prof. Asilkan, as the leading member of the mentioned team, will explain the roadmap and implementation procedure for shifting to online education, which concluded with an evident success.

Prof. Dr. Hafize Keser

**Keynote Title:** Reflection of Digital Transformation to Educational Research

# ABSTRACTS

## Education

**Mamadou Alpha Kebe**, Institute For Democratic Action and Development

### **Abstract**

education is the most important tool you can receive, that can bring you most success in society today. Education lessens the challenges you will face in life. The more knowledge you gain the more opportunities will open up to allow individuals to achieve better possibilities in career and personal growth, with out education success is never guarantee.

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# AN EVALUATION OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS' ORGANIZATIONAL CREATIVITY AND MANAGERIAL EFFECTIVENESS

**Timucin Özkan**, *Cyprus West University*

**Aytaç Tokel**, *Cyprus West University*

## **Abstract**

Technology is gradually becoming a crucial factor in reaching educational targets. A person undertaking managerial responsibilities should possess managerial efficiency characteristics and exhibit them as well. The critical thinking process exists in all affective and intellectual activities as well as in every study and effort. Creativity is assumed as a process at the end of which an original product is created. It also includes flexibility, multi-sided thinking, sensitivity, interest in human beings, and rationalism. This study was carried out to evaluate secondary school directors' views about their organizational creativity and managerial efficiencies. In other words, The aim of this research is to investigate school directors' efficiencies in organizational creativity and management through the specified sub-problems and determine the connection between managerial efficiency and organizational creativity. The research was carried out through the qualitative method, which is based on an interdisciplinary holistic view in interpreting the research question. The facts and events are interpreted in their context in terms of people's understanding, also Semi-structured interview questions were used to increase the reliability of the study. Face-to-face interviews were given to 18 secondary school Directors and Asst. Directors in a qualitative method. The data were recorded on the computer and then analysed through content analysis, one of qualitative research techniques. The main aim in a content analysis is to reach concepts and connections to help the explanation of the data. Questions written in advance were subjected to a content analysis so as to open way to redo the study. The findings in this research revealed that the directors who supported common decision-making and collaboration exhibited sufficient managerial efficiency. Physical and infrastructure shortages in secondary education causes inequality in education. The most crucial factors in achieving school targets, needed to be constantly trained in technological, humanity and conceptual dimensions skills of management science before and after undertaking their positions.

Keywords: School director, organizational creativity, managerial efficiency

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# Business Management

**Abraham Sow**, Institute For Democratic Action and development

## **Abstract**

With business management studies, one learns to manage people with respect to understanding the problems, issues and grievances of the employees, motivating the employees to work better and what each employee can deliver. Such aspects help the business operations to work efficiently in order to achieve a common goal.

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# Organizational Prestige Perceptions of Hala Sultan Theological College Graduates About Their Schools

Ahmet KOÇ, Near East University

**Abstract**The century we are in brought with it new insights and approaches in the field of education, as in every field. The focus of this current change has been the increasing needs of people and changing environmental conditions. Schools that reflect all the features of open systems are the organizations that are most affected by these changes and developments. If today's schools want to create a respectable, attractive and successful identity, they must meet the needs of both internal stakeholders and external stakeholders. The perceptions of graduates of schools that have established a respectable, successful and attractive identity are also affected by this situation. Hala Sultan Theology College is the only school in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, where courses such as Qur'an, hadith and tafsir are taught together with courses of mathematics, science and social sciences. At a time when graduates are now university graduates and begin to enter social life, the perceptions of this school's graduates towards their schools are as important for education policy determinants and practitioners as for researchers. This research was carried out in 2019 with 198 participants. The "Perceived Organizational Prestige Scale", which was developed by Mael and Ashforth in 1992 and adapted to Turkish by Ceylan and Özbal in 2008, was used in the quantitative part of the research conducted by the mixed method. In the qualitative part, the data were obtained through a semi-structured interview form. According to the results of the research, the organizational prestige perceptions of graduates towards Hala Sultan Theology College is high. 62% of the graduates stated that they preferred the school themselves. Perceived organizational prestige scores do not differ significantly according to the variables of gender and year spent at school. However, it has been determined that the graduates who come to the school with their own preference or with the advice of their friends have a higher perception of prestige than those who come with the parental preference. According to the qualitative department results, it was determined that among the factors that increase the perception of organizational prestige of graduates is the close relevance of teachers and the opportunity to study at the university / faculty they want. Graduates stated that activities and trips within the school make them more sociable and self-confident.

Key Words: Religious Education, Hala Sultan Theological College, Organizational Prestige.

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# The influence of the sex of the teaching staff on the perception of inclusion.

**Marta Medina-García**, University of Almería

**María Lina Higuera-Rodríguez**, University of Almería

## **Abstract**

The greatest challenge facing education systems today is to ensure educational inclusion. This means serving all students in terms of fairness and justice. Taking into account the importance of the principle of equal opportunities as an element of attention to the diversity of students and inclusion as processes that promote it. The research problem that we ask ourselves is the following: Are there differences in the perception of inclusion according to the sex of the teaching staff? The sample is by 133 teachers from the Spanish field of secondary and primary education. The methodology used is bivariate analysis through independent sample tests and association using chi-square. The results allow knowing that sex is not a decisive variable when determining the degree of inclusion. However, there are certain significant differences in relation to measures of attention to diversity and knowledge about inclusion fundamentally. Women have a higher degree of inclusion. Therefore, educational centers and inclusion policies must achieve greater awareness in the case of the male sex.

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# ACTIVE METHODOLOGIES AS A KEY ELEMENT IN TEACHER TRAINING TO ENSURE INCLUSIVE EDUCATION

LINA HIGUERAS-RODRÍGUEZ, University of Almería

MARTA MEDINA-GARCÍA, University of Almería

## Abstract

This contribution arises from ongoing research that focuses on the value placed on active learning methods in teacher education. The purpose of this research is to show the results obtained in relation to the improvement of training to promote student learning from an inclusive perspective. It seeks to address the educational needs of all students and places special emphasis on those who are vulnerable and at risk of social exclusion. Teacher training in active learning methods for the promotion of inclusive education is essential to ensure quality and equity in student learning. Therefore, this study has as its main objective the improvement of training. Through the analysis of educational experiences, courses and programs we understand that it can help in the practice of the classroom and in the meaningful learning of students. Starting from a qualitative methodology, we approach a descriptive-interpretative study of the information present in different programs and experiences. We conclude that there are teacher training programmes that guarantee the use of active methodologies from an inclusive perspective.

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# Investigation of achievement and mistakes in analytical chemistry experiments

**Fatma Alkan**, Hacettepe University

## **Abstract**

Analytical chemistry is a science that is used in all fields of science and medicine and is based on measurement. Analytical chemistry involves identifying, separating, and quantifying the components that make up an example we encounter in our daily lives. Therefore, effective teaching methods should be used in teaching analytical chemistry applications. This research was conducted to investigate the effect of experiential learning on the achievements of prospective teachers' in analytical chemistry quantitative analysis practices and to determine the mistakes made by prospective teachers' in the experiments. Pretest and posttest control group experimental research design was used. The study group consists of 27 prospective chemistry teachers'. The chemistry achievement test and laboratory form were used as data collection tools. As a result of the research, a significant increase was observed in prospective teachers' levels of academic achievement. This finding can be explained as the experiential learning classroom environment will construct a community of practice like the scientists work. Working in this way in chemistry laboratory both increased the achievement of prospective teachers'. According to the results of the laboratory form; prospective teachers' are more successful in multiple choice questions in the achievement test, however, they cannot show the same success in explaining the theoretical foundations of the experiment or detailing the calculation sections.

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# Exploring the relationship between metacognitive awareness and teachers' sense of efficacy through structural equation modeling

**Fatma Alkan**, Hacettepe University

## **Abstract**

Individuals need to know how to learn something, remember what they have learned when needed, and how to effectively control and direct their learning. These competencies is defined as ability of individual's to control his or her own cognitive process and direct them that is, cognitive awareness. Self-efficacy is described as the beliefs of individuals about their abilities to successfully complete an action. The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between metacognitive awareness and teachers' self-efficacy beliefs of preservice teachers'. The research has been designed within relational survey model. The sample of the research consists of 210 preservice teachers'. In the research, metacognitive awareness and teachers' sense of efficacy scale were used as data collection tools. The correlation between the variables are examined using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). The results showed that there was a positive and significant correlation between metacognitive awareness and teachers' sense of efficacy. This result can be interpreted that an individual with high metacognitive awareness has high teachers' sense of efficacy.

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# Enhancing creativity and creative self-efficacy. A training with Italian children

**Rossella Falanga**, University of Catania

**Elisabetta Sagone**, University of Catania

**Maria Elvira De Caroli**, University of Catania

**Maugeri Maria Rosa**, University of Catania

## Abstract

Creativity is a human resource that allows individuals to solve problems in new ways and to propose changes. It is related to creative self-efficacy in terms of the belief about the ability to produce creative outcomes (Tierney & Farmer, 2002). It was demonstrated that creativity in childhood can be enhanced using a specific training consisting of three activities in which children were asked to a) imagine to see objects looking in a Kaleidoscope and write a story with imagined objects; b) propose ways to enhance a simple toy; c) find similarities between couples of objects (De Caroli, Falanga, Licciardello, & Sagone, 2017). This study explored effects of the training to enhance creativity and creative self-efficacy in a small sample of 34 Italian children aged between 8 and 10 years ( $M=8,91$ ,  $SD=.51$ ), divided in two groups: Gr-1 (training) and Gr-2 (no training). Measures We used the Italian version of Test of Divergent Thinking (Williams, 1994) and the Creative Self-efficacy Scale (Beghetto, 2006), modified for children. Results After training, results showed that children of Gr1 improved in flexibility ( $t=-2,141$ ,  $p=.05$ ), elaboration ( $t =-2,729$ ,  $p=.01$ ), and title production ( $t=-2,246$ ,  $p=.04$ ); in addition, positive relations emerged between creative self-efficacy, elaboration ( $r = .58$   $p = .01$ ), and titles production ( $r = .54$   $p = .02$ ) only for the Gr1. All children displayed higher levels of creative self-efficacy in pre-training than those in post-training. Conclusions: The training improved creativity but it seemed less functional to enhance creative self-efficacy.

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# **It's possible to enhance the positive attitudes toward people with disability? A training with Italian university students**

**Rossella Falanga**, University of Catania

**Maria Elvira De Caroli**, University of Catania

**Elisabetta Sagone**, University of Catania

## **Abstract**

The attitudes toward disabled people and disability constituted relevant issues in educational psychology. Some researchers demonstrated that contact experiences and educational trainings can improve attitudes toward disability and enhance the representation of disabled people (Campbell et al., 2003; Falanga et al., 2011). This study analyzed the effects of an educational training, based on virtual contact with disabled people and experiences of disabled conditions, on the enhancement of attitudes toward people with disability and representation of disability. The sample was composed by 131 Italian university students aged between 21 and 30 years from Department of Educational Sciences. We used a questionnaire on social attitudes toward the disability to evaluate achievable goals, individual characteristics of disabled people, and feelings toward them (De Caroli & Sagone, 2011) and the Semantic Differential Technique (see Falanga et al., 2011) to assess the representation of disabled people. After the training, the university students increased the degree of agreement with the ideas that disabled people could achieve personal autonomy ( $t=-3,528$ ,  $p<.001$ ) and take part in political life ( $t=-3,366$ ,  $p<.001$ ), and reduced the agreement with the ideas that disabled people are special and sensitive ( $t=2,332$ ,  $p=.02$ ) and unfortunate people ( $t=2,846$ ,  $p=.005$ ) with special needs ( $t=7,221$ ,  $p<.001$ ); additionally, university students less felt warmth and tenderness ( $t=4,092$ ,  $p<.001$ ) and showed a more positive representation of disabled people ( $t=-3,751$ ,  $p<.001$ ). The chosen training positively influenced the attitudes toward disability and improved the representation of disabled people. Future research could examine in depth the effectiveness of this training in other developmental periods.

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# 60-72 Aylık Çocukların Oyuncak Tercihleri- Oyun Becerileri ve Saldırganlık Yönelimlerinin İncelenmesi Examination of the Toy Preferences – Play Skills and Aggression Tendencies of 60-72 Month Old Children

Gizem Gürsoy Yılmaz, Vesta Psikolojik Danışma Merkezi

Binnaz KIRAN, Mersin Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi

## Abstract

Game is a significant tool of communication and expression for preschool-age children with insufficient language level and vocabulary. It is also a suitable teaching area for desired behavior development. Games support social development of children in various aspects including practicing adult life, experiencing social rules and moral aspects, developing empathy, asserting his rights and waiting his turn. Therefore the purpose of this research is the examination of the toy preferences and play skills of 60-72 month old children according to the aggression tendencies. The study group of this research includes 307 people consisting of 60-72 month old children continuing their kindergarten in Çukurova district of Adana and their parents. In this study, as the data collection tool, "Personal Information Form", "Informed Consent Form", "Toy Preference Form" prepared by the researcher as to learn the toy preferences of the children after reviewing the relevant thesis, "Aggression Tendency Scale" as to measure the aggression tendency and "Play Skill Scale" as to measure the play skill have been used. While the Toy Preference Form was applied to children, other forms were applied to the parents and data was collected. Since the application covers 60-72 months old children and their parents, permission has been obtained from the parents to apply the toy preference form to the children. In order to accelerate data collection, data collection tools were made available for sharing in electronic environment and communicated to parents. The data were collected by matching the responses of parents who allowed their child to participate in the study with the study of their children. In the analysis of the data of the research, one-way analysis of variance was used to examine whether the play skills differ according to the aggression orientation subscales. Two-way chi-square test was used to examine whether children's toy preferences differ according to aggression orientation subscales. In accordance with the studies carried out, it is seen that the play skill points of the participants differ according to the aggression tendency levels in all sub-dimensions of the aggression tendency (physical aggression, relational aggression, aggression towards items and self-aggression) scale and there is a negative interrelation. It is seen that the most preferred toy among the children with a high aggression tendency level in all sub-dimensions of the aggression tendency scale is the war toys. In addition to this, it is seen that the least preferred toy among children with high aggression tendency in all sub-dimensions of the aggression tendency scale is artistic/sporty and miniature toys.

Keywords: Toy preference, Play skill, Aggression tendency

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# Fostering Integration through Malay Literature Teaching among the Secondary School Students

Fong Peng Chew, University of Malaya

## Abstract

In the context of a multiethnic and multicultural country such as Malaysia, national integration is the fundamental pillar of the country's harmony and stability. This study aimed to investigate to what extent does the Malay Literature education enhance the integration among the students. Based on Weiner's theory (1965), the study applied a survey method by using a questionnaire as the instrument. The respondents consisted of 310 Secondary School Form Two students in Kuala Lumpur. The findings showed that the Malay Literature textbooks do not reflect the multi-ethnic society in Malaysia. Furthermore, the teachers were struggling to stimulate the interests among the students, however, the students' interest of learning Malay literature was low. Inferential analysis indicated that there were significant differences of unity literature education based on the ethnicities [ $F(2, 307) = 34.573$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ] and SES [ $F(3, 306) = 5.109$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ]. In conclusion, Malay literature education plays its unique role in instilling the sentiment in unity among the students in the school setting. Therefore, teachers should come out with interesting teaching methods to inculcate the students' interest to learn the unity-themed literature, enable them to have a better understanding of other ethics in the effort to boost national integration. **Keywords:** Malay Language; Malay Literature; national integration; unity literature.

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# Digital stories for teaching environmental issues: advantages and disadvantages

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## Abstract

The importance of information computer technologies (ICT) in all fields of education is growing. ICT play an important role in environmental education. Environmental education is a field of teaching where the use of digital tools is necessary for obtaining environmental skills. Many studies focus on new teaching methods in environmental issues like digital storytelling. Learning through stories allows students to actively participate in classroom activities promotes the creativity of students and uphold their environmentally responsible behavior (Apostolopoulou, Grigoroglou, Karamperis, Skanavis, Kounani, 2016; Serdyuchenko, Patseva, Saitova, 2017). This study is a literature review on the use of digital stories for teaching environmental issues during the last decade. This study includes the analysis of the key factors of implementing digital stories in environmental courses and the advantages and disadvantages of using digital stories for teaching environmental issues. According to our findings, digital stories are used to teach environmental issues in many European schools and digital storytelling engages and motivates students, upholding their interest in the environmentally safe process (Botturi, Bramani, Corbino, 2014; Gaeta, Loia, Mangione, Orciuoli, Ritrovato, Salerno, 2014; Ribeiro, 2015; Kouvara, Karasoula, Karachristos, Stavropoulos, Verykios, 2019). Moreover, digital storytelling, as a learning strategy involves the integration of multimedia in educational settings (Ribeiro, 2015). This way, ICT tools abound and facilitate the developer of the story to utilize new technologies to narrate an effective story (Ribeiro, 2015; Kouvara, Karasoula, Karachristos, Stavropoulos, Verykios, 2019). In conclusion, the main advantages of using digital stories in environmental issues, are the presentation of the information in a perceptive way for students, using sound, graphic and video, and the availability to offer educational material online. Additionally, storytelling for teaching environmental issues, develop hard and soft skills of students. The main disadvantages of the application of digital stories in environmental education, are the lack of use of ICT tools for creating stories, of teachers and the fact that many elementary school teachers are not well prepared to include storytelling in their everyday classroom activities.

Keywords: Digital stories, environmental issues, advantages, disadvantages

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# **An integrated approach to assessing and monitoring the emotional states of the subjects of higher education acquisition in the conditions of COVID-19 Pandemic**

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**Inna Arshava,** Oles Honchar Dnipro National University

## **Abstract**

Problem statement. In the contemporary conditions of the unpredictably threatening environmental changes caused by COVID-19 Pandemic most of the subjects of higher education acquisition are likely to experience higher than usual levels of emotional stress, potentially detrimental to the efficacy of basic cognitive processes: perception, memory, reproduction. Emotional stress might also stimulate some behavioral changes, like proneness to self-handicapping, i.e. ascribing one's inability to achieve success in studies to the situational factors, but not to one's own insufficient self-efficacy, proneness to negative escapism, to the predominant choice of the avoidance type coping strategies instead of the problem-oriented ones and the like. Purpose of the study. The study was intended to identify the criteria for assessing the learners' emotional states through their reflection in the efficacy of the cognitive processes as likely indicants of the experienced emotional states. Methods. We used a computer-assisted technique, patented for assessing failure stress, to test the hypothesis that it might be applicable for diagnosing the individual proneness kind of situational stress including the one, caused by the fear of catching COVID disease. Findings and results. It was found that the overwhelming majority of the university-level students (up to 90%) demonstrated the signs of the vulnerability to the emotional stress, assessed by the following criteria giving preference to the so called consecutive-analytical mode of information processing. rather than to the more rational holistic-synthetically one, their answers to the test assignments were interrupted by m hesitation pauses, they demonstrated the tendency to resort to the avoidance type of coping when encountering difficulties in testing. In accordance with that emotionally stable individuals are expected to choose the holistic synthetically mode of information processing. Conclusion. The subjects of higher education in the contemporary conditions require special attention as they are vulnerable to the emotional stress, so the Ukrainian government decision to provide temporary introduction distance learning for the university student is quite relevant. Although the use of IT technologies constantly in higher education does not guarantee its high quality. Doubts about it we expressed earlier by foreign scholars.

Keywords: emotional stability; cognitive processes; strategy of informational processes; consecutive-analytical; holistic-synthetically mode.

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# **Empirical Study of the Effect of Type of Family and Extra Lesson on Students' Academic Performance (A Case Study of Some Selected Schools in Kwara State, Nigeria)**

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## **Abstract**

Extra lesson for students has been adopted by schools and families in Nigeria to enhance academic performance. The study was undertaken to investigate the effect of type of family and type of extra lesson on students' academic performance. The students' academic performance were from test administered jointly by the teachers and enumerators on 1191 students in 24 randomly selected schools of 8 each from the three senatorial districts. The effect of type of family, extra lesson and interaction between family and extra lesson were determined using a Two Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). The result indicates that type of family ( $p$ -value=0.021) and type extra lesson ( $p$ -value=0.001) have significant effect on students' academic performance, but the interaction between the two factors ( $p$ -value=0.081) does not have significant effect. Further investigation reveals that students from monogamy family perform better than those from polygamy. Also, students involve in holiday lesson did better than those participating in school extra lesson, centre lesson and home lesson. It is important that parents should have more time for their wards after school hours instead of transferring their responsibilities to the teachers by extending the school hours because of extra lesson.

Key Word: Extra lesson, Family, Academic performance, Students' enrolment, Analysis of variance

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# The Effect of Digital Platforms in the Motivation of Future Primary Education Teachers towards Mathematics

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## **Abstract**

The Self-Determination Theory (Deci and Ryan, 2000) focuses on the study of intrinsic motivation and on the types of extrinsic motivation that could influence the motivation and further behaviour of any individual. It has been proven that the integration of ICT in education enhances students' motivation. A research, where future primary education teachers have participated, has been conducted. The results have shown that this group has little motivation towards mathematics. The factors that favour their intrinsic motivation were analyzed after carrying out a series of activities with digital platforms specific for mathematics. The variables assessed were: subject's satisfaction with or interest in the use of the digital platforms, subject's perception of the competence he/she had and the value or utility provided by the activity. The intrinsic motivation level was high, but it was higher in students (future primary education teachers) that did not have any previous experience in the use of digital platforms, compared to those students who did have previous experience.

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# English Proficiency of Teacher Educators: Disincentives and Inhibitors for Its Enhancement

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## Abstract

With a vision for “a Europe in which learning, studying and doing research would not be hampered by borders” (European Commission, 2017: 11), mobility and internationalisation have turned into beacons of the European Higher Education Area. English being the lingua franca of education and research across Europe, Latvian higher education institutions (HEI) have targeted English proficiency of their academic staff as a priority. Although certain initiatives to help with achieving this goal have been introduced (see the projects administered by the Central Finance and Contracting Agency), they have a mixed response. Given the adequate selection of language tutors and professionally composed programmes, there might be different reasons for insufficient enhancement. University-based teacher educators (TE), an acknowledgedly special group with its direct influence on the whole system of national education, are not exempt from increasing linguistic demands. Then, looking at raising English language competence as part of professional development, the paper aims at revealing obstacles on the way to improvement besides high working load, lack of time and motivation described in previous research (e.g. Shagrir 2017). The analysis of related documents and mixed answers to the questionnaire conducted among TE of six biggest Latvian HEIs on their professional identity reveals that there are other factors conducive to relative inefficiency of existing measures to enhance English proficiency of Latvian TE, and they are variation in age, multilayered professional identity and versatility of professional activity. Although the study is only a fragment of a bigger research on enhancing English communicative competence of Latvian TE, the results allow to suggest modifications of the existing initiatives and tentatively offer new ones.

Key words: teacher educators, higher education institutions, professional identity, English proficiency, professional development

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# Enhancing Undergraduate Engineering Education Quality through Using Computer-Aided Design Software

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**Hüseyin ÇAMUR**, Near East University

## **Abstract**

The study aimed to identify the importance of computer-aided learning in supporting engineering education learning including practice courses and the developing of problem-solving skills in these courses through reviewing the previous scientific studies. In addition, this paper aimed to develop a vision for the future of education through the use of an effective technological means to reduce as much effort and time as possible in the engineering department particularly mechanical, energy and environmental engineering departments. The results demonstrated that there the use of computer-aided learning in engineering courses improved the quality of education and increased the ability of the student to solve complex engineering problems. Consequently, the author is recommended the institute can conduct training courses for instructors in computer-aided learning/design/program and their role in supporting engineering learning.

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# Boşanma Sürecinde ve Sonrasında Kadınların Yaşadıkları Problemlerin ve Problemlerle Baş etme Yöntemlerinin İncelenmesi

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## Abstract

Bu araştırmanın amacı, boşanmış kadınların boşanma sebepleri ile boşanma sürecinde ve boşanma sonrasında yaşadıkları problemlerin ve bu problemler ile baş etme yöntemlerinin belirlenmesidir. Araştırmaya 28 boşanmış kadın katılmıştır. Araştırmanın evrenini Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti'nde (KKTC) yaşayan boşanmış kadınlar oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada, çalışma grubunun belirlenmesinde amaçlı örnekleme yöntemlerinden, ölçüte dayalı örnekleme tekniği dikkate alınmıştır. Nitel veri toplama tekniği ile ele alınan bu araştırmada, veri toplama aracı olarak araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Veri toplama aracı olarak geliştirilen görüşme formuna uzman görüşleri doğrultusunda son hali verilmiştir. Toplanan veriler içerik analizi yolu ile analiz edilmiştir. Veri analizleri sonucunda kadınların belirttikleri en önemli boşanma sebepleri; fikir ayrılıkları, ilgisizlik, maddi sorumsuzluk olurken en az görülen sebepler ise yaş farkı ve kıskançlıktır. Boşanma sürecinde yaşanan problemlerin başında psikolojik çöküntü, dış müdahale ve mal paylaşımı gelirken, en az ailenin destek vermemesi ve farklı ülkelerde yaşamaktan dolayı boşanamama problemleri görülmüştür. Boşanma sonrası yaşanan problemlerde en önemli problemler; boşanmış kadına karşı toplumun olumsuz bakış açısı, maddi sıkıntılar ve psikolojik çöküş yer almaktadır, en az görülen problemler ise gelecek kaygısı ve yalnızlıktır. Problemler ile baş etme yöntemlerinin başında ise aileden ve arkadaşlardan gelen sosyal destek, en azı ise maddi güç kazanmaktır. Sorumluluk ve değer algılarının gelişmesi açısından bu alanda rehberlik ve psikolojik danışma hizmetleri ve aile danışmanlığı kapsamında çalışmalar yapılması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: boşanmış kadınlar, boşanma süreci, problemler ile baş etme yolları

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# Implementation of dance therapy in 13-14 year old students in order to reduce stress

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## **Abstract**

**Problem statement:** Investigating numerous articles and studies on the effects of dance on the body, we can say that this type of movement brings many benefits to our health both physically and mentally regardless of age. **Purpose of study:** This paper aims to analyze the level of stress in students aged 13-14 years, as well as reducing the level of stress felt by them by applying dance therapy. **Study hypothesis:** indicators of stress (such as anxiety, emotional distress, etc.) can be improved with a focused dance-intervention therapy program, created specifically for this purpose. **Objectives of the study proposed by us** take into account the well-being of young people, more precisely of students aged 13-14. We intend to reduce stress by applying intervention plans based on a succession of specific dance steps, an artistic program created by us especially for this purpose. **Subjects, duration and place of study** - The study took place between October 2016 and January 2017, in Cluj-Napoca, in the gym of the "George Baritiu" National College, a number of 30 students. **Tests and assessment tools used in research** - To find out the emotional state of students, we apply: Relaxation technique R. Bandler, Jacobson, EMAS Test - Endler Scales for Multidimensional Anxiety Assessment (Anxiety Scale), PDE - Emotional Distress Profile. We use SPSS, for the analysis of three or more samples, the ANOVA test was used in the case of data with normal distribution or the non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test, in the case of values with uneven distribution or ranks. **Conclusions and recommendations:** The obtained results underline the importance of using psychological tests to detect the level of stress in order to decrease its intensity and to raise awareness of well-being. Following the results obtained, which are statistically significant, we conclude that students need a special intervention program created by us that will reduce the accumulated stress.

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# The role of massive open online courses at COVID-19 era: challenges and perspective

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**Nadire Cavus**, Near East University

## **Abstract**

The process of developing the education is a vital and important issue around the world as it is an issue that is inherited through time, and it is one of the most important challenges facing the world. Distance education is one of the means for developing education through which the knowledge can be spread, which can help people to overcome the obstacles of time and space. Recently, teaching and learning systems have become completely dependent on e-learning, especially in the COVID-19 pandemic since the world has turned into electronic transactions in all areas, especially in education, and the most used technology includes the use of online training courses such as massive open online courses (MOOCs). It provides great support for the distance learning process as it can facilitate the learning process by diversifying its contents via media such as text and video. In addition, MOOCs are the most popular and effective online courses. The aim of this literature review paper is to provide an in-depth analysis of the definition, characteristics and patterns of MOOCs. Also, this paper discusses the specific advantages and disadvantages of using MOOCs along with the different challenges that MOOCs are facing. In addition, various suggestions will be given to make improvements that can help in making process enhancements to MOOCs. Finally, this review presents the importance of MOOCs in the COVID-19 era. We hope this paper will help instructors to understand how MOOCs can be made more efficient, enable learners to become more organised and increase their understanding of MOOCs and will help education development system specialists to find suitable solutions for the problems that MOOCs are facing.

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# Remote study process during Covid-19: application and self-evaluation of digital communication and collaboration skills

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## Abstract

Due to the pandemic of Covid-19 and consequential world-wide restrictions regarding social gathering, the whole study process of higher education in Latvia from March 12th to June 9th (2020) has become remote. Students are continuing their studies with the aid of digital technologies, mediating communication and collaboration through various internet tools and applications to ensure interaction with teammates and the academic staff. Remote studying in contrast to regular study process has both advantages and flaws, that are closely connected to the “noise” caused by the new channels, for instance, lack of digital skills or inability to argue one’s opinion coherently and effectively due to technical difficulties of outdated computers or programming. Bearing in mind the probability of reoccurrence of a similar crisis in the foreseeable future, it is important, to cover the challenges and opportunities of remote study process students have faced. Thus, the aim of the study is to establish the self-evaluation of digital communication and collaboration skills of Latvian higher education students, as well as to detect the difficulties in communication and collaboration, experienced during the remote study process. The data is collected through an online survey of students, gathering information on how students assess their ability to present their ideas and contribute to group work, to join and express initiative in team discussions.

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# A research on Positive Teacher Behaviors: Student Perspective

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## **Abstract**

Individuals should be able to use information's which acquired cognitive, emotional or psychomotor dynamic ways effectively in the solution of the problems they encounter. Therefore, individuals should have knowledge in the field of social sciences, science, mathematics and technology in line with their interests. An interdisciplinary relationship should be established in order to link the information in the field with other fields. Students cannot establish this interdisciplinary relationship on their own. Teachers guide students in this regard. Teachers should create the teaching environment for students and maintain order. In order to ensure student success in the learning environment, teachers start by motivating students, and the successful behaviors of students are reinforced in the process. The positive attitudes and behaviors of the teacher will not only increase in this process the success levels of the students but also will have an impact on the permanence of the learning. In this study, it is aimed to examine the positive teacher behaviors that teachers should show in the class in terms of students. The research has been designed within general survey model. The sample of the research consists of 641 high school students. In the research, the effects of positive teacher behaviors on students' success questionnaire has been used as data collection tool. Scale have four dimensions. These dimensions are planning behaviors, application behaviors, consolidation behaviors, and evaluation behaviors. Frequency, percentage, mean, and standard deviation values were used to determine the effect of positive teacher behaviors on student success and all sub-dimensions. According to the results of the analysis, teachers carry out planning, application, and consolidation and evaluation behaviors in the classroom at a high rate. According to the results of the analysis made for the effect of these behaviors on student success, it affects moderately in planning, application, and consolidation and evaluation dimensions. In the questionnaire, the highest average point is in the planning behavior dimension, which explains the objectives of the course to students' item. On the other hand, it is noteworthy that the lowest average is in the application behavior dimension, which arranges the seating arrangement in a way that makes it easier for students to learn item. According to the results of the research, it is expected that the positive behaviors that teachers perform in the classroom at a high rate will have a high or very high level effect on student success.

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# Context Based Chemistry Problem Solving: Question-Answering Strategies for Pre-Service Science Teachers'

Canan Koçak Altundağ, Hacettepe University

## Abstract

It is a fact that the education of science plays an important role in solving the problems in real life. Mostly, these problems are so complicated that it is impossible to solve them with just one discipline's point of view. The information within the scope of education of science should be coordinated in accordance with a common goal towards basic qualifications that are necessary for life. Therefore, the generalization of Context-Based teaching at schools will enrich the learning-teaching process and will enable students to transfer what they learn in a certain course to different fields. For this reason, primarily, pre-service teachers should be capable of carrying out their courses by taking the Context-Based approach into consideration. Here, first of all, there should be applications toward the goal of letting the pre-service teachers gain this capability in their education process. "Questioning" is action which brings into thinking and then applies learning. Learning approach based on questioning which could be applied in chemistry teaching is stressed in this study. Individuals of the modern world have different ways of perceiving, understanding, approaching, problem solving and learning. Context based chemistry problem solving is the strategy, where students think through improving their process awareness, learn independently, make their own decisions, solve problems and make plans. To be able to make this approach applied in chemistry education, pre-service teachers should structure chemistry education applications in accordance with modern and scientific developments by reflecting the determined principles on the applications. The purpose of this study was to investigate pre-service chemistry teachers' science expectations on learning science after they completed introductory Context Based Chemistry Problem Solving. The sampling of the study consisted of 22 pre-service chemistry teachers studying at Hacettepe University, Faculty of Education. In the study, both quantitative and qualitative research methods were used. The scores obtained by participating groups from the "Science Expectations Questionnaire". Additionally, pre-service teachers' interviews are given as evidences. As a result of the evaluation of pre-service chemistry teachers' the expectations about learning science on independence, coherence, concept, reality link, math link, and effort dimensions, it is thought that there will be important outcomes in terms of improvement of the quality of teacher training at the university and that there will be an important contribution to literature in this sense.

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# **An Applied Roadmap for Shifting to Online Education during COVID-19 Outbreak: Case of Albania**

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## **Abstract**

After the spread of COVID-19 coronavirus outbreak, most schools stopped face-to-face teaching all over the world. Some of them preferred to stay suspended until the outbreak is overcome, whereas the others looked for ways to start online education. University of Metropolitan Tirana (UMT), an educational institution in Albania took an instant decision for shifting to online education by estimating that outbreak would continue longer than expected which might end up with a loss of students' willingness to continue studying after a long break. Having taken these worries into account, university immediately built a specific team to prepare a roadmap for starting online education as soon as possible. Team spent enormous effort starting from evaluation of the existing online platforms to preparing manuscripts and guidelines to be followed by the lecturers and students for a smooth shift. As a consequence, university quickly shifted to online education with more than 80% of the students' attendance from the first days. This study aims to present a successfully applied roadmap for shifting to online education, including the performance measurement and further recommendations that might be useful for other schools.

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# **“Cultural and Intellectual Development as a Resource to increase Social Well-being and Economic Development. Case Studies for Educational and Public Policy”.**

**Felipe Oyarzo**, University of Oklahoma

## **Abstract**

The term culture is today a concept that is being studied from many different approaches. Due to the influence of some new radical and extreme ideologies, an excessive romanticism of the term is being set up, especially in the arena of social sciences. Some suggest that all cultures must be valued and respected as they are. This happens specially when referring to indigenous groups. But what occurs when indigenous groups in Mexico continue selling minor girls for marriage? Should we value and honor those specific aspects of these cultures? Certainly not. This investigation focuses on identifying the positive cultural and intellectual factors that propitiated social well-being and economic development in 3 different countries (Finland, The Netherlands and Switzerland) and one indigenous empire (Inca), as well as some factors that continue keeping countries in poverty and underdevelopment. Suggestions are made for macro educational and public policy.

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# The development of strength under endurance conditions and agility in international soccer-tennis players

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## Abstract

Soccer-tennis is a sport appeared in 1922, and in 1940 the first official regulation appears. It is a sport practiced both individually and as a team, here finding the single, double, and triple events, double and triple mixed and it is practiced by both men and women. It is a complex sport where all the muscle groups are involved, the technical-tactical aspects are involved and all the mobility qualities are involved: speed (reaction, execution, movement, in force and endurance); force (force-speed, force-resistance); resistance (specific, anaerobic); flexibility and mobility; coordinating capacity. The specialized literature at national and international level does not abound in scientific publications about football-tennis. It is worth mentioning that Romania, at the competitive level (world championships, European championships, world cups) has remarkable results in all the categories in which it participates. Our study wants to highlight the aspects of the training program for world-wide players in soccer-tennis, from Romania, highlighting in particular the development of the mobility quality of the force under endurance and agility conditions with the help of the Opto Jump device.

Keywords: performance; soccer-tennis; strength /mobility qualities; physical training; evaluation.

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# **SolidWork simulation as virtual laboratory concept for supporting student learning of Mechanical Engineering**

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**YOUSSEF Kassem**, Near East University

**Hüseyin Çamur**, Near East University

## **Abstract**

SolidWorks is a complete 3D CAD design solution, providing product design team with all the mechanical design, verification, motion simulation, data management, and communication tools that they need. This paper presents an example of design and analysis of Savonius rotor blade to generate 10kW power output in the field of Mechanical Engineering (ME) using SolidWork package (SW-P). The study was structured as an educational design experiment, which used the SW-P in teaching some ME courses in the ME degree program at Near East University (NEU). An experiment of two equivalent groups was designed, one of the groups is experimental and the other is control; each of them consists of 5 students. The same project was given to the first (an experimental group) and second (control group) groups using SW-P and traditional method: textbook-based numerical methods, respectively. The SW-P proved to be an efficient method for supporting the students' ability to improve and understand the concept of some selected courses. The results show that students used SW-P demonstrate deeper learning and understanding the course compared to traditional method.

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# FRONT END OF INNOVATION: GENERATING NEW IDEAS

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## **Abstract**

The objective of this research is to contribute to the improvement of knowledge of the "front end" or pre-development of innovation, a process that comprises all the activities prior to the formal start of the development of innovation projects. In this aspect, we identify the most relevant "front end" techniques that have been developed in the previous literature.

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# INVESTIGATING THE EFFECTS OF WORKSHEETS SUPPORTED WITH PREDICTION-OBSERVATION-EXPLANATION METHOD ON HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS OPINIONS

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## Abstract

The basis of the research is that the use of worksheets prepared according to the POE strategy that provides student-centered learning in chemistry course teaching processes will enable students to construct information permanently and meaningfully. POE is a method based on the observations of events that occur and the consistency or inconsistencies between the predictions and the observations that students are required to make predictions about a subject or a demonstration experiment and explain these estimates together with their reasons. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of "Predict-Observation-Explain" POE activities which is carried out with the help of the POE method worksheets on "States of Matter" in the 9th grade Chemistry course curriculum, on students' metacognitive awareness. This research is a mixed method study. While the quantitative part of the research was carried out using the pre-test and post-test model with the control group, the qualitative part was conducted with the focus group interview technique. A focus group interview was conducted to get the views of the experimental group students on the topics Gases and Matter States treated with the worksheets. At the end of the research, it was found that the activities prepared according to the POE method increased the metacognitive awareness of the students in the experimental group, which was characterized by all the other sub-dimensions except for procedural information and evaluation.

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# The Place and Importance of Informal Education in the Freshman Year Experience of Architectural Education

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## Abstract

Current formal architectural education includes the curriculum of theoretical and applied courses together with an education given in a certain framework. Formal education is inadequate for students in a dynamic world where visual content and speed are determinative. Particularly, freshman year architecture students have difficulties in improving their visuospatial skills, making acquainted with architectural design, and learning and adapting to design language. Along with traditional methods, dynamic methods, in which the student is interactive, should be included more in formal education in order to facilitate this process. Informal education methods should be used as a complementary of formal education in terms of achieving required skills and development along with knowledge. Students should be encouraged to take part in informal education areas such as “workshops, conferences, competitions exhibitions, cultural-architectural tours, excavation work, etc.” within the “formal-informal integrated architectural education system” The aim of the study is to emphasize the requirement, importance, and practice methods of informal education which plays not an auxiliary but a complementary role in courses to make education process more efficient for freshman year architecture students. In the study, interview and survey methods are used with the sample group of selected freshman year architecture students. With the results of the survey, it is tried to determine which informal learning the students preferred and found useful in the process of obtaining the information. As a result, informal education methods, their contribution to the education of freshman year architecture students, the results of this contribution, and student learning outcomes are evaluated.

Keywords: Architectural education, formal education, informal education methods, formalinformal integrated education.

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# About the Problems Connected with Digitization of Education and Approaches to their Solution

Aslanbek Naziev, Ryazan State University

## Abstract

Nowadays, it seems, most people think that digitization will save the world and education with it. Not telling about this explicitly, they suggest “to guess” that digitization will allow solving many old problems with the help of new instruments. But we must realize that it, almost inevitably, will also create a lot of new issues. To understand this is sufficient to remember the conglomerations of absurdities, dirt, and lie, overfilling the Internet. Thus, moving towards the digitization of education, we must worry about these sides of the process. We must think about teaching our pupils to distinguish good and evil, to accept good and reject evil, and so on. All these problems are as old as the world and are essential regardless of digitization. Moreover, they constitute the main problem of education, which, as Aristotle said, consists in the ability to judge correctly. And, since the Greeks, it is known the best tool for the achievement of this goal, mathematics. Accordingly, the role of mathematics in the digitization era increases many times. (Somebody, maybe, hoped, that in this era mathematics is not needed, because “computers will count?”) The author intends to devote his full paper to all-rounded consideration of outlined problems.

Keywords: mathematics, teaching, digitization

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# About inner and outer digitization of mathematics teaching and LaTeX as the best tool for the first one

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## Abstract

We draw attention to the difference between digitalization external and internal. So popular nowadays, the video recording of ordinary lectures, transmitted via digital channels, is not a true digitalization of education. It is external digitalization, superimposed externally on the education process. Another thing is internal digitalization, coming from the essence of subjects, carried out in organic unity with them. Only such a digitalization of the education process we consider genuine. An excellent tool for implementing just such a digitalization is the LaTeX created by Donald Knut and Leslie Lamport — a desktop publishing system for a comfortable set up of scientific texts. In our article, we intend (after a brief reference on LaTeX for those who are not familiar with it) to show in detail on some our products how LaTeX allows the true digitalization of the mathematics teaching, and, after that, already succinctly, to give an idea of its vast possibilities.

Keywords: mathematics; teaching; LaTeX;

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# Stereological study of Ouled Djellal ram testis during different seasons

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## Abstract

A histological and morphometric study was conducted to evaluate the seasonal testicular variations in Ouled Djellal ram in Algeria. Statistical analysis revealed that the testicular weight and morphological parameters of testes including length, width, thickness, and circumference were significantly ( $P < 0.001$ ) higher during breeding season (autumn). The lowest seminiferous tubule diameter (STD) ( $167.02 \pm 6.74 \mu\text{m}$ ) was measured in spring and the highest in autumn ( $212.12 \pm 4.94 \mu\text{m}$ ). Also, tubular tissue volume and germinal epithelium gradually increased during the spring, with highest values in autumn. Seminiferous tubule diameter was significantly correlated with scrotal circumference ( $r = 0.54$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ) and with Leydig cells number ( $r = 0.54$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ). Mean serum testosterone concentrations were inversely related to interstitium volume (%) ( $r = -0.40$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ) but significantly related to Leydig cells number ( $r = 0.54$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ), and maximal concentrations were observed during autumn ( $7.81 \pm 1.2 \text{ ng/ml}$ ) and minimal concentrations during spring ( $3.38 \pm 0.83 \text{ ng/ml}$ ). The results indicated that the stereological structure of testis in Ouled Djellal rams raised in the Batna province of Algeria is affected by season but spermatogenic activity was present throughout the year.

**Key-words:** morphometry, histology, testis, season, Ouled Djellal ram, testosterone.

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