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ABSTRACTS BOOK

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ABSTRACTS

THE BUILDING CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES AND CONCEPT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUTDOORS FURNITURE DESIGN

Najib Sani, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang Malaysia.

Omar Bidin, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang Malaysia.

Abstract

Problem statement The second year Industrial Design students at the Universiti Sains Malaysia in Penang, Malaysia to explore furniture design beyond the niche of timber as medium of construction. **Propose of study** In an attempt to develop students' exploration of concepts, creativity and, enhance problem-solving skill in design, the building construction techniques and concept was adopted to synchronize the industrial design fundamentals. **Methods** The building construction techniques were analyzed, that include the study of structural beaming, tunneling, steel frame structures and jointing, and concrete moldings and binding, to incorporate with furniture design. Furthermore, the synchronization of industrial design fundamentals such as product functionality and mobility was emphasized, amalgamating on working with materials such as Portland cement, epoxy resin and Styrofoam beads to reduce the weight of concrete for easy use. **Results** Outdoor seating furniture inspired by the building construction techniques was constructed. **Conclusion** The cross-disciplinary studies of industrial design and building construction has expanded and enriched students' knowledge in furniture making, using other alternative materials as substitutes for timber.

Keywords: Industrial Design, Building Construction Techniques, Furniture Design

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GENDER INEQUALITY IN DESIGN AND ART PRACTICE: SOME REFLECTIONS

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Abstract

Nigerian culture is still naïve - blackmailing women as stereotypes, commercial advertising models and allowing feminine issues to be trivialized. It is very difficult to find a level of education in Nigeria that is not practicing some form of co-educational or interdisciplinary education. Yet, insignificant number of the institutions of learning is offering art and design or talking about it. Over the history of formal schooling, more often than not, what has been noticed is gender inequality of enrolment for courses in faculties. For one reason of parochial traditional mentality, females are not expected to be as good as male at anything. The study looks at gender inequality in art and design training and practice. 386 female art and design students were sampled by random method with the aid of questionnaire. Data collected was analyzed using frequency distribution and percentage while results were presented in tables. The findings show that the women folk has been shortchanged in the past being made to accept oppression and triviality. There is deprivation in the area of right to education. However, there is hope for an average female with the women emancipation and empowerment groups springing up in the country.

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Punk, DIY (Do It Yourself) Movement and Its Significant Impact in Indonesia Design

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Abstract

Punk community in Indonesia is regarded as one of the biggest punk community in the world. The anti capitalist, freedom and DIY (Do It Yourself) philosophy brought by these communities took them to produce their own merchandise and sell the goodies in the underground market and independent events. Punk comes and spread in Indonesia since 1990s through its music and groupies. Beside negative stigma of Punk in Indonesia, the aesthetic of punk that known as 'anti aesthetics' contributed significant impact to the development of Indonesia design in the last three decades. Beyond offering subculture analysis, this paper highlights DIY movement of Punk community in regard of sharing concrete visual reference to Indonesia design world. Using qualitative methodology that integrates selected depth interviews, content analysis and participant observation; this paper took on a closer look of the outsider and insider perspective in locating Punk DIY Movement as visual asset on current Indonesia Design and creative industry at large.

Keywords: Punk, DIY (Do It Yourself), Indonesia, Design, Movement

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Environmental Art Group Art Project in Dionysiac and Apollonian Attitude

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Abstract

In the study, in 2016 the Faculty of Buca Education, Art Education Department, in 3B- Painting Main Art Studio Lesson, by the project manager, created at the undergraduate level under the Project based model in art education and carried out the "With The Environmental Art Create New Awareness in Art Education" entitled Dionysiac and Apollonian Attitude in Environmental Art Group Art project implementation process and project design products are examined. The project is structured project type. Can we create new awareness both in students and in audience with applied lines and forms on land with environmental art Dionysiac and Apollonian attitude group art project as part of the 3B- Painting Main Art Course ? forms the problem of the Project. In this research, according to qualitative research methods and implementation techniques, content analysis and interviews on project stage and application process, developed designs under the project are conducted. The project was carried out in 4 stages. Phase 1 (Infrastructure-Data) research, information seminars. 2. Stage Design, Setting. The determination of natural materials which will be obtained from campus garden and natural spaces which will be used in environmental art design according to the designs and compositions. 3. Stage - to provide natural materials will be used in the project application and implementation of plans of using this natural materials. To determine the usefulness of natural materials will be used and visual presentations of sketches that reflect first experiences. First evaluation. Step 4: Reflection. The findings of concerning the implications of students and the audience of the project implementation. The main objective of research is to contribute to the related field through searching formation of new awareness with mentally, seeking direction order, as well as fantastic, a combination of direction using the unconscious- Apollonian and Dionysiac attitude which forms the artistic and philosophical background of land art forming the content of group art project applications which will be exhibited and will be applied in the natural Faculty campus environment at the undergraduate level- with Dionysos's combining with nature ecstatic, using ritual attitude and Apollo's attitude that is the combination of using visual and rational harmony.

Keywords: Environmental Art(Land Art), Project Based Art Education, Dionysiac and Apollonian Attitude, Group Art Project.

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A Cooking Royal Thai Cuisine Application

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Abstract

Among the various historical periods, Middle Ages is the one which has let writers, composers, set designers and costume designers imagination run riot. Especially, even today, this historical period is still a hit in many TV series (Game of Thrones, 2011; Vikings, 2013). The Middle Ages - fantastic or not - has also fascinated Politics: it represents the moment in which the Nation finds its unity against an external danger (King Henry the Fifth by L. Olivier, 1944) and it is also a tool useful in order to commemorate the great historical events of a Nation (Braveheart by M. Gibson, 1995). Whatever the purpose of staging this particular historical period, the focus falls on an essential element: clothing. Throughout the 19th Century and the 20th Century, the medieval costume was actually an invention made by costume designers; it was created by a mixture of many elements like Theater (Opera), Fashion and neo-medieval revival in Literature (N. Cantor, Inventing the Middle Ages, 1993). Costume designers together with archaeologists have reproduced patterns according to what they thought to be "medieval"; in doing that they have shaped also our modern "idea" of Middle Ages. Today, the knowledge we have about the medieval clothing is enough to recreate a dress (E. Ostergaard, Woven into the Earth: Textile finds in Norse Greenland, 2004). Furthermore, due to the grow of interest in historical re-enactments, today historians and costume designers have the opportunity for studying even more in depth this topic (R. Schneider, Theatre & History, 2014) In this paper I will show a case study in which clothing is of extremely importance: the Palio of Legnano. I will explain the evolution of costumes from 20th Century until now and I will make a comparison with the movie Barbarossa by R. Martinelli (2009).

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The Pervert's Guide to Design

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Abstract

Many concepts and buzzwords in popular design terminology - either academic, professional or commonsense – are used in such a way that a complex network of power/knowledge relationships apply, and such process results in a shallow layer of signification and discussion in the designerly jargon, i.e. “myths” in Barthesian terms. Invitation of critical scrutiny and “awry look” from the realm of humanities, i.e. philosophy, sociology, anthropology, etc. would enrich and deepen the understanding of design theories and practice. This paper includes the critical treatment of such design buzzwords such as “designer”, “user”, “sustainability”, and “participation”; and aims at a joyful demythification of the current uses of the concepts.

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SOSYAL HİZMET UYGULAMALARINDA SANATIN ÖNEMİ

Ergün Hasgöl, Kastamonu University, Turkey.

Abstract

Bu çalışmada sanatın sosyal hizmet uygulamasındaki önemine değinilmiştir. Sosyal hizmet insana hizmet veren diğer disiplinler gibi insanların değişen topluma adapte olabilmeleri için iyilik hallerinin gelişmesini ve devamını sağlamak amacıyla hizmet veren bir yardım mesleğidir. Sanatın rehabilite edici özelliği düşünüldüğünde sosyal hizmet uzmanları sanatın yaşantıyı düzenleme aracı, grup bağlarını geliştirici ve yaratıcı problem çözme sürecini harekete geçirici özelliklerini kullanabilmelidirler. Sosyal hizmet uzmanları sosyal hizmet uygulamasının mikro, mezo ve makro düzeylerinde sanatın gücüne yer verebilmeli, sanatı yardım ilişkisinde bir müdahale tekniği olarak kullanabilmelidirler. Bu çalışmanın amacı sanat ve bir meslek olarak sanat terapisinin sosyal hizmet uygulamasında nasıl kullanıldığını aktarmak, yani “sanatın ve sanat terapisinin sosyal hizmet uygulamasındaki yeri nedir” sorusuna cevap aramaktır.

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THE ESSENTIAL ROLE OF "CARING" FOR RELEVANT CHANGE IN A TURKISH PRESERVICE STUDIO ART COURSE

İsmail Özgür Soğancı, Anadolu University, Turkey.

Abstract

This study is part of a broader action research project that narrates a one-year qualitative study conducted in order to improve studio art instruction in a preservice art education programme in Turkey. Intending to determine the relevant problems through interpretation of conversations, anecdotes, essays and observations of third-year BA students, the instructional atmosphere was rearranged with respect to major concepts deduced in the conversational interviews. The principal results illustrate the concrete examples of seven areas of change in the physical, instructional, and social atmosphere of the studio art setting: Design of the studio, willing participation, guidance on demand, collegial environment, inclusive curriculum, language, social media and music, and casual interaction. The final emphasis is on a discussion based on the essential role of 'caring' in the processes of forming relevant change in studio art teaching for art education professionals.

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LED AYDINLATMA TASARIMININ GÖRSEL SANATA ETKİSİ

Samet Koyuncu, Kastamonu University, Turkey.

Abstract

LED, İngilizcede Light Emitting Diode kelimelerinin baş harflerinin bir araya gelmiş halidir ve ışık yayan diyot anlamına gelir. LED aydınlatma uygulamaları, görsel sanatın ön plana çıktığı aydınlatma tasarımlarının vazgeçilmez bir parçası hâline gelmektedir. Birden fazla renk seçenekleri ile aydınlatma uygulamalarında önemli yer edinmiş LED'lerin, uzun ömürlü, dayanıklı ve verimlerinin yüksek olması dikkat çekicidir. Bundan dolayıdır ki, tasarımcılara iç ve dış mekân aydınlatmalarında, yaratıcı fikirlerini kolayca gerçekleştirebilme olanağı sağlamaktadır. Alışveriş merkezleri, mağazalar, oteller, iş merkezleri, plazalar ve konferans salonları gibi alanlarda LED aydınlatma uygulamaları mevcuttur. Ayrıca tarihi eser yapıları, sanat galerileri, müze gibi görseelliğin ön plana çıktığı mekânlarda, LED aydınlatma uygulaması, standart aydınlatma uygulamalarına göre daha çok tercih edilmektedir. LED aydınlatmalar, aynı zamanda UV ve IR ışık ihtiva etmedikleri için aydınlatma alanında bulunan nesnelere zarar vermezler. Bu yüzden, görsel zenginliği olan aydınlatma tasarımlarında ideal bir çözüm haline gelmektedir. Bu çalışmada; iç ve dış mekân aydınlatmalarında kullanılacak LED'lerin, diğer aydınlatma aygıtlarına göre verimlerinin yüksekliği ve görsel sanatlar üzerindeki etkileri incelenmiştir.

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PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT AND EVALUATION IN DESIGN EDUCATION: PRODUCT DIMENSION

Esra Varol, Anadolu University, Turkey.

Abstract

One of the important dimensions of measurement and evaluation in design education is the product. According to various criteria, the products designed by the students are measured by the faculty using the jury approach, the traditional performance measurement and evaluation method in design education, and the student success is decided upon. The most important criterion in measuring and evaluating of student success in design education is the product's creativity. In addition to creativity, different criteria like functionality, originality, appropriateness to the target audience and aesthetics are also taken into account. The purpose of this study is to identify the criteria the Fashion Design and Industrial Design faculty uses in a product's performance measurement during the programs' last year studio courses and to discuss the criteria and definitions in both of these design fields and to examine the process followed to decide upon a student's success. The study sample is composed of faculty members from the Fashion Design and Industrial Design departments of Anadolu University. Qualitative research was employed in the study. For data collection, interviews were conducted with the faculty. The study findings were obtained through the descriptive analysis of the interview data. Creativity was found to be the main criterion in the performance measurement of a product in both design fields.

Key Words: Design, Design Education, Performance Measurement, Product, Fashion Design, Industrial Design

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THE EFFECT OF ROMANTIC PERIOD MUSIC ON COMPLETING STORIES

Emine Kivanç Öztuğ, Seçil Besim, **Near East University.**

Abstract

Romanticism, first of all, is defined as the opening concept of "I" term. It is the connection to the reality of searching unreal things, power of imagination and fantasy made things with an instinctive and secretive style. Based on this definition, in the study, it was aimed to reveal the effect of music tone on the self expression of the individuals who participated the study, by using creative writing techniques to complete a story. Research is a qualitative study. It is an integrated multi-case study which is one of the case studies. The important thing in multi-case studies is collecting data about the same dimensions and looking at the same things like in the experimental studies. In such studies, it is important that researcher starts from a single point and has a standard data collection tool for the field and collects data which can be compared among fields. The study group is the third grade students studying in Preschool Teaching department in the spring semester 2015-2016. A semi-structured story whose ending is planned to complete by the subjects, is used as a data collection tool. The study will be performed in three groups. The first group will complete the story without music, the second group will after listening to a Major work from the Romantic period and the third group will complete the story after listening to a Minor work from Romantic Period while collecting data.

Keywords: Romantic Period in music, Story Completion, Preschool Education, Creativity

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THE PLACE OF E-TRADE IN THE GLOBALIZED WORLD AND IN THE BEHAVIOR OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS WHEN PURCHASING CLOTHES

Nilay Ertürk, Anadolu University, Turkey.

Esra Varol, Anadolu University, Turkey.

Abstract

Electronic trade which is a form of integration of the improvements in trade and information-communication instruments transforms the consumers' shopping behaviors. Consumers can purchase products on the internet, and can follow the fashion trends and style recommendations over mobile phones and social media. E-trade has both positive and negative aspects on purchasing goods. The aim of this research is to determine the e-trade preferences of university students when purchasing clothes, their benefiting from its positive aspects and behavior when purchasing clothes and the negative situations they come across with when using e-trade by considering the place of e-trade in the globalized world. The research is made in Eskisehir Anadolu University which is one of the greatest universities of Turkey. In collecting research data, a literature analysis and a survey comprising questions devoted to the aim of the research have been used. There are 302 students in the research sample. The research findings have been introduced under the relevant titles and in direction with statistical analyses. Electronic trade which is a form of integration of the improvements in trade and information-communication instruments transforms the consumers' shopping behaviors. Consumers can purchase products on the internet, and can follow the fashion trends and style recommendations over mobile phones and social media. E-trade has both positive and negative aspects on purchasing goods. As positive aspects examples could be given such as being able to do shopping everywhere and all the time, reaching global product range, comparing products and purchasing at a lower price and reaching the products in a less costly way. As for the negative impacts, examples could be given such as not being able to touch or try the product, security problems in making payments or using credit cards, having problems in returning or changing the product, problems caused by the distribution channels and technical problems arising from the internet site. The aim of this research is to determine the e-trade preferences of university students when purchasing clothes, their benefiting from its positive aspects and behavior when purchasing clothes and the negative situations they come across with when using e-trade by considering the place of e-trade in the globalized world. The research is made in Eskisehir Anadolu University which is one of the greatest universities of Turkey. In collecting research data, a literature analysis and a survey comprising questions devoted to the aim of the research have been used. There are 302 students in the research sample. The research findings have been introduced under the relevant titles and in direction with statistical analyses.

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COLOR PREFERENCES OF PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

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Abstract

In this study, the color preferences of pre-school children have been researched. For this purpose, the biggest State Pre-school located in Kırıkkale city has been selected as the subject of the study. A total of 105 students aged 4-6 from this school have each been interviewed face to face. 51 of the interviewed students were male and 54 were female. According to the results of the study, the most preferred color by the male students has been red and pink by the female students. Green has been determined to be the least preferred color by the female students, whereas purple has been least preferred by the male students. When the common preferences were taken into consideration, purple and black have been observed to be the least preferred colors.

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INTERPRETATION OF ART AND DESIGN WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF FASHION AND SPACE

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Abstract

Even though fashion and architecture seem to be two different concepts, they have been an inseparable-integral part of each other for down the ages. When people needed for shelters, they needed to cover their bodies at the same time. Social events happening for centuries, sociological and psychological situations have profoundly affected places as well as fashion. While this case provides an interdisciplinary communication, it has also displayed architects that are influenced by developments in fashion; and fashion designers that are influenced by architectural structures. For instance, Zaha Hadid, a star architect, designed her own clothes and shoes in harmony with buildings she designed while, on the other hand, the famous fashion designer, Hüseyin Çağlayan did not merely design his clothes and costumes but he also integrated them with the environment. In his immigration-themed work, he introduces us with a wearable and movable architectural place through converting seats into suitcases, tables to skirts. In that sense, fashion and indoor concepts within fashion's and architecture's affinity to each other will be discussed. During 2015-2016 spring educational year, 3rd grade (junior) students from the Department of Interior Architecture and Environmental Design, Faculty of Fine Arts, Selcuk University, were asked to make a costume design that are in the same place and belongs to the same period with research subjects selected from architectural, interior movements in History of Modern Interior Architecture lesson. Study process continued with the instructor and a fashion designer. Data gained from elements of the place for 15 weeks were later transferred into costumes with different drawings and collage techniques. Abstraction and stylization methods were used in the study. As a result, with the data gained from the studies conducted, reflection of the connection between fashion and architecture on indoors, conjunction of different disciplines and perspectives of the students improved. The study serves as a model in the field.

Key Words: Fashion, Space, Design, Art, Education.

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ETHICS AND UNREPRESENTED IN CONTEMPORARY ESTHETICAL PARADIGMS

Kafiye Özlem ALP, Gazi University Turkey.

Abstract

It is not a new question whether art is an ontological field or an ethic value field. But when this question is opened a bit, it is understood that it is closely related with several parameters such as what art and artist do and don't represent, ethics and readability of representation. Especially whole art history made art works, artists and style of eras dependable on how to read what they represent and/or represented. All this representation character in some instance requires the implemented relation of art with reality and meaning to be dealt both formal and ethic value. On the other hand, all quantitative, qualitative and esthetic integration, at the same time, is closely related with what it does not or avoids represent. This relation of artistic representation can mainly be searched in both socio cultural issues and specific position of artist within these dynamics.

In this study, modern esthetics which is purely ontological and autonomous field with elitist behavior is criticized; an essay containing contemporary discussions is done on new paradigms and their representation formats which developed a new esthetics on what they don't represent through ethical value within the frame of historic dynamics.

Key Words: Contemporary Esthetics, Ethical Value, Unrepresented

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Understanding of User Evaluations on Fun Products

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Abstract

The fields of human-computer interaction (HCI) and interaction design are increasingly dealing with the issues of fun, enjoyment and pleasure throughout the last two decades. The concept of fun becomes a concern in the development of usability of a product. Fun is an attribute considered to be an emotional aspect of interaction of a product. The evaluations and interpretations of fun on products are, therefore, subjective and personal which is peculiar to a user. A study, hence, was conducted to explore the term fun in everyday experience products. The aim is to understand what features and characteristics of a product make it fun and enjoyable to use. A total of twenty-nine users participated in the study. Each participant was interviewed individually in order for his/her personal attributes, interpretations and evaluations of fun to be elicited from a pool of thirty-two products. The participants' response to open-ended questions were qualitatively analysed by the use of content analysis procedure. The collected data was then grouped under four main categories which are *visual aspect*, *functionality*, *usability*, and *contextual aspect*. The findings of the study show that visual aspect of a product is the most concerned feature, followed by contextual aspect, functionality and usability, when evaluating fun in everyday experience products.

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KOCAELİ “KARAMÜRSEL BOŞNAKLARI” ÖRNEĞİNDE KENT KÜLTÜRÜNDE TEFERRİÇ ŞENLİKLERİNİN YERİ

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Abstract

Çalışmanın Amacı: Göçle gelen kültürel kimlikler bağlamında Karamürsel Boşnaklarının Teferiç Şenliklerinin müzikal kimlikler açısından incelenmesi ve kültürlerarasılığın örneği olarak ele alınmasıdır.

Metod:

Bu çalışma da alan araştırmasından yola çıkılarak betimsel bir çalışma yapılacak olup, geçmişten gelen teferiç geleneğinin göçle Karamürsel ilçesine yerleşen Boşnak göçmenlerin yaşantılarındaki yerine ilişkin mevcut durum tespiti yapılacak ve kentteki müzikal kimlik açısından etkileri irdelenecektir.

Bulgular ve Sonuç:

Kentlerin kültürel kimliklerinin oluşumunda pek çok faktör rol oynar. Bu faktörlerden en başta geleni ise göç olgusuyla o coğrafyaya gelen yeni grupların kültürleridir. Müzikte o kültürlerin içinde yer alan önemli bir unsurdur. Müzik kültürü yaşanan coğrafyaya katkıda bulunup çeşitlilik sağlar. Karamürsel Boşnaklarının geleneksel olarak gerçekleştirdikleri Teferiç şenlikleri Karamürsel ilçesinde kent kimliğinde tüm yaşayan halkın da katılımıyla genel bir kültürel etkinlik halini almıştır. Bu durum, müziğin önemli bir faktör olduğu teferiç şenliklerinin gelenekselleşerek genel bir kültürel yaşantının hem Boşnaklar hem de yörede yaşayan diğer kültürel topluluklar için birliktelik ve ortak yaşantı sunduğunu göstermektedir. Göçle gelen yeni kültürel yaşantının elementlerinin zaman içinde yeni coğrafyanın yaşantısına adaptasyonu sonucunda oluşan ve tanınan kültürel yaşantılara örnek olabilecek teferiç şenlikleri toplumsal kaynaşmaya da örnek teşkil etmektedir.

Tartışma ve Öneriler:

Kocaeli Bölgesi geçmişte ve günümüzde gerek coğrafi konumu, gerekse ticari hareketliliği nedeniyle göç alan bir konumdur. Göçle oluşan yeni kültürel yapılanmalar gelen toplulukların yeni coğrafyaya entegrasyonunu içerdiğinden kültürler arasılık açısından ele alınmalıdır. Bu bağlamda müzik kitleleri birleştirici özelliğiyle festivallerin kültürel yaşantıların önemli sembollerinden olduğu göz ardı edilmemelidir. Bir arada yaşayan kültürlerin diğer kültürel yaşantılarının da o topluluklara ait geçiş dönemleri açısından da incelenmesi kültürler arasılık açısından karşılıklı anlayış ve hoşgörüyü beraberinde getirecektir.

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A Pedagogical Analysis Of Ulvi Cemal Erkin’s Impressions “Duyuşlar”

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION

In today art, a period that traditional approaches are questioned by the effects of interdisciplinatory approaches, and in which many different stylistic features can be seen is being lived. No doubt, roles of new-found materials and techniques are important on such an environment being experienced. New materials, besides presenting its aesthetic forms without doubt, it provides an opportunity for the artist to create a style.

PURPOSE

In particular, whether using materials such as plexiglass, forex (dekota) as an alternative for surface in painting art or not, and detecting the new opportunities that it will offer is the aim of this research.

PROBLEM

That almost every issue and material are seen as a production environment in the contemporary art; however, their not being issued enough in academic studies is the problem of this research.

METHOD AND LIMITATION

This research was completed with stages of both screening theoretical knowledge on the subject, and analysis of the practises and the results.

FINDINGS

As a result of the researches and applications, it was shown that forex (forex / dekota / pvc foam board) commonly used in graphic design and advertising industry can be used as an alternative surface element besides traditional canvas painting. There is no doubt that being durable and convenient of forex to create texture effect has impacts in this orientation. Scraping on Forex, sculpting and creating a relief texture is obtained more easily than the canvas surface.

RESULT

In this study, scraping literature screening on forex and in the light of the practises we have done showed that it can be used as a new iconography method.

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The Haptic and Visual Considerations of the Public Spaces: Otto Herbert Hajek's Proposal for Hergelen Square in

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Abstract

This paper considers the German sculptor Otto Herbert Hajek's (1927-2005) incompleting work at one of the oldest public spaces in Ankara, named Hergelen Meydanı (Hergelen Square), and the latest architectural interferences which caused the deterioration of this historic site.

This Herbert's site work addresses an important question about the public squares; whether they should be taken into account in haptic or optical aspect. When we examine the ancient Turkish literature, we can see that the conceptualization of space lays on a mythological belief that envisions the space as the intersection of four cardinal directions. Intersection of these four directions can also be interpreted as the meeting of people coming from different nations. Pre-historic Turkish culture does not emphasize on objectivity but instead spatiality of space. Accordingly, the primary concern of architecture is not much to construct a building-like object to be seen or the outer appearance of building objects, but rather construct a ground (a setting) which facilitates social interactions. This approach prioritizes haptic – experiential and social qualities of the public spaces rather than the optical – pictorial and stylistic ones.

According to Alois Riegl, Austrian art historian (1858-1905), the term "haptic" originates from 'haptain', which means "to fasten", but the word is also connected with "to touch". However, this does not point to a literal "touching" in its verbal meaning, it rather refers to anything that touches our emotions, and thus, appeals to have sentimental contact with it. Within this context, "habitation" or "dwelling" happens when the built environment offers itself not merely to visual contacts but to emotional experiences. As Martin Heidegger noted (1889-1976), this also encourages the social involvements. However with the current trend in Turkey, the public spaces have been overly constructed, visualized and objectified; they are materialized as a display object for incidental attentions but not for the habitations.

On this account, this paper explores Hajek's architectural and sculpture work at Hergelen square in Ulus, Ankara which exemplifies a haptic approach to the design of public squares.

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Histories of Dolmuş As a Very Personalized Aspect of a Mass Transportation Vehicle

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Abstract

This paper aims at reflecting an oral history of dolmuş in Turkey by studying online blogs between the years 2009-2014. After reviewing brief written history of dolmuş and its necessity in the public transportation system of cities, I will mention the communication elements used on it. Differentiated from regular mass transportation vehicles, the potential of the personalized place in dolmuş will be discussed with the concepts of outsider culture, poetic oral literature and musical taste of drivers. Moreover, dolmuş incorporate different user experiences, semi-public and semi-personal places as it is open to be changed by both driver and user. Through the narratives written on blogs, I will capture people's experiences on how a standardized industrial product can change its meanings by the usage and the attachments on it. To enrich the subjective side of the oral history, changing faces of dolmuş will be reflected in relation with the drivers' inner world and tastes. The contribution of this paper to design history will be discussed in the conclusion through the emphasis on the differentiation of a product by cultural and individual touches.

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A RESEARCH ABOUT REPRODUCTION OF TALES AND MYTHS IN PHOTOGRAPHY

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Abstract

Post-modernism means “after- modernism” which from the second half of the 20th century appears as a reaction to the negativeness that occurred in modernism. Rapid developments and changes on social, political and technological fields in the late 19th century caused individualization and an alienation of the society. The artists of this era, who revolted against this situation, sought their own reality and new ways of seeing, thus producing works in this direction. In postmodernism different branches in art have started to nourish each other, becoming more interlaced with a plural approach. Thus, we witness the occurrence of a multi-perspective approach in the meaning and expression of artwork. As also stated by Umberto Eco features of a text as an 'open work off art' become prominent as all art forms progress interacting with each other. There is no pure discourse and unique work (of art) in postmodernism. The art tends to create a new product via quoting from previous artworks. Intertextuality and reproduction technique is often used in post-modern art. Like other art genres, photography too progresses receiving nourishment from different art forms. Photographers-artists use literature forms such as tales and myths via imagery and reinterpretation, alongside other art disciplines as painting and cinema. Reproduction approach in photography has fed postmodernism with a regressive touch that challenges audiences, calling for dynamism. This paper targets to point out the importance of myths and tales in the development and formation of conceptual photography, which took place during the half of last century. In addition it also aims to analyze reproduction of tales and myths in photography to address today’s sociological and psychological issues.

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BİR SANAYİ KENTİ OLARAK KOCAELİ İLİ MÜZİK ETKİNLİKLERİ İÇİNDE, TÜRK HALK MÜZİĞİ KOROLARI KATILIMCI PROFİLLERİNİN BAZI PARAMETRELER AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ

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Abstract

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GOOD AND BAD REPRESENTATIONS OF PLACES IN DYSTOPIAN FILMS

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Abstract

The phenomenon called future offers a wide variety to designers about exploration and production with their negative or positive imaginations. In a World of discovery where imagination is more important than anything spaces are alive with cinema. Designed and visualized spaces has also begun to attract attention with the increase in audience share of science fiction films.

Dystopia is defined as the opposite and more realistic fiction of a bright future utopia. This concept is often treated to the movie industry by moving from books. Dystopic science fiction films, which is a remarkable sub-genre of science fiction films can offer different perspectives in the visualization of the future. Dystopian films are transferred to the audience mostly representing good and evil with characters and spaces. In this case, the spaces of these two concepts according to the film's philosophy is to ensure that the best way to detect the full design.

Therefore, the aim of this study was to examine dystopian sci-fi films of good over evil and represent the interiors and analyze which represented using it to try to get the properties of these spaces. Thus, the analysis of the information provided about the plot of the spaces and observation of space is intended to take the role as an actor. In this context, the Hunger Games movie series were selected for study and interior spaces designed in this series will be analyzed in terms of visual features.

Keywords: interior design, cinema, dystopia, representations

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Alternative Approaches To Conception Of Space In Art

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Abstract

In this article, with the start of ontological roots of space notion and what it represent for visual arts through different point of views or the reflections of this perceptible/imperceptible equivalence by alternative approaches is tried to be examined. The passive supernovas in human perceptions that are created by this notion which has been thought as beyond absence since pre historical era is tried to be touched upon. Being derivatized from the root of the word “perceive”, perception, which comes from so intricate ways that cannot be easily resolved with a single algorithm, is a process of being shaped by various dynamics while transferring the messages of the objective world to the receiver. Because of its being idiosyncratic and shorten as maximum “individualism” but a paradigm galaxy in which tiny cultural cosmoses, the perception process, which is an ongoing process about the entries, has given rise to thought to its competent approach about reidentifying the limits of the sensibility during identification or the identification itself.

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THE ANALYZING OF THE CAPITAL CITY OF TURKEY'S FROM PAST TO PRESENT CITY-BRANDING IDENTITIES

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Abstract

It is not possible to think the city is an only a geographic border in this era. We need to bring the city in the foreground and convert into as a "living together space", make cityfolks conscious of city and for making come alive, need to render a "contribute" conscious. The conception of city identity, can be described as explaining and placing value group by cityfolks. The conception of brand, is thought useful to research city identity works and used frequently. Getting the target to accept and refer brand which are basic dynamics of branding can be practicable for the creation of the city identity concept and this brings the fact of socio-cultural developing of population. When we take into consideration the permanent interaction between the city and the cityfolks, it is important that the reaction of the capital city's from past to present city identities and the own brand-city identity's on the population. When the founder of the Turkish Republic Ataturk had named Ankara as capital city, he attributed the meanings to cityfolks as same as the city. It has been told that he started to branding works beginning from early years of republic. This shows us that Ataturk was well aware the city identity's influence to cityfolks even in 1900's. The ever-changing city identity of Ankara and the branding works which changing as interactive with the city identity are the main subject of the research. In this survey, the Capital Ankara's city identity is analyzing on historical process and the scope of brand-city works research is between the early years of Turkish Republic and the present.

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COLOUR PREFERENCES OF REGINA UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF ART STUDENTS IN THE CREATION OF ARTWORK

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Abstract

In present study colour preferences of students in Regina University, Faculty of Education Department of Art Education Visual Arts Department in their artworks and the factors affecting their preferences has been explored. A questionnaire has been directed to a total of 14 volunteering students to determine the factors affecting their colour preferences in their artworks. Qualitative data obtained from the research have been analyzed via content analysis technique.

According to the findings of present research colour preferences of students in their artworks are determined by the mood and emotional state of students. Students have set a connection between the psychological effects of the colours they preferred in their artworks and their own personal traits. This connection in effect leads them to focus more intensely on particular colours while also lead them to avoid particular colours in their artworks. It has also been identified that in their colour preferences the theme of the artwork, season and requirements of the course are the other effective factors.

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Investigation on Transformation of Advertising Strategies and Ads According to Cultural Values From a Semiotic

Deniz Taluğ,

Abstract

Although the word globalization gives the impression that the world is a unified whole, the regions with serious cultural differences from country to country in the world would not be ignored. To say that there is a homogeneous world culture in today's conditions will not be very accurate. In this context, successful strategies in one country may not be successful in another country, because cultural characteristics of the target audience in the process of creating marketing communications strategies also play a decisive role.

Cultural differences are especially more important for brands placing international ads. Because cultural differences can shape, format and constrain the perceived meaning of phenomenon, object or symbol. For example, white color it is known to be associated with death in Asia whereas in Europe it is associated with health and cleanliness. Therefore, the success of the ad is dependent on organising the appropriate message to the country where the ad will be published.

Global advertising concept, which gained importance with the globalization, loses the distinction of being the current ad types for businesses operating in the international arena today. Although ads thought global and general the messages given, it can vary from country to country and some of the differences in understanding may occur (Elden, 2005). As a result, advertising has entered the glocal concept into advertising types. Glocalisation is derived from a combination of words, global (global) and local (local). This text examines globalization, cultural concepts, global and local advertising expression. Then explains the phenomenon on the Coca-Cola brand, offers to be transformed according to the cultural value of the advertising strategy.

Keywords: Culture, Advertising, Strategy, Global, Local, and Glocal.

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Contemporary Art As Tool For Reinterpretation Of Museum Exposition

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Abstract

This study presents theoretical grounds and expert evaluation of one model of reinterpretation of museum exposition. This model was created on the base of work of contemporary art and realized in National Military Museum during exposition dedicated to World War II. The implementation of specific activity is facilitated by 4 students - 1 in the third and 3 in the fourth year of the Faculty of Education who participated voluntarily in the project. The expert assessment of the design of the program is carried out by 8 museum professionals from the Military Museum. The recommendations from experts and data from the program implementation allow to outline some specific recommendations regarding the use of contemporary art as a catalyst for the reinterpretation of museum exposition.

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An analysis of icons that are used in mobile applications designed for children

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Abstract

Child-computer interaction term has becoming more popular day by day, since tablet computers began to be used in schools and children's education. To create user friendly education materials for them, a child-centered design approach should be adopted by mobile application developers and designers. Recent user interface design guidelines for mobile applications are suitable for adults, but not for children who need a special attention because of their physical and mental development. Therefore, graphical user interface design elements of the mobile applications for children should be chosen wisely, when their capabilities taken into account to provide them user-friendly applications. Especially, icons that are quite important elements of the user interface designs. They should be neither too complex nor too abstract in order to make the children understand actions that are represented by the icons. The purpose of this study is to investigate the graphical interfaces of mobile applications designed for children aged 9-11 years old in terms of their icon usages and to find out which type of icons are suitable for the children. During the research process some of the mobile applications have been analyzed and inappropriate usages of icons have been acquired. In conclusion, we revealed the unsuitable icons, that may cause interaction problems for the children, and proposed which type of icons can be used to provide the children user-friendly graphical user interfaces.

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Investigation of the change in urban identity via differentiation of dwelling: Konya

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Suheyla Büyüksahin, Selcuk University Department of Architecture Konya.

Abstract

When the development process of cities is examined, it is seen that life and thought are reflected on the space. Dwelling and residential areas as dominant development elements of cities are physical formations providing information about city and citizen identity. Investigation of these formations contains information about the change of cities and enables us to understand the DNA of cities. In this study, Konya city where is located in the center of Anatolia (Turkey) and has historical value and identity is examined in the context of change in dwelling and residential areas. The analysis of Konya city is restricted in the 20th Century. The morphological changes lived in Konya city were analyzed via the samples of i.Traditional dwelling texture, ii. The process of building apartment houses, iii. high-rise apartment blocks and iv. Gated communities. The analyses are discussed in the scope of two titles such as change of the dwelling and change of the urban texture. As a result, it can be said that, dwelling and residential textures of today do not bear the stamp of traditional and unique ones from the aspect of urban values, the unique ones are deteriorated and the practices in every city are similar. As a result, with its traditional and original of today's dwelling and dwelling textures don't involve traces with regard to urban values, similar practices observed in each city with being the original degenerate was concludez

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Chora, Architecture and Design

Önder Çelik,

Abstract

This paper takes up the Platonic question of the third kind, chora. While the question of chora raises in Plato's Timaeus dialogue, it becomes, for Plato, obscure and difficult to define it. My interpretation is the question of chora, here, becomes an aporetic. At this point, I want to make a contribution to any criticism by showing the potential of this question. Especially, reading chora as space which I find it very important for architectural design and criticism, today, should lead us to create at least a new image of thought and new ideas for building more free and ethical world. The chora as a between here should be followed with the method of Foucauldian archeology. Thus I hope to find the traces of this concept of chora in the history. And additionally I will try to make some analogies with the Plato's ancient time and our contemporary world to give some likeness about the concept of chora.

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MUSIC AND EDUCATION MEDIATORS IN INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION IN THE CONTEXT OF OUR NATIONAL CURRICULUM

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Abstract

One of the issues of intercultural communication is how to encourage and develop intercultural awareness. Numerous discussions, investigations, hearings and activities have not solved the dilemmas. The complexity of the issue is the product of more facts. Education as part of the social life and an expression of the cultural development of a community is one of the instruments for the development of intercultural awareness. And the music is a strong mediator in intercultural communication. The power of music comes from the fact that the language that serves the music is understood by all. From here the paper of interest is the role of music in intercultural communication. The research uses a method of theoretical analysis of the curriculum in music education in basic liberal arts and music schools. The analysis of the survey data show that music is the best and most successful mediator in intercultural communication. Through music content provided in the curriculum not only enhancing intercultural awareness, but develops to the point of overcoming stereotypes and prejudices concerning the different cultures and develop awareness of his own musical expression and individuality.

Keywords: synergistic approach, education, music, communication and culture

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An Investigation For Visualisation Methods and Areas of

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Abstract

Visualisation practises aims to create intuitive solutions throughout the transforming process from complex data to meaningful information. Structure of data, displayer media and expected impact on audience factors are important at choosing the method. Describing the data visualisation methods with images, their usage areas and specifications is the purpose of this study. In accordance with this purposes, visualisation examples are reviewed and categorised. There are about ten basic categories which will be presented in the research. They mainly depends to static quantitative data visualisation because of the common usage methods in daily life has been constituted with this type. While professional fields use these practises in scientific studies, statistical findings and market researches; printed or audiovisual media give places at election results, developments about country and world's agenda, weather forecasts. As such a notation can create articulable effects on audience. Recent five year's examples about local or global developments were collected from web sites and that documentary research contributed to the "sources of evidence" part.

Key words: Data, visualisation, graphic, infographic.

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The Morphological Change of Campuses as Urban Spaces: Selcuk University Aleaddin Keykubat Campus Sample

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Abstract

City as a dynamic phenomenon including cultural, social and economical dimensions, where people live together, changes consistently and the directly seen morphological changes are research issues for architects and urban planners. Campus settlements, which have been planned as a little model of a city since early 20th century, change and develop in time like a city. Functional change, increase in the number of students and staff, improvements in science and technology, new building requirements, change in the transportation network in and out of the campus are the factors affecting the morphological changes observed in campuses, which includes the physical formations fulfilling functions required for today's education system like studying, shopping, recreation, sports, health, etc. other than its basic functions such as education and research. In this study Selcuk University Aleaddin Keykubat Campus is handled and it is aimed to investigate the morphological change under the titles of constructing new buildings, applying new facade styles, effects of the change in transportation network on pedestrian – vehicle – mass transport arrangement. In this sense the changes in the campuses, factors affecting these changes and the effects of these changes on the organizational structure of the campus are investigated and these facts are evaluated upon the sample area. As a result, it is determined that the campus could not have a spatial identity along the change process, the distinction of pedestrian and vehicle could not be realized properly and the campus has no longer been a pedestrian campus as a result of the change and growth.

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Reading the change of urban identity: Konya - Mevlana Street

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Abstract

Architectural works play an important role in the formation of urban memory in city space and the perception of original city identity. While cities, which change and regenerate constantly, lose their readabilities in the process, new formations and changes occur especially in historical city centers. Konya is one of the cities that lived this change and regeneration process. Konya has hosted many different civilizations and today the city has a multi-layered structure where the historical city center and old city fabric with works of architecture belonged to different periods and new formations stand together.

In the study, the Mevlana Street reaching from Alaeddin Hill to historical city center and the buildings with contributions to urban identity along this street are handled. The specialty of this street is that it existed with changes from 13th century to present and stayed alive in the scale of each period's quality. From past to present the buildings affected the identification of the street in question are defined considering their architectural characteristics and the qualities of the periods they were built in chronological order. Mevlana Street displays an architectural collage reflecting the historical process of Konya. The aim of this study is to investigate the works of architecture built in different periods along this street with their characteristics which make them different from others and integrate value to city, and to expose their spatial contributions to the city.

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Present Day Artists' Multicultural, Hybrid Identity

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Abstract

Abstract: The definition of work of art and the style of producing art have changed after Modernism. Artists today, no longer being nourished by their own cultures alone, neither being accepted as 'genius' in definition with superior talents, take part in the new world with their multiple-identities. Art; exceeding borders of nation-state cycles, is being moved away from its indigenous values and authentic innocence to a globalized, monopolized world. Particularly, the cold war coming to end in the 1980's the breaking down of Berlin Wall in 1989, opening of national borders, and globalism which feed on electronic correspondance, are giving a new form to the contemporary world. And all of these creating new models of artists with legitimated hybridity in art. The problem is not the identity itself, but how it is being represented. That is because, the allegation of emergence from one's own culture and identity, brings along the risk of ghettoization with it. The hybrid identities we are confronting are political strategies which destroy stereotypes such as; race, gender, ethnic origin and traditional ways of thinking. The number of models of artists, squeezing a variety of cultures into their lives, residing in many geographies and maintaining their production in several countries, are nowadays increasing rapidly. The art world, having lost its center, spreading it away from the West; after discovering artists from, South America, Asia and transferring them to globalized world, is also carrying a problem of standardization and simulate within itself. The comfort of travelling around the world can be an advantage for an artist, yet rootlessness and insecurity of nomadic life return as disadvantage.

Key words: Multicultural, hybrid identity, contemporary art

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The Views of Prospective Preschool Teachers on Museum and Museum Education Course

Ceren Karadeniz,

Abstract

The Views of Prospective Preschool Teachers on Museum and Museum Education Course Zekiye ıldır , Ceren Karadeniz Abstract It is the obvious indicator that the perception on museums and museum habits in society change periodically because of the increase on social functions of the museums. Museums are not only the exhibition areas where are the houses of the works of art, scientific materials, historical artifacts and ethnographic material and so on. Apart from the exhibition area they are often perceive in the context of their contemporary features. Last years there are several changes and the diversity in the functions of the museums are observed and these institutions in order to keep pace with the rapid changes in contemporary museology. For this purpose museums use technological infrastructures, develop the interactions and relationships with the visitors. In many countries it is made appropriate arrangements to contemporary museology. Education is the priority fuction of the museums according to contemporary museology approach. Museums of the 21st century have actively been operated in culture education as an alternative leisure-time activity in which educational function is foregrounded; integration with community is achieved; demands of modern age are prioritized in tandem with a selection of preservation, restoration and exhibition operations to offer educational activities. Thus, museumsare frequently used in teachers training process which is based on the constructivist approach to develop the ability for using the museums as out of school learning environments. This study aims to indicate the views of Ankara University School of Education prospective preschool teachers views on museum and museum education course. Research is designed in descriptive survey model. Study includes 21 male, 41 female students who participated the museum education course in 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 Academic Years. 47 of participants are from 2015-2016 Academic Year and 15 of 2014-2015 Academic Years.

Keywords: Museum, museum perception, museum education, prospective preschool teachers.

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CHANGE ANALYSIS OF DRESSES IN TEN YEARS : GUCCI EXAMPLE

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Abstract

So many factors are effective in design process of The Ready to Wear, when determining the trendmaking such as culture and society, intrabrand communication, technology, conformity to markets. Brands make their own trends staying in their unique concepts, taking factors into consideration. Monitoring the changes of 10 designs for each one year comparatively, based on 2006 – 2015 period of Gucci brand's dress trends by year and size rate change on these dresses, is the main objective of this research. One of the most important result on this issue is; while change of the size rates showing similarity between years, exceptionally not seen on lengths of designs.

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THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF ART EDUCATION SOCIALIZING

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Abstract

Several factor could yield effective results on socializing of the community. Human, throughout the history, has continuously progressed in the area of technical structuring as his/her experience increased. Art as a social need for the community has developed in accordance with self conditions through finding proper methods to itself in every societies. Art, as a ring in the social chain is one of the most important structures that integrates the community, enriches ideas, coordinates beauty and value judgements. Advance in art education is directly dependant on social development and on social life structure. Art Education, form their schedules based on aesthetic and artistic values in their understanding education. On the other art education, artistic training is a bold basis to artistic training. Plays a significant role in formation and development of humans connections with the world. Art education are accepted as structuring and education based on the Interdisciplinary respect to equivalents of the concept of insights of contemporary art. However, the aducation at the institutions show variability with the art perspective of the art educators. Modern art movements have introduced new and different formations by showing progress against academic rules. The active role of Art Education in raising awareness in a society and structuring a social community will be evaluated in this report.

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A HISTORY OF MUSEUM'S SCHOOLS LOAN SERVICES IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Cihan Şule Külük,

Abstract

One of the ways in which museums have been attempting to widen hands-on access to their collections, and broaden the profile of their audience, is through the use of loan boxes, which are one of the oldest forms of museum outreach. The purpose of this study is to identify how changes in educational theories, social, and cultural issues have affected the movement of museum's schools loan services in the United States of America (USA) during its almost one hundred years of evolution. This study also addresses the potential and importance of museum's schools loan services and their connection to the principles and delivery of art education and museum education. This study was conducted as historical research in the period between 1899 and 2016 to draw a picture of how museum's schools loan services evolved. Data were gathered mainly from primary resources provided directly by the museums and related archival documents. The terms museum's schools loan services as used in this inquiry mean: materials and collections sent from the museums to the schools in order to deliver service. This would include museums' loans boxes, outreach boxes, discovery boxes, outreach trunks, traveling trunks, history trunks, artifact trunks, teacher trunks, education trunks, outreach resource trunks provided their primary focus is educational.

Keywords: Art Education, Museum Education, Museum's Schools Loan Services.

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Interacting Installations

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Abstract

As digital technology of new age covers daily life, it has brought a different feature into current art acts also. Modern period's studies which are interpreted again have showed to what point's postmodern period or its beyond would carry art.

Digital feature which carries art to be more than a salt following point has attributed a new feature to art work: interacting with audience. New interacting digital fictions provides opportunity to an action and reaction case between audience and work and audience can involve in work thanks to this new interface.

In terms of research's subject; general feature and fiction of installations which react with digital age have been examined through samples. Formal interpretations are important in the point that they are a new experience and formal features of art work notion are carried into a different field. So their returns for current art have been examined.

Key Words: digital installation, weavability, action-reaction, interdisciplinary

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A WORKSHOP EXPERIENCE IN THE INTERSECTION OF DESIGN AND CONSERVATION DISCIPLINES: MEDITERRANEAN ARCHITECTURE SCHOOLS STUDENTS' WORKSHOP (MASS' WORKSHOP 2015)

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Ayşe Betül GOKARSLAN, Süleyman Demirel University.

Abstract

MASS' Workshop 2015 (Mediterranean Architecture Schools Students' Workshop) is organized by Süleyman Demirel University and Akdeniz University Architecture Departments for the first time. This event was held from 5-9 May 2015 in Isparta. 60 students from S. Demirel University, 30 students in Akdeniz University, a total of 90 students participated in this event. A main topic of this workshop has been determined as "Contemporary addition in the historic context". Isparta Üzüm Bazaar and Köy Bazaar including two different historic areas have been studied in these studios. Students are divided into two groups and have designed top cover to the streets of these areas. As part of this workshop activity, it is expected to combine students' researches and theoretical information which students received during the courses of the conservation and restoration. In addition it is hoped to develop conversion skills of design projects. Thus, thin border between the conservation and design disciplines of architecture education, has tried to draw with theory - research – application bonds in the minds of students. It is aimed to live different experience such as to offer students free interaction and sharing, to gain group work experience, to provide intellectual connection, to develop thinking skills in short time. Finally, it is targeted to removing this workshop event, first held in 2015 under the name of MASS and participation of two different universities; to the international level with participation of the different Mediterranean countries in the next years.

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From The Neighborhood to Gated Communities, From House to Residence; Konya Province Hacı Fettah Neighborhood

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Abstract

From the earliest times in settled history cities continue to exist like living organisms. The urban texture that develops in line with the increasing number of residents is forced to a physical change that disrupts its structural unity due to immigration, conurbation, and natural disasters. Each and every sanction in the city presents new potentials yet new problems. The renewal/transformation of traditional neighborhoods are realized through the agency of municipalities. The re-formation of the city in view of contemporary urban planning principles that are systematically embedded in the planning emerges as urban renewal. This renewal disturbs the physical, social and historical memory of the neighborhoods that create the traditional Turkish-Islamic urban texture. This process will be analyzed over the traditional Hacı Fettah neighborhood in Konya considering the planning decisions and their positive and negative effects.

Keywords: City, Urban Renewal, Renovation, Konya, Hacı Fettah Neighborhood.

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MIGRATION, ETHNIC DISSOCIATION AND URBAN CONFIGURATION: THE CASE OF KONYA PROVINCE

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Abstract

Konya has been an important centre throughout history due to its central location over trade routes and strong settlement culture. During Hittite and Roman periods the city was an important agricultural and trade centre, it was the capital city during Anatolian Seljuks, a provincial center during the Ottoman period and today Konya is an important agricultural and industrial centre. In line with the changing demographical structure and dynamics the city was fortified with walls or became an open city without borders. After 1950s a population increase was observed as urban migration gained a pace with increasing industrialization. The city was built inside the fortification [the traces of which were known] with a development plan applied over the congested traditional texture and these regions became zones of transition starting from the advent 21th century. This process was fortified by the arrival of Somalian refugees in 2004 and over 45000 Syrian refugees in 2014 who settled here. The physical and social changes in urban texture are clearly visible. This study morphologically analyses the mentioned changes. Moreover, the social changes will be read over spatial configurations.

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BASIC DESIGN EDUCATION IN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

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Zekiye Çıldır, University of Artvin Çoruh, Turkey.

Abstract

The training of aviation personnel has been remaining in very tight relation to aviation technology. Creativity, in the light of architectural design process, is described as revealing problems in an undefined area and can find solution according to cognitive mechanisms. Landscape Architecture education programmes also give to students design and creativity ability with theoretical and practical studio lectures as well as other disciplines that contain design and creativity education. Basic design studios are one of the most important studio lectures in landscape architecture students education process, which can prepare to them professions and allow to focus on design process. The biggest problem of architecture student, who can just meet in their started period of education is gain an ability to make comments on the products that they design in architecture design process and can understand to explain with 2D and 3D models. Expression and modelling techniques are very important to use in this process. This study gives information about the basic design education contents in landscape architecture departments. Advantages and disadvantages of these studios are evaluated by considering different aspects with participation of students. Data were collected by semi-structured interviews comprised of 4 questions. In evaluating students' views, content analysis is applied and frequencies of data are provided. It is found that the basic design course at the undergraduate level is generally effective.

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Illustrating the essential: Lessons on Illustration from the “Little Prince”

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Abstract

One of the most famous quotes that can be taken from the novella “The Little Prince” is as follows: “It is only with the heart that one can see rightly; what is essential is invisible to the eye”. Spoken by the wise fox to the little prince who has just arrived at the planet earth to teach him the true nature of things, this quote may be taken as a lesson the author of the novella, Antoine de Saint-Exupery wants to teach younglings who read the book about life and remind the adults who may have forgotten these true basics of existence, what is truly essential. Considering these sentences, it is possible to arrive at the notion that Saint-Exupery holds belief, thought, imagination in higher esteem than sensory information, especially sight. If this is the case, why has the author chosen to illustrate the book himself with his own watercolor drawings, which only appeal to sight? The search for some answers to this question may shine a new light on and offer alternatives to the ways illustration courses are taught in graphic arts programs. Here, it will be discussed how much great artists, thinkers and philosophers such as Tim Burton, Leo Lionni, Carl Jung, among others, value drawing as a means to unlock the emotions and imagination and illustrate the essential.

Keywords: Illustration; essential; intuition; feeling; unconscious

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New Generation Console Game Technologies; Console Game Application Supported with Projection Mapping

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Abstract

Up to now the relationship between console games and gamers has been restricted by limitations in screen size. The gradual enlargement of these sizes has accommodated for a technological boom in the development of game software programs, some of which have been hugely successful and had broad repercussions across both the gaming and technological landscape. In 2010, Microsoft and their Kinect team released an advertisement using projection mapping technique, which gave users an exciting preview of the future of game technology and provided inspiration for aspiring young game developers. With the help of new techniques, developers had the chance to produce artistically unique projects by creating a variety of different game experiences. Additionally, the enhancement of digital games, their interactive features, and the enlargement of the screens enabled users to experience a completely new level of **immersion in their games**. Each new development within the industry allows for new avenues of exploration and provides the potential to further refine and enhance successful techniques. Two creative examples of application adaptations are Microsoft's Illumiroom and RoomAlive projects, which include a game experience which incorporates a large part of the user's physical environment using reflective techniques. The world of gaming entertainment and the technological advancements which propel it, are constantly improving the experience of its users, and this study, which starts out with aforesaid improvements, further examines the relationship between new generation interactive console games, aesthetic aspects of game interface designs, Microsoft Kinect and Projection Mapping. In light of these, this study discusses the future opportunities of console development, the current industry innovators, and the potential immersive qualities of digital games.

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Contemporary Illustration Methods and New Application Areas on Illustrations: Interaction Induced Animated Illustrations

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Abstract

Illustration can be defined as a sub-discipline of graphic design enabling the realization of visual communication which mediates to the description of ideas and thoughts in a formal way. From the past to the present, illustrations find various areas of usage as visual elements in communication environment and it can be used as a design element for many graphic products ranging from product designs to children's books. Over time, stylistic differences in illustration languages have also turned into structural differences in design and production process and concepts such as interaction, user control and animation have developed an alternative language to the traditional illustration techniques. Contemporary form-languages of these illustrations are examined in the scope of this study. Formal analysis of illustrated graphic products and their delivery to new media environments are considered in this process. Animated illustrations and three dimensional design, among those application techniques, are at the active position to intensify the perception of viewers/readers via illustration. In this study as well, method is handled with the usage, design and application processes of animated illustration applications, also current and proposed examples and alternative languages' search of illustrations are discoursed.

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The Impact of the cultural changes after the population exchange on spatial organization and use of spaces: Case of Trilye houses

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Abstract

Turkey with its many cities is a geography that has hosted different cultures, different settlements and communities many years. Structures that reflect their pasts can be found in any street in any city. In the majority of these buildings; the age of the structure, its history, texture and life experiences have been felt but life in it is carried out in a way that keeps pace with technology and present conditions of life. Present adaptations can be made, sometimes accepting as it sometimes can be seen as a change in touch again in situations that require repair completely. Trilye is also such a settlement. Trilye; While a Greek town where the majority of the people are Greek, with Republic and exchange law has been a Turkish town. Most of the Greeks couldn't get more than they could carry and they left here most belongings with their house. Therefore Trilye houses; the physical characteristics of the traditional Turkish house is in view, but the organization of spaces and structures that are organized according to some structural features of the citizens of Greek origin of life. With the destruction of these structures or some renovation work is about to lose their own original format. The aim of this study; was to examine the association of the lifestyles and space designs of different cultures, to identify compliance, to investigate the monitored change methods in non-compliance and to assess their results. This research is primarily put forth the impact of cultural differences and cultural similarities on lifestyles and on interior designs. Secondly, provide an assessment about the method of relating to the survival and protection of historical values over the values of Trilye. Research; prepared with the knowledge acquired from many sources and also with the information obtained from available Trilye houses which was visited and photographed by myself.

Keywords: Population exchange, Cultural effect, Greek-Turkish, Lifestyles

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The New Role of Architectural Design Instructors and Curators in Taiwan

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Abstract

Taiwan has become a renowned Chinese cultural showcase in recent years. The culture activities not only include nationwide art fairs, but also embrace exhibition of university design studios in different scales. As an architectural instructor, bringing student class efforts to public have become a part of pedagogical events. Nevertheless, the annual design fair has different scope than the exhibition held in the middle of a semester. In order to open up to public critics, instructors who are also designers have established a pattern to collaborate with local small galleries for design exhibition. The galleries, which have a mixed use of coffee shop and show room, now have added the 3D exhibition to existing collections. The originally limited display space is also modified by making the best of wall panels as another design challenge from lighting layout, transportation, setup, to work retrieval. The result is a new collaborate pedagogical pattern which let students reach out to the design society and, in the meantime, open up a window of diversity for the galleries as a test workshop for design practice. This pattern has been carried through three years. The result not only encourages students, but also motivates them with open mind learning altitude in a real social space.

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A Look on the Relationship between Modern Architectural Works and Ceramic

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Abstract

Caves are one of the first settlement units that humankind has used to protect itself from harsh nature conditions and to survive. Since the pre-Neolithic period, the need and desire of humans to create volume has progressed and improved in time, marking the foundation of architecture. Architectural works are the reflections of the cultural and welfare level of societies that create them. Designed buildings differ depending on user needs, cultural and socio-economic context, industrial and technological conditions of the era, and also preferred building materials. In this sense, there is an undeniable bond between ceramic, as a frequently used material in wall construction as well as in sewage and irrigation systems with its history dating back to Sumerians, Acadians, and Babylonians, and architecture. In the wide history of ceramic implementations, ceramic building materials, adding value to architectural structures and having qualities that can withstand nature, can become prominent in specific architecture projects and designs with today's technology and understanding of art. Focusing on the selected five special example buildings in the world constructed in 2000s, the present paper aims to make an evaluation of how the disciplines of architecture and ceramic meet by examining the topic from the perspectives of aesthetics, economy, engineering, environment, and such. The paper addresses the superior qualities of ceramic, which can be used in both traditional and modern architecture style, as a building material. Based on the selected architecture structures, it further attempts to reveal the advantages of ceramic if used as a building material. We believe that the selected examples for modern architecture and ceramics point out that interdisciplinary collaboration can be an inspiration to new implementations.

Keywords: Architecture, ceramic, art.

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TWO FACES OF ART: MENTAL ILLNESSES DEATH AND THERAPY

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Abstract

Examining the life stories of some productive artists; it is seen that they struggle with mental illnesses, intensely deal with the thought of death and they even commit suicide. On the other hand, we believe that art has a curative power. Art therapy is known by physicians, therapists and trainers. Art is also used in various ways for treatment. If the process of creation pulls an artist into a mental illness and thoughts about death, then how does it possibly cure? This text tries to explain the dilemma in question.

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Typography in Interactive Spaces and The Process of Reading

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Abstract

New interactive communication approaches by using typography and graphics have become common in many places in recent years. The development of virtual tools reveals new expressions with regard to the typography and the use of space. New media and multimedia tools are vital parts of communication in the developed world and we can say that actual information technology based ways of communication have a significant effect on individuals for a variety of reasons. It is seen that different manners in the transfer of meaning can be created by using new media and multimedia tools which have an important role in our lives today. On the other hand, creating the meaning of the word can also be done by narrative simple methods. The use of digital trends related to typography can provide an intuitive, conceptual approach to the meaning of the word. Evolution of new media and multimedia tools has lead to different interactive solutions which are effective in art and design. The purpose of this study is to investigate existing experimental forms in regard to typography and evaluation of them in terms of readability and legibility. This article aims to finding out relations between the meaning and form approaches to the typographical creations in the design.

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BASIC DESIGN EDUCATION IN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE- STUDIO ASSESMENT

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Abstract

Creativity, in the light of architectural design process, is described a revealing problems in an undefined area and can find solution according to cognitive mechanisms. Landscape Architecture education programmes also gives to students design and creativity ability with theoretical and practical studio lectures as well as other disciplines that contain design and creativity education. Basic design studios are one of the most important studio lectures in landscape architecture students education process, which can prepare to them professions and allow to focus on design process. The biggest problem of architecture student, who can just meet in their started period of education is gain an ability to make comments on the products that they design in architecture design process and can understand to explain with 2D and 3D models. Expression and modelling techniques are very important to use in this process. This study gives information about the basic design education contents in landscape architecture departments. Advantages and disadvantages of these studios are evaluated by considering different aspects with participation of students. Data were collected by semi-structured interviews comprised of 4 questions. In evaluating students' views, content analysis is applied and frequencies of data are provided. It is found that the basic designcourse at the undergraduate level is generally effective.

Key words: Basic design, architecture, landscape architecture, design studios

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NEW LEADER IN DRAMA

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Abstract

Throughout the Republic of Turkey the use of drama education is extensive. In the past, an extremely important component of successful drama education has been to have an interested, knowledgeable, and prepared teacher. The primary focus of this research is to better understand the benefits of following a learner-oriented approach to drama education rather than the traditional teacher-centred approach. Since 2005, use of the Constructivist approach in education has been implemented throughout the Turkish education system. Unfortunately, it appears this approach was not utilized in the most beneficial manner for teaching drama. Clearly, the drama teacher/leader has been an indispensable part of the drama education experience. How could the drama experience occur without a drama leader? Will there be drama without a drama leader? Even though the drama teacher/leader is considered a critical part of drama education in this study the researcher proposes that drama education should follow a learner-oriented approach rather than a teacher-centred approach. In the light of this recommendation a few questions come to mind, for example: What is the future role of drama leader? How can a drama workshop be accomplished with only minimum involvement of a drama teacher? What can be done in the future to increase group involvement in drama? In order to answer these important inquires the researcher will follow qualitative methodology techniques and conduct focus group interviews with four or five experienced drama leaders. Research data will be obtained through these small group discussions and findings will be interpreted through content and descriptive analysis techniques. Research results will be evaluated and interpreted in light of the constructivist learning approach, alternative learning theories, as well as, findings from the research interviews. Throughout the Republic of Turkey the use of drama education is extensive. In the past, an extremely important component of successful drama education has been to have an interested, knowledgeable, and prepared teacher. The primary focus of this research is to better understand the benefits of following a learner-oriented approach to drama education rather than the traditional teacher-centred approach. Since 2005, use of the Constructivist approach in education has been implemented throughout the Turkish education system. Unfortunately, it appears this approach was not utilized in the most beneficial manner for teaching drama. Clearly, the drama teacher/leader has been an indispensable part of the drama education experience. How could the drama experience occur without a drama leader? Will there be drama without a drama leader? Even though the drama teacher/leader is considered a critical part of drama education in this study the researcher proposes that drama education should follow a learner-oriented approach rather than a teacher-centred approach. In the light of this recommendation a few questions come to mind, for example: What is the future role of drama leader? How can a drama workshop be accomplished with only minimum involvement of a drama teacher? What can be done in the future to increase group involvement in drama? In order to answer these important inquires the researcher will follow qualitative methodology techniques and conduct focus group interviews with four or five experienced drama leaders. Research data will be obtained through these small group discussions and findings will be interpreted through content and descriptive analysis techniques. Research results will be evaluated and interpreted in light of the constructivist learning approach, alternative learning theories, as well as, findings from the research interviews.

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Impact of Acid Precipitation on Historical Monuments and Statues

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Abstract

A host of deleterious factors can impact the aging and integrity of historical monuments and statues. These may include natural causes such as water, wind, and temperature variation as well as the even more detrimental human causes of industrial pollution, urban warming, and fossil fuel emissions from vehicles all of which contribute to the development of acid precipitation. In addition, where the use of fossil fuels is widespread the occurrence of acid precipitation tends to be more prevalent and as a result serious damage can occur to the natural environment. Acid precipitation causes irreparable damage to vegetation, wildlife, and fish populations in lakes, streams, and rivers. Also, damage caused by acid precipitation can be quite recognizable on historical monuments and statues constructed from carbonate-based stone. The stone derived from carbonate sources such as limestone, dolomite, and marble have been widely used for thousands of years in the construction of monuments and statues. Carbonate-based stone was often chosen because of its abundance, suitability for shaping, and robust quality. Many historic works of art which not only characterize a period of art but also create powerful images of the artist and artwork have survived for thousands of years. The emergence of acid precipitation though has caused irreparable damage and destruction to many of these irreplaceable works of art, monuments, and statues. In this study, the research focuses on better understanding acid precipitation and its impact on items of cultural heritage such as historical monuments and statues. Sample cases were utilized to emphasize and evaluate deleterious impact which may have occurred to these items of cultural heritage. According to research evaluation results from this study the researcher has provided recommendations for resolving the impacts of acid precipitation on these historical monuments and statues.

Keywords: fossil fuels, acid precipitation, historical artefacts, marble statues

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"CORD ATTACHMENT" PRODUCTS AT KAHRAMANMARAŞ MUSEUM

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H. Feriha Akpınarlı, Gazi University, Turkey.

Abstract

One of the most important branches of our culture and processing of our traditional crafts. Silk, wool, raffia, etc. now using yarn, fabrics, leather and felt on the ground are so aesthetic and artistic value of the property obtained with the help of needles or crochet techniques. Creative intelligence, sophistication and skill with handicrafts products also seem to be losing its importance in certain periods, it has come preserving the value of our culture until today as one of the important documents.

One technique that holds an important place in our traditional processing is the cord fastening techniques. Cord retaining twisted yarn made into cord, or a thick thread a thin yarn, processing formed by attaching line pattern on the fabric surface is an easy technique that is passed. since ancient times and today also it takes place in non-formal education programs in vocational and technical schools.

Plotted according to the product type to be processed on the ground fabric and one preferred design of the pattern of the fabric is transferred to the fabric surface through technologies. Ground fabric is stretched over hoops or tenter with the help of pulleys cloth. The twisted cord is attached to the fabric pattern by a thin thread. The best example of this technique is found in the Ethnographic museum (Boleros, jackets and mats). Usually this technique is used alone china needle with different techniques, applique and so on. It is used as auxiliary as needles.

Made with cord fastening technique in Kahramanmaraş Museum jackets, baggy bracelet, vests and jackets samples were examined. This technical design, materials, etc. has been investigated in terms of composition and evaluated. This paper will be presented with visual examples.

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Ceramics as the Conveyance of Art

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Abstract

The concept of art has varied according to space and time perspective in each and every period and it has emerged in different forms in every culture. Artists or designers produce a wide range of forms with different materials representing the period and culture while creating their ceramics. Ceramics symbolizes a thousand-year-old endeavor as well as being considered as one of the arts. It has shed light on the history in different shapes and cultures in addition to undertaking the task of conveyance of art with original structure and formal style in the works of art. Ceramics makes identity differences thanks to background knowledge, form and decorative techniques and originality. Art is not for society's sake; it aims to relieve the tension, to satisfy pleasure, to enable people to see and hear, to use and to evaluate. Different cultures has generated new styles in their ceramics by integrating creativity into their own traditions and techniques as well as interacting with Mayan vases and pots, Greek pottery, Anatolian ceramics and tiles. Some of these impacts have been so profound in ceramics that they have been passed on from generation to generation.

This paper seeks to address to the following questions: how was ceramics used in different cultures and periods with composition features such as form, decoration, motif and figure; and how has it undertaken the task of conveyance of art by investigating what features they have.

Key words: ceramics, art, conveyance of art, form.

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EVALUATING IN TERMS OF EMBROIDERING ART ZIBBA SAMPLES USED IN TRADITIONAL WOMAN DRESSING IN SILLE REGION

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Abstract

Sille is a town between two mountains like a valley is located 8 kilometers northwest of Konya, with a 1152 meters altitude.

Wearing is a natural need of people, and it consists of an important part of our cultural lives. It varies according to cultural and economic conditions, so our clothes have a quite wealth collection by regionalizing. Yet our local clothes which has special place among our cultural values have been losing their former value, and importance, and it have begun to fade away as time passes by.

Zibba is the most elegant and fanciest piece of Sille's local woman clothes. Shalwar is a triangular piece on which tinsels and ornamented with silk. Its upper part is almost wholly covered with pretty fancy appliques, tinsel and ornamented silk and trimming.

The aim of this study: is to introduce Zibba samples which are fanciest clothing pieces among Sille clothes; is to determine the embroidering features processed on these, and to provide sustainability of their use by pointing out their use different field. Within the study context the embroidering features of these samples ara analyzed according to embroidering technique, motive, colour, composition and so on. Additionally, this study is concluded by examining the place and importance of these clothes in Turkish culture, in the light of information obtained from literature.

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THE PLACE OF CAFTAN IN TURKISH CULTURE AND INVESTIGATION OF IT IN TERMS OF CLOTHING ARTS

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Abstract

Caftan can be defined as a long dress made of various fabrics. Caftan has been used since Hun Turks and it is among the indispensable parts of Turkish clothing culture.

It is known that caftan, which was one of the important clothes that Turks used in every period attributing cultural meanings, is made of thin, thick and precious fabrics according to people's social level. When it is done by the monarchs, caftan dress-up process is considered as an award. Dede Korkut stressed the importance of caftan in that period by saying "girls and boys wear white caftan before marriage and red one in the wedding ceremony" in his epics. Since traditional clothes are not used today, this part of our culture faces with the threat of not being transferred to future generations and extinction. The meaningful caftans, which are among the traditional clothes and used by our ancestors for centuries, should be investigated and transferred to the future generations.

In this study a literature research was done on the cultural process of caftan for the identification and collection of data. Bibliography books, catalogs, dissertations, dictionaries, encyclopedias and libraries were searched in this context. By classifying the information about caftan in Hun Turks, Gokturks, Uyghur Turks, Seljuks and Ottoman Periods, caftans of those periods were investigated in terms of clothing arts and their schematic illustrations were done.

Key Words; Caftan, Turkish Culture, Clothing Arts

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TRADITIONAL DOLL MAKING IN SEYDİLER TOWN IN KASTAMONU PROVINCE “ŞIK ŞIKLI DOLL”

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Abstract

The surviving examples of Turkish culture in the works of crafts are the accumulation of Anatolian geography. Anatolian woman has always kept her efforts for bringing up her children in the best way at the forefront in her from time to time resident or nomadic lifestyle with the social position she has been. Every nation and race has had a unique or common symbols belonging to the community or the public. These symbols have reflected social traditions and practices sometimes with religious content. These examples have been able to come up today by means of cultural traditions, customs and practices left by great civilizations in Anatolia.

The creativity of Anatolian women and her stance for building from nothing have had impact on public art. In order to make her child spend nice time and get prepared for life; she made babies for her child within her reach. She provided the best performance of transfer of life to her child by means of the babies she made. As a protagonist of an important theater, she shared important rehearsals with her child to make him prepare for life. Examples of this baby made by the Anatolian woman are worth to be examined as to their techniques, the materials and decorative aspects. Made by the people living in Seydiler town of Kastamonu province and documented within the paper, “şık şıklı doll” is a good example of the work of traditional folkloric doll making.

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An Intercultural Perspective of The Role of The Non-Verbal Communication in The Typology of Business Negotiation

Deniz Yesim Talug,

Abstract

The communication of the individual in relation to the partner or in a group is in our society very important. To ensure that there is a positive negotiation and a good communication, you should make a polite and harmonious climate. As interpersonal process, the economic negotiation is characterized by many aspects and features. First, the transaction is a well thought out and constructed process within a set of initiatives, an exchange of messages, which will be held from contacts and disputes between business partners, but also according to certain rules and practices in a legal, cultural, political and economic context. The discussions are carried out in a more or less formal setting, due to well established principles, rules and practices. Both parts have to comply with these requirements and follow them.

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An Investigation of Health Science Students' Critical Thinking Trends and Learning Styles

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Abstract

Problem Statement: Rapid advances in information and technology make it necessary for individuals to have thinking skills. Learning and thinking are concepts that support and complement each other. Learning style and critical thinking concepts have different characteristics. **Purpose:** This study aimed to investigate the critical thinking trends and learning styles of health science students. **Method:** The sampling of the study was made up of a total of 364 health science students. The data of the study were collected using personal information form, California Critical Thinking Disposition Inventory (CCTDI), and Kolb Learning Style Inventory (KLSI). **Findings:** It was determined that there was a significant difference in some of CCTDI subscales based on gender, however that there was no difference regarding department and class. The analyses indicated that 43.7 % of the students had amending learning styles, 22.3 % absorbing, 19.0 % placing, and 15.1 % dissociating. It was determined that there was a statistically significant difference between students' critical thinking trends with respect to their learning styles. Accordingly, students who had a *dissociating* learning style got the highest mean score in overall total with systematicity in analyticity and open-mindedness, and *amending* learning style the lowest mean score; the highest mean score in curiosity and self-confidence belonged to *placing*, and the lowest *amending*; and *dissociating* learning style got the highest mean score in looking for the truth, and the lowest *absorbing*. **Conclusion:** The study determined that there was a relationship between critical thinking trends and learning styles. However, individuals who could use critical thinking effectively in their lives had critical thinking skills and critical thinking trends. Therefore, gaining critical thinking skills and trends should be among the goals of contemporary education programs, and thinking skills should be at the heart of the learning process.

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An Investigation of The Predictive Role of Cognitive Learning Strategies on Metacognitive Learning Strategies

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Abstract

The purpose of the present study was to investigate predictive role of cognitive learning strategies on metacognitive learning strategies of preservice teachers. Also, in this research the predictive role of cognitive learning strategies of preservice science and chemistry teachers on metacognitive learning strategies were compared. The survey model was used in this study. The study group of the research was comprised of preservice science and chemistry teachers attending the Faculty of Education. The research was conducted in 2013-2014 academic year. The preservice science and chemistry teachers were applied the Motivated Strategies for Learning Questionnaire (MSLQ) which was developed by Pintrich, Smith, Garcia and McKeachie (1991) and adapted into Turkish by Büyüköztürk, Akgün, Özkahveci and Demirel (2004) was applied to determine students' cognitive and metacognitive learning strategies. For the evaluation of the data, statistical analysis was applied.

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An Issue of Development Strategy for The Romanian Economy

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Abstract

After an initial period of economic development in terms of a laissez-faire concept (governed by the "invisible hand" of Adam Smith according to which the economy adjusts itself by the free play of supply and demand, without any intervention from the state) values of cooperation and solidarity are rediscovered. Concerted government intervention in the complex process of institutional building is the most important. Along with the idea of liberalization, state involvement seems to be the essence of current economic thinking.

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An Overview Of A Common Chemistry Master Program

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Abstract

In this study, a new program about chemistry master and Ph.D education is introduced. These programs were organised in Bilecik Seyh Edebali University (BSEU), Turkey. BSEU is a new university. Thanks to common programs, our students can continue their educations in our university. Also, new students can join our common programs. First students started your education in spring semester in 2008-2009. Two university are attributed to master and doctoral programs. Similar to other university master programs, normal program has 4 semesters, 2 semesters for theoretical lectures and 2 semesters for the thesis preparation. Totally, 519 students registered in 17 different programs of BSEU. 58 students registered in two common chemistry program. Some statistical calculations were summarized. Finally, common programs were a popular. it was show that this is a good and classified solution for the new opened universities.

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Analysis of a Demand of Distance Education in European Higher Education

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Abstract

Distance education as one of new and perspective forms of completing the higher education, increases in popularity around the world. At the same time, development of this model of education generates new problems: organization of process of study, information security. Use of distance learning in studies allows solving a problem of accessibility of the higher education in case of parenting issues, health related problems, working hours, etc. Therefore, distance education is having major importance in increasing the learning efficiency. The Latvian model of distance education passes a formation and approbation stage in the market of educational services. However, creation of system of distance education should not be the final ending for higher education institutions as such, furthermore, without students this process will not develop. Therefore, a research objective was to find out opinion of students on expediency of distance education. More than 850 students from Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Serbia and Belarus participated in questioning. Research revealed that the traditional form of education based on communication of lecturer and student, is more demanded among students. The distance learning in the form we can define it nowadays, unfortunately, remains not in a stable demand. In order to increase demand for such a model of education, public presentations and discussions should be made, also media support is necessary.

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Analysis Of Basic Ethical Dilemmas That Arise in E-Learning

Esmira Kanalić, Montenegro.

Abstract

The main objective of this study was to present the basic ethical dilemmas that arise in e-learning. E-learning is a modern category that is increasingly gaining in importance and is experiencing an increasing expansion in the field of education. In order to understand this complex concept, it is very important to understand all its elements and see them with positive and negative sides. When we talk about ethical dilemmas in e-learning, it is necessary to mention the Internet and online communication, which further complicates the problem of ethics is reflected in the teaching process automation, control, privacy and anonymity of information that can be reached during verbal communication and the psychological distance. On the positive side of e-learning is democracy, equality and access to education for individuals with different needs, attitudes or requirements. The main intention of this paper is to highlight the importance of e-learning as a modern scientific concept, as well as to point out possible shortcomings and benefits associated with ethical issues.

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Analysis Of Determinants And Factors Motivating Students Of The Second Year Of Humanities Baccalaureate Option.

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Mohammed Zougari, Hassan II University of Casablanca, Morocco.

Soumia Tamani, Hassan II University of Casablanca, Morocco.

Abstract

In the framework of helping students to regain motivation during their college career, we took the initiative to analyze the factors and determinants of this motivation for the Students of the second year of Humanities baccalaureate option. In this study, we are interested to study the impact of motivation on university career and choice of formation. 59 students they are between 18 and 24 years. This study aims to have data on college career and choice of formation and their levels of motivation. The analysis of these results shows that taking into account the motivation during orientation and learning process influence positively the school success and performance of learners.

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Analysis of Professional Ethics in Engineering Degrees

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Ascensión Hernández-Encinas, University of Salamanca.

Araceli Queiruga-Dios, University of Salamanca.

Abstract

People build their future based on decisions taken every day. Their happiness depends on it. These decisions may be right or wrong. In other words, they can be ethical or not. Historically, apart from the philosophy, the medicine has gradually developed a medical ethics for practicing their profession. However, science has evolved and diversified leading to new disciplines lacking ethical codes or Hippocratic oaths. In the case of engineering, the professionals' decisions are no less important, as also in many cases lives are at stake, or social welfare in risk (construction, transportation, machinery, etc.). The role of engineering is closely related to its role in society. An engineer may be involved in supervising the work of a team of engineers; in negotiations; and always may have special responsibilities to ensure that work is safe, and to ensure it is not damaging the environment. Colby and Sullivan (2008) have analyzed the ethics teaching in undergraduate engineering education in the USA. They concluded that the contents and teaching of ethics is inadequate. The cases study and discussion of scenarios in professional practice is the most widespread means of teaching, and on that context the ethics receive little attention. We have analyzed the specific case of ethics in some engineering degrees. In our country, in recent years, the White Books of qualifications for bachelor's degrees of the industrial branch, possesses a mention to delivery an optional subject related to ethics and the acquisition of the competence of an ethical and moral responsibility. In the case of the School of Industrial Engineering at the University of Salamanca, this competence is not included as a subject in the definition of the degrees. Ethical responsibility is included in the same group of transversal competences as teamwork or critical reasoning. We have conducted a survey that includes 15 questions about ethics to different Engineering students to get their feedback about the importance of ethical behavior, the ethics and professional responsibility, or the necessity of the associations of engineers (after they finish their studies).

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Analysis of Scientific Contents of House Products

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Abstract

The necessity of an adequate scientific literacy among the population in general and students in particular is a fact. In addition, there is a lack of connection between the contents working in science classes and the daily-life issues of students. These circumstances make us to consider the necessity of analysing the everyday situations in which individuals can come across scientific and technological contents. In this context, this communication presents the compendium of the results of previous studies about the scientific content found in different types of products. Concretely, we focus in those that are used habitually at home (food, electric and electronic devices, textile and household cleaning products). The results collect the units of information, which are classified in different categories (physical units, composition, procedures, security instructions...). The conclusions suggest that there are many scientific contents in house products and individuals should be able to face up to the labelling information of them. Therefore basic curriculum should be adapted to these demands. Furthermore, teachers should take into account how to bring these contents into their classes.

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Analysis of Scientific Journals Within SCI-E by Countries and Continents for 2014

Predrag Dasic, Serbia.

Abstract

For 2014 year there were 3154 journals which are divided into 55 categories from 52 countries. USA was ranked first place with 1340 journals, followed by England with 953 journals. Countries of the G7 (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom and USA) had total of 2516 journals (or 79.77 %), while all other countries had 638 journals (or 20.23 %). In this paper is given analysis of scientific journals within SSCI by countries and continents for 2014 year. Largest number of journals (NoJ) have: Europe with 1527 journals (or 48.41 % from total number of journals), followed by North America with 1394 journals (or 44.20 %).

Keywords: Five-Year Impact Factor (5Y-IF); Journal Impact Factor (JIF); Journal Citation Report (JCR); Social Science Citation Index (SSCI); management.

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Analysis of Students' Interest and Performance in Power System Numerical Methods: General Function Calculation

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Abstract

Nonlinear equations are the most frequent numerical computation application occurring in scientific investigation or design activity specifically to different branches of power engineering or electrical engineering. Currently there is no problem to solve the "exact" equations with direct methods, but numerical "approximated" methods, iterative, with convergence theoretically infinite, but practically finite are used, permanently assessing the precision degree of solution determination. The objective of this study is represented by the analysis of the interest degree of students towards a specialized subject and the analysis of students' performance and concentration degree in case of laboratory work solving during the laboratory sessions. The first analysis presents the overall situation of students' presences and absences during the laboratory sessions. In the second analysis, the authors extracted the obtained marks' situation following the settlement of laboratory session. The study is extended for one academic year. Participants are students at Politehnica University Timisoara, Romania. The information is analyzed by the authors. Participants are asked to solve an algebraic or transcendent equation. Students will use the following methods: interval partitioning methods, methods based on function derivatives and methods that are based on explicit equivalent expressions of function. Computing volume is relatively high, which is why the laboratory work is spread over two laboratory sessions.

Keywords: nonlinear equations, numerical coefficients, Newton-Raphson method, method Bailey;

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Analysis Of Textbooks For Group Piano Lessons

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Abstract

Group piano lessons are the new form of piano teaching in Serbia for beginners 7 to 9 years old. There is still no textbook specialized for this piano teaching form in Serbia, so the teachers use the textbook for individual piano lessons "Little school for piano" written by Miroslava Lili Petrovic. In this study I will use comparative analysis to compare "Little school for piano" by Miroslava Lili Petrovic with the most used textbook for group piano lessons in USA "Group piano course" written by Willard A. Palmer, Morton Manus, Amanda Vick Lethco and adapted by Gayle Kowalchuk and E. L. Lancaster. Purpose of comparative analysis of these textbooks is to give feedback to piano teachers in what way are these textbooks related and what are the differences. Results of this study will provide implications for creating teaching materials that can be used in group piano lessons alongside with "Little school for piano" by M.L. Petrovic in order to improve group piano teaching until the creation of textbook specialized for this piano teaching form in Serbia.

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Analyze Student's Belief in Higher Education Based on E-Learning System Readiness

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Abstract

In higher education e-learning system implementation has become ubiquitous to enrich teaching and learning experience. Understanding student's belief based on their readiness for such technology is crucial to ensure the expected results from e-learning system execution. The aim of this study is to investigate the readiness of students for an e-learning system as emerged learning technology. We analyze, based on the Technology readiness index (TRI) dimensions- innovation, optimism, discomfort and insecurity- of Parsuraman, the most influential factor on students readiness. Classification of students beliefs based on TRI dimensions provides a meaningful explanation of their e-learning system readiness. A survey questionnaire was conducted to collect data from 400 participants. Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) and Measurement Model have deployed to analyze the data. Classification approach using two-step cluster technique has used to validate the research model. What comes out from this preliminary study is that we match four of the five TRI segments and despite their optimism the students show their reticence on e-learning system readiness.

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Analyzed Gunshot Residue on different clothes by Scanning Electron Microscope/Energy Dispersive X-ray Spectroscopy (SEM/DES)

Narong Kulnides, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok, Thailand.

Abstract

The purposes of this research were to analyze the persistence of gunshot residue on clothing after shooting. The weapon used in this work is a M16A1 and gunshot size 5.56 mm. The sample of this study consisted of immediately after 15 shots. The research instrument used for data collection was test clothing types of polo-shirt, jacket, shirt and T-shirt before and after washing. The Samples were analyzed by scanning electron microscopy/Energy Dispersive X-ray Spectroscopy (SEM/EDS). The amounts percentage of barium, lead and antimony. The research findings were as follows: The study of practical gunshot residue on clothing after shooting and test clothing before and after washing, practical gunshot residue on Jacket most stability and structure, practical gunshot residue T-shirt stability and structure least and The comparison to type of polo-shirt jacket shirt and T-shirt used in the tests before and after washing. The amounts percentage reduction of barium, lead and antimony of jacket most 81.85 percent and shirt least 19.77 percent. There is correlation between the two set of results. However, The scanning electron microscopy/Energy Dispersive X-ray Spectroscopy (SEM-EDS) may be an alternative method for the examination of the persistence of gunshot residue when designing your figures and tables etc.

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Analyzing The Quantity of Macronutrient in Ferment Solution From Organic Waste

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Abstract

This research is the multi-method research; survey research and experimental research. The objectives of research were to find the appropriate model for organic waste processing efficiency, to analysis the quantity of Macronutrient (N P K) in the form of organic waste processing that Microbial Activators PD2 is a biological catalyst. The experimental design was RCBD (Randomized Complete Block Design). The results from the study showed that 1) The appropriate model for organic waste processing efficiency is making the ferment solution of garbage and hyacinth. 2) In analyzing the quantity of nitrogen and phosphorus and potassium, the ferment solution from water hyacinth at a ratio of 2: 5: 5 has released the highest nitrogen for 0.098 %. The ferment solution garbage at a ratio of 30: 5: 5 has released the highest phosphorus for 0.3145 %. The ferment solution from water hyacinth ratio 1: 5: 5 has released the highest for 0.3139 %.

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Anti-Acetylcholinesterase Activities From The Crude Extracted of *Lepisanthes Fruticosa* (Roxb.) Leenh.

Chanyapat – Sangsuwon, Rajhabhat Suansunandha University, Thailand.

Abstract

Lepisanthes fruticosa (Roxb.) Leenh is a Sapindaceae family, that is used as medicinal plants, antipyretic, antidiarrheal. The previous study for cosmetic tests, *L. fruticosa* indicated for ceramides as glycosphingolipid compounds for anti-ageing and phenolic compounds for anti-tyrosinase. The phytochemical study and pharmacological activity of this plant are scarcely found. The researched includes the extraction of dried leaves powder of *L. fruticosa* by maceration using EtOH, EtOH: H₂O and H₂O gave C1, C2 and C3, respectively. TLC screening test using the solvent system CHCl₃: MeOH: H₂O (8: 2: 1) and sprayed with 10% H₂SO₄/ethanol on C1, C2 and C3 showed chemical constituents of terpenoids, phytosterylglucoside and glycosphingolipid. C1-C3 showed an IC₅₀ values of antioxidant by radical scavenging of DPPH (2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl) are 80.5, 120.5 and 140.5 µg/ml, respectively. Anti-acetyl cholinesterase used Ellman's method showed IC₅₀ of C1, C2 and C3 are 110.1, 137.8 and 150.9 µg/ml, respectively. The bioactivities were guided C1 was fractionated by column chromatography (CC) using silica gel No.7734, and solvent system were using ethyl acetate and methanol gave 5 fractions (F1-F5). TLC screening test of F1-F5 used the solvent system CHCl₃: MeOH: H₂O (90: 10: 1) under UV-spectrophotometer 366 nm showed scopoletin and spray reagent with 10% H₂SO₄/ethanol detected friedelin, stigmasterol, phytosterylglucoside and glycosphingolipid. F1-F5 showed an IC₅₀ of radical scavenging of DPPH were 88.5, 65.6, 55.2, 48.1 and 33.3 µg/ml, respectively and an IC₅₀ of anti-acetylcholinesterase were 125.5, 103.12, 52.2, 35.26 and 26.9 µg/ml, respectively.

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Antik Çağ'dan Postmodernizm'e Vatandaşlık Eğitiminin Tarihsel Evrimi

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Abstract

İnsanlar değişik ihtiyaç ve zorluluklardan dolayı bir arada yaşamayı tercih etmişlerdir. Bu tercih yaşama beraberinde anlaşmazlıklar, düzensizlikler meydana getirmiştir. Bunlara çözüm olarak toplumlar, Thomas Hobbes'un dediği gibi kendilerinden üstün ve korku duyacakları bir devlet-otorite altına girmeyi çare olarak görmüştür. İnsanlar böylelikle belli bir otoritenin egemenliğine kendilerini teslim edip belli bir oranda özgürlük alanlarını sınırlandırmış olsalar da toplumun geleceği adına güvenli bir sistem yani devleti kurmuş oluyordular. Belli unsurlar (İnsan, Ülke, Egemenlik) temelinde kurulan devlet mekanizması, siyasal bir örgütlenme olarak belli alanlarda yetişmiş insan gücüne ihtiyaç duymuştur. Özellikle Antik Yunan'da başlayan bu yöndeki vatandaş yetiştirme anlayışı, Modern Dönemle birlikte açılan "okullar" aracılığıyla tamamen devlet kontrolüne geçmiş oluyordu. Antik Dönem Yunan'da kurulan Site Devletlerinde yaşayan Aristo, Platon gibi ünlü düşünürler vatandaşlık ve eğitimi üzerine ortaya koydukları düşünceler belli bir süre önemsenmemiş olsa da Aydınlanma döneminde yeniden keşfedilecekti. Bu dönemden itibaren belli standart ve ilkeler çerçevesinde ele alınan ve süren vatandaş yetiştirme politika ve uygulamaları 20. yy.'ın ikinci yarısında Moderniteye tepki olarak ortaya çıkan Postmodern anlayışla tekrar tartışılmaya açılmıştır. Böylelikle bu araştırmada, vatandaşlık ve eğitiminin değişken bir yapıda olduğu irdelenmiş ve farklı dönemlerde; Antik Yunan'dan Postmodern döneme kadar geçirmiş olduğu tarihsel evrimi görüşler, teoriler ve uygulamalar açısından ele alıp değerlendirmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırma kuramsal bir çalışma niteliğindedir. Bu çerçevede vatandaşlık ve eğitiminin tarihsel bağlamda ele alındığı birçok dergi, kitap, vb. kaynaklar taranmıştır. Tarih içinde meydana gelen gelişmeler dikkate alınarak tasnif edilen ilgili literatür ilişkisel ve karşılaştırmalı olarak tartışılıp sonuç elde edilmiştir. Sonuç; "iyi vatandaş" yetiştirmek her dönemde tartışma konusu olmuş ve günümüze kadar değişik evrelerden geçen vatandaşlık eğitimi bazı dönemler gerilemeler yaşarken özellikle aydınlanma dönemiyle birlikte önemli kazanımlar elde etmiştir. Günümüzde ise tekrar yeni birtakım temalar (çevre, kadın, etnik vb.) eklenerek ele alınıp değerlendirildiği görülmüştür.

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Antonio Maglio: A Case Study. From The Sport-Therapy To A Social Integration.

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Pau Espinosa, University of Rome "Foro Italico", Italy.

Abstract

During September of 1960 Rome held the first Paralympic Games, an event that meant the change in the history of the World Sport by no less than three reasons. The first one is the International dimension that Paralympics took, moving from the place where the Stoke Mandeville Games, founded by Guttman, were celebrated from 1948 to 1959 (Tweedy, Howe 2011). The second reason is the association with the Olympic Games; the Paralympics were held in the same city and just a week after the Olympic's closure. Thirdly, it was the first time that the attention was focused, on an important Sport context, on the relationship between sport and disabilities, with a change on the social perception towards the people with disabilities, now considered adequate on practising sports not only with a therapeutic aim. In this direction, the sport open a new way in educational system for people with disability. These three motivations are connected to Antonio Maglio's figure, an Italian doctor and intellectual who was not only the coordinator of the Roman event but above all he was the father of the Sport Therapy, he worked for over thirty years at the INAIL's Center in Ostia called "Villa Marina" (Vlak, Padjen, Pivalica, 2009; Arrigoni 2006). Maglio led a new way of understanding the sport for people with disabilities where the focus was not the handicap but the person (educational concept) who could use the sport as a tool to achieve more autonomy and integrate them in an active way in the community life (Magnanini, 2008). Through an historical-pedagogical analysis of Maglio unpublished material and brochures that kept hidden at his personal library for years, we are trying to shed some light about Maglio's figure by rebuilding the bibliography, minding and highlighting his contribution to the Paralympic Sport in general but to the Sport for the people with disabilities in particular. Finally, linking the historical knowledge with the Special Education studies we will try to remark Maglio's contribution to the integration of people with disabilities into the Italian society.

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Anxiety and Temperament of Psychology Students and Students of Technical Specialties With Different Achievement Motivation

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Oksana Saakyan, Southern Federal University, Russian Federation.

Pavel Ermakov, Southern Federal University, Russian Federation.

Abstract

This study investigated some differences of psychology students and students of technical specialties: trait- and state-anxiety, temperament, and achievement motivation. This study conducted on a sample of 120 students (60 students of the Faculty of Psychology and 60 students of the Faculty of physics, Institute of Mathematics and Computer Science, Russia). We used the «Achievement motivation» test (A. Megrabyan), the Compact Russian Structure of Temperament Questionnaire (STQ-77) and «The State-Trait Anxiety Inventory» (C.D. Spielberger). We found that, the specific features of temperament, which were associated with higher achievement motivation were the plasticity (in psychology students) and motor and intellectual ergonicity (in students of technical specialties).

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Application of Geospatial and Geographic Structure of The City to Create a Map Point Risk Crime Areas: A Case Study areas, Dusit District, Bangkok

Kunyaphat Thanakunwutthirot, Suan Sunandha Rajaphat University, Bangkok, Thailand.

Abstract

Crimes are social phenomenon conducted by a human happening in all countries around the world. Such actions are forbidden by laws and culprits shall be penalized. Dusit District is located inside of Bangkok province, comprising 42 communities in total. The research "Application of geospatial and geographic structure of the city to create a map point risk crime areas: a case study areas, Dusit" aims as follows; 1) To search for the free traffic network in Dusit District and 2) To find the form of relationship between the free traffic network and the crime risk areas regarding crimes against people and properties in Dusit District. The research methodology emphasizes on making a map specifying the crime risk areas in Dusit District based on analysis of relationship between traffic theory and morphological theory. The research uses geographic and geographic information tools to represent the crime risk areas. The map of crime risk areas will remind people in communities of the crime risk areas in Dusit District, making them take caution on the previously-existing crime risk areas and the new ones emerging in Dusit District.

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Approaching Technical Documentation

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Delia Tanase, University Politehnica Timisoara, Romania.

Abstract

The present article highlights important aspects that need to be considered in the design of the engineering students' training oriented to develop technical documentation writing skills viewed as critical career-boosting skills that influence and condition employees' promotion and graduates' hiring chances. Either the offspring of engineering professionals (engineers, technical experts, technical trainers, etc.) or the joint effort of engineering professionals and technical communicators (Mike Markel, 2010:4), technical documentation is an umbrella term covering different types of technical documents (e.g. technical reports, manufacturing standards, installation guides, quick references cards, troubleshooting guides, release notes, etc.) which, irrespective of usage or function, observe general characteristics and share essential features whose effective recognition and knowledgeability facilitate students' upward career trajectory.

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Appropriate Media Coverage of Disaster Preparedness for Undergraduate Students

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate appropriate media coverage for disaster preparedness and evaluate fundamental understanding of earthquake survival skills of undergraduate students. The study was conducted by using qualitative research by developed online questionnaire based on Google form. 116 students from 7 universities in Thailand were evaluated online questionnaire during October 2015. The results revealed that, majority of sampling group were female (66.4%) and only 10.3% of the sampling group faced earthquake situation. Among this, 36.6% were indecisive about what they should do in case earthquake happened immediately. Fortunately, 80.2% of students received news and information of earthquake survival skills. Different kinds of media coverage perception were also assessed. Students received information of disaster in the highest level from television (67.2%) followed by Facebook (42.2%), website (24.1%), magazine (24.1%), classroom (22.4%) and YouTube (19.8%), respectively. The highest level of appropriate media coverage for sharing news and knowledge of disaster preparedness are television (75.9%), Facebook (61.7%), classroom (59.5%), magazine (52.6%), and YouTube (48.3%). Additionally, digital media such as E-book and infographic should be produced and combined with TV, website, especially social network in order to raise awareness of natural disaster preparedness for future generation.

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Art and Critical Thinking in Adults: The Case Of Philologists in College “Saint-Paul” Piraeus

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Abstract

The present study investigated the achievement of critical reflection through art in adult education. Specifically, it investigated whether paintings and literary works and the ways of their processing contribute to the cultivation of critical reflection in adults. Critical thinking is the process by which an adult makes the reassessment of views, stereotypes and assumptions. This research was based on the design and implementation of the teaching method of Kokkos “Transformative learning through aesthetic experience” on the achievement of critical reflection in adults through art during literature courses. The targets of this study were to investigate if the adults’ contact with art leads to critical reflection. The research questions explored if art makes an adult re – examine his stereotypical perceptions and what are the obstacles the participants have to face when they try to incorporate this method during their teaching process. Qualitative research was used for accessing this matter, because we investigated the achievement of critical thinking through art in a specific group of adults, namely eight people who attended the didactic method. As data collection tools focus group interviews, during the six stages of the didactic method, and questionnaires were used. The major findings of this research were that there is a potential to achieve critical reflection through art. The achievement of critical thinking through art is caused by the fact that paintings with their symbolisms motivate emotion, present reality alternatively and, through the experiences and empathy which they achieve, help the adults to review their assumptions. The cooperation of the adults – students is crucial too, as they exchange views through dialogue about topics arising from the study of different paintings and proceed with the formation of their papers. This whole process depends on the adult’s will to change, but also on the knowledge and experiences with which he approximates the works of art. It is therefore obvious that the use of art in adult education contributes to reconsider assumptions and stereotypes and it is wishful to be used by adult educators. As far as the obstacles the participants have to face when they try to incorporate this method during their teaching process are concerned, the results of the study show that the most important problems that the participants have to overcome are caused by the restrictive and exigent analytic program, by the lack of the necessary knowledge and by the disapproving behavior both of their students and their colleagues towards new methods and new didactical practices.

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Aspects on Heart Rate Monitoring in Rhythmic Gymnastics Exercises

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Abstract

In Rhythmic Gymnastics, the Code of Points for juniors includes a great number of diverse and difficult body elements, with both quantitative and qualitative requirements. The purpose of this paper is to monitor heart rate during Rhythmic Gymnastics exercises and to observe the modifications occurred. This physiological parameter was measured using the "Garmin 910 XT" device, which indicated the values of heart rate during Rhythmic Gymnastics exercises. The series comprised in this study included a second-category team, consisting of 4 female gymnasts who participated to the hoop and ball finals. After data interpreting, the vales of HR in hoop exercises ranged between 166 b/min. and 179 b/min., $X \pm S = 171.5 \pm 21.38$. For the same exercises, maximum HR values ranged between 183 b/min. and 192 b/min., $X \pm S=187.25 \pm 22.34$. During ball exercises, HR varied between 155 b/min. and 176 b/min., $X \pm S =164.5 \pm 20.94$. Maximum HR values for ball exercises ranged between 179 b/min. and 192 b/min., $X \pm S = 186.5 \pm 22.3$. As a general conclusion, we highlight that hoop exercises are more dynamic, that they involve numerous artistic jumps and launching compared to ball exercises, which include mainly elements of balance, flexibility, and pirouettes. These aspects were actually highlighted by HR values throughout the monitoring of hoop and ball exercises.

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Assessing Historical Thinking in Compulsory Education: Challenges And Proposals

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Pedro Miralles Martínez, University of Murcia, Spain.

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to do a reflection on the assessment of historical thinking in compulsory education. First, the article reflects on the type of knowledge that is being evaluated (memory or understanding). Assessment is one of the elements of education that has most impact on students. According to current thinking, assessment should meet the teaching aims set out by the teacher, it should be another means of monitoring and improving students' learning, of correcting mistakes made during the process and of taking relevant decisions. Research into the assessment of historical contents shows that in many countries memorising conceptual knowledge remains what is most valued. Secondly analyzes the cognitive model of learning history proposed by international studies. The application of educational competences to assessment processes needs to be adjusted to the epistemological, pedagogical and cognitive fundamentals of each subject. In the last 20 years many works have addressed this issue, and there has been a lot of emphasis on the construction of historical thinking and what it means to learn skills in interpreting the past beyond mere conceptual or memoristic knowledge. Finally, the article make some proposals for evaluation. First with the use of methods of inquiry, problem-based learning and teaching strategies similar. And finally the use of tools to assess skills more complex of historical thinking. Historical thinking requires a variety of assessment tools that are able to capture the different capacities of the students in their interpretation of the past and their history skills.

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Assessing Pre-Service Teachers' Attitude Towards Learning Through Online Moodle

Araya Lee, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

This research aimed to assess pre-service teachers' attitude towards learning through online Moodle. The samples in the study were 60 second year – fourth year science major students enrolled in the first semester of 2015 academic year at Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University in Bangkok, Thailand. The students used Moodle materials: out of class online Moodle activities and assessment. At the end of the semester, the students were given a questionnaire which included Likert-scale items about the attitude towards learning through online Moodle and open-ended questions concerning what they liked or disliked and what should be improved about this kind of learning. The results of the research will be discussed in the presentation.

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Assessing The Gifted Students' Understanding Related To Plasma State Using New Plasma Experimental System and Two Tier Diagnostic Test

Suat Pat, Eskisehir Osmangazi University, Turkey.

Abstract

Experiments, simulations and other kinds of demonstrations are very important in science classes for students to achieve the educational objectives about abstract concepts. Contrary to other concepts in "Properties of Matter" unit in physics curricula it is very hard for teachers to demonstrate experiments related to "plasma state" concept in regular classroom settings. To get over this kind of limitations an experiment system related to plasma state was designed. The experiment was found to be effective on high school students and candidate teachers. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of new experimental system design related to plasma state on the gifted students' comprehension levels on the subject of plasma state. To test the research hypothesis one group pretest-posttest research model was carried out with 18 eighth-grade (4 girls and 14 boys) gifted students in mathematics and science, attending to a university-based afterschool program for gifted students. A two-tier achievement test (Plasma Achievement Test-PAT) consisting of 10 items was developed by the researchers and used as pretest and posttest. First tier of the test consists of multiple-choice items and the second tier is consists of open-ended items. Students are asked to find the correct answer in the first tier and write the reasons for their answers in the second tier. Two science educators scored the test independently by using a rubric. Pre-test and post-test score averages of first and second tier scores were compared for statistical analyzes. Also the students' justifications for the second tier of the test was used to make content analyzes. From pretest to posttest an increase was found for multiple-choice tier scores ($t_{17} = -3,658$; $p < .01$). For open-ended tier scores an increase was found but the difference wasn't statistically significant. From the findings it can be concluded that the experiment system was effective on the comprehension levels of gifted middle school students about plasma state. The insignificant increase in multiple-choice tier scores indicates misconceptions about plasma state in the study group. Detailed qualitative and statistical findings will be shared with the participants of the conference.

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Assessment of Heavy Metal Contamination in Surface Water, Samut Songkhram Province, Thailand.

Sivapan Choo-In, SuanSunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok, Thailand

Abstract

The concentration of five heavy metal (Fe, Pb, Cd, Cu and Zn) were determine. The increasing trend of metals were observed in Muang district and summer as $Pb > Cd > Zn > Fe > Cu$, in rains as $Pb > Cu > Cd > Zn > Fe$. Amphawa district in summer $Zn > Pb > Fe > Cd > Cu$, in rains as $Pb > Zn > Cd > Fe > Cu$ and Bangkhontee district in summer as $Cd > Pb > Zn > Fe < Cu$ and rains as $Pb > Fe > Zn > Cu > Cd$. The concentration of heavy metal, all kinds of contamination in surface water in Samut Songkram in the summer and rainy are difference significant (sig = 0.0000) at 0.99 level by t – test. The source of heavy metal contamination in the surface water of the samut songkram province come from being use in agriculture (pomelos, coconuts and lynchee) and upstream mining, so heavy metal have been discharged to the Mea Klong river and flows though the samut songkhram province.

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Assessment of Oral Presentations By Students in German As A Foreign Language

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Abstract

Students are usually afraid of making oral presentations in a foreign language, mainly when they are beginners, as it is the case in this work. The main idea was to study how language skills are evolving and if students were able to recognize that progress. Our work presents the methodology we have followed in order to integrate the students' assessment in the evaluation of their oral presentations in German as a Foreign Language at the Universitat Politècnica de València. The testing process has been carried out in two ways: peer and self-assessment. We have collected data according to the various presentations. The paper describes the quantitative results of peer evaluation throughout the term and the qualitative feedback they provide. Data analysis actually shows that students perceive both their individual progress and that of their classmates.

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Assessment of Rural Energy Consumption and GHG Emissions for Supporting Community Energy Plan: A Study on Huaisai Village of Kanchanaburi Province

Sansanee Sansiribhan, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

The community energy plan development is one of the projects promoted by Thai government with the purpose to self-reliance on the energy, the use of alternative energy and energy conservation of a rural community. The energy potential is also one of the main factors made to the success of community energy plan, however, the energy potential of each local community area is different. Therefore, the objective of this research were to study the status of energy consumption and energy potential (raw material) of a rural community. In addition, the appropriate energy technology to suit in local and their potential of energy savings were also investigated. The study of household energy consumption based finding on the collecting information in the Huaisai village, Nong Pla Lai subdistrict, Kanchanaburi province. The results showed that Huaisai village consumed a total energy of 179.77 toe (ton of oil equivalent) in 2010. The community potential of energy savings is estimated at 27.02 toe per year, or equivalent to 11.96% of the total energy consumption. Moreover, this study could be able to achieve the significant reduction in GHG emissions approximately 9.18 tons per year. The community energy plan development is one of the projects promoted by Thai government with the purpose to self-reliance on the energy, the use of alternative energy and energy conservation of a rural community. The energy potential is also one of the main factors made to the success of community energy plan, however, the energy potential of each local community area is different. Therefore, the objective of this research were to study the status of energy consumption and energy potential (raw material) of a rural community. In addition, the appropriate energy technology to suit in local and their potential of energy savings were also investigated. The study of household energy consumption based finding on the collecting information in the Huaisai village, Nong Pla Lai subdistrict, Kanchanaburi province. The results showed that Huaisai village consumed a total energy of 179.77 toe (ton of oil equivalent) in 2010. The community potential of energy savings is estimated at 27.02 toe per year, or equivalent to 11.96% of the total energy consumption. Moreover, this study could be able to achieve the significant reduction in GHG emissions approximately 9.18 tons per year.

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Assessment Of University Students About The Meaning Of Life

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Abstract

The studies about the meaning of life are made with different perspectives in different fields, philosophy, psychology and sociology. Also, these studies are not historically very old. Philosophers think about the views about the meaning of life. Psychologists focus on the psychological perception of life of individual. When we examine the recent studies about the meaning of life, we can see that this subject is debated from Anglo-American and analytical philosophers. General discussions about the meaning of life are divided into two:

1) According to first group, the meaning of life depends on the occult resource and is related with the spiritual area. 2) According to second group, the meaning of life is relative, change with the aims of individuals.

In the first group it is questioned the meaning of life generally, in the second group is questioned the meaning of life individually. The discussion about the first meaning is more complex and uncertain but about the second is more concrete and understandable. Meaning uploaded to life can be positive as revealing the biological excellence, realizing the ideals, investigating the knowledge and wisdom, doing the right and good thing, creating a spiritual enlightenment or can be negative as thinking about the life as don't have any meaning and is the source of suffer and evil. In this presentation it is aimed to determine this theoretical perspective and the research findings about the assessment about the meaning of life of university students especially Gazi University students in Turkey.

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Autonomy Of A Foreign Language Learner

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Abstract

One of the urgent contemporary educational problems, in which solving is especially important for foreign language teaching and learning is – “students autonomy”; because according to the activity-oriented paradigm, only active, responsible and autonomous learners are the subjects of learning activities for mastering foreign language communication. The aim of this article is to discuss the notion of learners’ autonomy in foreign language communication acquisition and prove that it is the result of the formation of learning cognitive competence in secondary school students. The competence related and communicative approaches to foreign language education are the basics of methodological framework of the article. They help to represent characteristics of learner autonomy, specific traits of foreign language communication acquisition, single out universal and subject-related (speech) actions and interactions as significant components of learning cognitive competence and to present the process of its acquisition. The materials of this article may be of use to those who are working in the research of foreign language learners’ autonomy and to the instructors teaching foreign languages in different educational establishments.

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Axiological Approach to the Understanding of Humanism in Education

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Abstract

The article investigates the nature and significance of the axiological approach to the understanding of humanism in education. There is a need for realization of the fact that the current social and political situation requires clarification of approaches to the definition of the main directions of educational space - the humanistic and axiological. As a result of the above, the purpose of this article is to ground the relationship of axiology and humanism and to determine their places in education. In the matter of understanding of modern education humanism is very important and necessary to address to the problem of axiology. Scientists, investigating this issue, argue that the present system of education can contribute to the formation of the essential powers of a person, in the development of his socially valuable philosophical and moral qualities, but only if the humanistic philosophy of education will be directed to the benefit of a person, to the creation of environmental and moral harmony in the world. This article notes that the global crisis requires a review of progress in education, which is followed by mankind; they make the problem of education humanization relevant. One of the major challenges of modern movement in a new direction is the understanding of the education humanization value (axiological approach) in general and the humanistic education of the younger generation in particular. This article leads to the conclusion that the humanistic orientation to the axiological principles creates a solid foundation of the education system of mankind. Education as a component of culture in this regard is of particular importance in the development of a civilized society, and acts as the major means of humanistic essence of a person as the supreme value.

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Axiological Role Of English Adjectives

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Yekaterina Aleksandrovna Lomakina, Nosov Magnitogorsk State Technical University, Russian Federation.

Natalia Nikolaevna Kostina, Nosov Magnitogorsk State Technical University, Russian Federation.

Abstract

As teaching of vocabulary is an important task in language acquisition thus the article covers major issues pertaining to English adjectives. English adjectives is a group of estimative vocabulary, belong to the category of qualitative words and play a special role in the consolidation and evaluation of knowledge, forming in the linguistic consciousness an attributive "portrait" of the real world which further helps to create and evaluate the images of the objects surrounding a human being. English adjectives deserve special attention in the process of language teaching. The article aims to show interrelation of axiological, practical and theoretical approaches in language teaching and forming set of human values. Complex methodology is used: theoretical methods (systems analysis, comparative analysis); semantic analysis, empirical methods of the research are summarizing the results of pedagogical and scientific experience. The article is based on the methodological assumption that foreign language acquisition is treated as a means of forming axiological background of students. Usage-based theories of language learning suggest that adjectives must be studied as a part of vocabulary. Teaching vocabulary though its semantic and etymologic analysis is a part of cultural approach in foreign language teaching methodology. The authors conclude that the English adjective is a kind of "quality layer of reality" that can become "the fourth spatial dimension" of the world. The adjective has linguistic realization, pragmatic value and participates in the formation of the axiological world view which is a set of evaluative, qualitative and valuable culture worldview ideological characteristics that are displayed in a special interaction of different means of linguistic verbalization.

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BABALARIN ÇALIŞMA VE ÇOCUKLARIYLA BİRLİKTE ZAMAN GEÇİRME SÜRELERİNİN BEŞ-ALTI YAŞ ÇOCUKLARININ SALDIRGANLIK DÜZEYLERİNE YORDAYICI ETKİSİ

Hande Güngör, Hülya Gülay Ogelman, Hatice Erten Sarıkaya, Özlem Körükçü, Turkey.

Abstract

Araştırmanın amacı, babalarının çalışma ve çocuklarıyla zaman geçirme değişkenlerinin 5-6 yaş grubu çocukların saldırganlık üzerindeki etkisinin incelenmesidir. Araştırmanın örneklemini 2014-2015 eğitim-öğretim yılında Denizli ili Tavas, Kale, Pamukkale ve Merkezefendi ilçelerinde okul öncesi eğitimi alan 90 (44 kız, 46 erkek) çocuk ve 90 baba oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada veri toplama araçları olarak "Baba Çalışma Koşulları ve Çocukla Zaman Geçirme Formu ve Ladd Profilet Çocuk Davranış Ölçeği'nin Saldırganlık alt boyutu" kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde; basit doğrusal regresyon analizi kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın sonuçlarına göre babaların günlük, haftalık çalışma süreleri, bir haftada çalıştıkları gün sayısı ve çocuklarıyla hafta sonu geçirdikleri sürenin, 5-6 yaş çocuklarının saldırganlık düzeyini istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı şekilde yordadığı belirlenmiştir. Bu değişkenler içerisinde saldırganlık düzeyini en çok yordayan değişken, babaların günlük çalışma süreleri olarak belirlenmiştir. Sonuçlara göre babaların uzun çalışma saatleri, bir hafta içerisinde tatil yaptıkları gün sayısının azalması ve özellikle hafta sonu çocuklarıyla zaman geçirememeleri durumlarının küçük çocukların saldırganlık düzeylerini olumsuz yönde etkileyebildikleri görülmektedir. Babaların hafta içi çocuklarıyla geçirdikleri sürenin, saldırganlığı anlamlı biçimde yordamadığı ortaya konulmuştur.

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Behaviors And Working Strategies Judged Useful For Improving The Quality Of Higher Education: Results Of Chemistry Students' Judgments At The Faculty Of Science Ben M'sik-Casablanca.

Islam Osma, Mohamed Radid, Hassan II Casablanca University, Morocco.

Abstract

In this study we are mainly interested at the level of students' satisfaction about their courses quality, well as the different strategies judged useful by students to improve higher education. 302 chemistry students of different levels from the first year to the Master participated in this survey; they are between 18 and 28 years. The analysis of the results shows that student's dissatisfaction is patent and the teachers are not interested enough to motivate their students. For this, students can engage in personal actions to improve their general culture, to expand their field of knowledge and improve their chances of employment.

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Behavioural Indicators For Innovators In Organizations. A Search Protocol For A Systematic Literature Review

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Abstract

Introducing greater innovation into the culture and capabilities of organizations worldwide, a requirement of today's society, is an issue currently in need of scholarly attention. The present investigation was undertaken within the context of FINCODA, a European Project involved in the development of new reliable tools for innovation competencies assessment. A search protocol for scientific research on behavioural indicators published from 2000 onwards and indexed in Scopus, Web of Science and Google Scholar was devised. The specific keywords used involved the following fields: 1. Workplace; 2. Innovative behaviour, innovative work behaviour and individual innovation; 3. Indicators: markers, patterns, descriptors, components, characteristics, factors, observations, parameters, determinants. The keywords applied revealed a total number of 1350 references. After filtering the data by title and abstract with inclusive and exclusive criteria, 100 documents were selected. A further qualitative analysis narrowed the search. This search will allow us to attempt a systematic review of the literature to be able to define the behavioural indicators of innovative people at work. Moreover, it will help to analyse the relation of the descriptors found with the innovative indicators of a barometer created within a previous European Project, INCODE. The paper highlights the most enlightening scholarly contributions that will be used in the design of assessment tools to identify future innovators.

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Belief And Perception Towards Diabetes Mellitus Among Diabetes Mellitus Patients In Rural Thailand: A Qualitative Study

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Abstract

Diabetes Mellitus (DM) patients have their own beliefs and perceptions about the illness. This study aimed to describe the beliefs and the perception of DM among DM patients. Methods: Observations and in-depth interviews were conducted in the sub-district of Bangkonthee in Samut Sangkram province. Fourteen DM patients were purposely selected for in-depth interviews. A content analysis was performed. Results: The majority of the participants were female, aged 50-70 years old. Most participants were diagnosed with DM more than one year (1-20 years) prior to interviewing. All participants did not have risk perception of DM. Most patients were encouraged by providers to participate in a DM screening program, where they were first diagnosed. All participants reported having been compliant with their DM medications. However, most participants had also been taking herbal medicines in addition to their prescribed medications. The majority believed that food intake caused DM, especially over-eating rice. Many of the participants reported elevated blood glucose levels in the last two months due to increased fruit consumption. All participants were satisfied with health service provisions at the health center. By our observations, the health center offers services every day. The patients reported that they appreciate and trust their health providers. Conclusion: Some DM patients were not aware that they were in a risk group. Understanding the beliefs and the perceptions of DM among these patients may help identify effective approaches to proper health education for DM care and treatment.

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Best Practices With Scratch In Secondary Education

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Abstract

The article presents the impact that the use of Scratch has on a group of students of first course of Secondary Compulsory Education in the development of the didactic unit. For this purpose a training workshop with a group of 25 students has been implemented which aims to describe and interpret best practices with the use of Scratch. The methodology of the study is qualitative using the study of case beside the ethnographic contribution. The instruments designed for this purpose have been the interview, the field notes, the diary of the researcher and the rubric adapted and created by Eduteka. The study findings show that the practices with Scratch favour the learning of students in the didactic unit, increase the motivation and attitude of the group. However, several difficulties associated with the use of scratch especially the limited preparation for this strategy students. It was a low percentage of the published projects.

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BEST – Teaching bioethics in high school

Joana Araújo, Carlos Costa Gomes, António Jácomo, Catholic University of Portugal.

Abstract

Problem: As teachers of Bioethics at Catholic University of Portugal, we have noticed the difficulty to deliberate on ethical issues evidenced by 1st year students. We have also been involved in the training of teachers of secondary school level and this provided us data on the difficulty of these teachers to integrate and discuss ethical issues in the classroom. **Purpose:** The Institute of Bioethics has implemented the project BEST with the aim to promote the teaching of bioethics at secondary schools. **Methods:** The project had two main tasks: 1. adapting and testing on students and teachers the learning tools previously developed by the Northwest Association for Biomedical Research; 2. applying the project in the classroom, starting with lectures on bioethics for students and teachers, and then using the previously developed tools. **Results:** Two surveys, based on previously validated ones, were used to assess the project. The surveys were answered at the second Best Meeting that concluded the project implementation, where 179 students and 16 teachers were present. **Conclusion:** Based on this project we can assume that: a) students can develop reflective skills with this kind of approach (proved with the works presented by the students at two national meetings of BEST); b) the project is well adapted to the syllabuses of secondary school and to the age of secondary students (more able to discuss ethical issues than younger ones); c) to ensure the impact of our project, we believe Teaching of Values should start earlier at school.

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Between Prescribed And Reality: What Engineering Of Adult Training Facilities For Professional Non-Profit Organizations

Mustapha Bassiri, Abderrahim Khyati, Mohamed Radid, Hassan II University of Casablanca, Morocco.

Abstract

Our research draws the contours of an engineering training devices suited to practicing professionals in the associations. It is based on a development process operator training engineering resources led experiential analysis models. This engineering is composed of a modeling and a specific construction. It allows to model, contextualize and build educational training devices. The concepts and solutions presented in this study allow to meet the challenges posed by recent developments in the field of training, both in terms of pedagogical approaches, as used media.

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Bilingualism and Bilingual Education Model Suggestion for Turkey

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Abstract

The aim of the research is to discuss what the bilingual education is and to suggest a model for performing this education in Turkey. No country in the world consists of one nation, is dominated by one culture and in no country only one language is spoken. Particularly, the importance of the language is great in a culture, as being the heart of the communication and understanding tool. Today, educating children whose mother tongue and official language are different is the basis of some problems. It is observed that in case of education is performed just with official language, the children whose mother tongue is different than official language are strained as educational and they face serious social problems in the first years of the school. Bilingual education means to perform educational activities in two (or more) different languages. The advance of the mother tongue of the child helps also to improve the abilities of the child for the second language, not only his mother tongue. There are many nations whose mother tongues are different in Turkey. Therefore, having a bilingual education is very important in terms of educational, social and communal integration. However it is hard to suggest a bilingual education model in Turkey owing to various reasons foremost laws. By considering conditions in Turkey, that can be said; the optimal model is "Transition Model" if mentioned problems are overcome. In transition model, it is aimed that after the children complete the early stages of their education process, they complete the remainder of their education with the official language.

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Bir Vatandaşlık Eğitim Programı Olarak Ruhnâme (Ruhnama As A Citizenship Education Programme)

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Abstract

Sovyetler Birliği'nin dağılmasıyla birlikte 1991 yılında bağımsız bir devlet haline gelen Türkmenistan'da Saparmurat Niyazov, bağımsız olan bu devletin ilk başkanı seçilmiştir. "Türkmenbaşı" olarak da anılan Saparmurat, yıllarca farklı kimlikler altında yönetilen Türkmenlerin milli bir kimlik kazanması gerektiğini belirtmiş ve bu kimliği kazandırabilecek nitelikte olduğuna inandığı "Ruhname"yi yazmıştır. Türkmen'in başucu kitabı olarak adlandırılan Ruhname'de bir nevi vatandaşlık eğitimi ele alınmakta; vatandaşlık bilinci geçmişten yola çıkılarak inşa edilmektedir; öyle ki Ruhname, aslında bir vatandaşlık eğitim programı olarak okullarda ders kitabı olarak kullanılmakta ve merkezi sınav içeriğinde de yer almaktadır. Zira Türkmenbaşı'na göre "*Ruhname bir gemidir. Bu gemi, Türkmen tarihinin uçsuz bucaksız denizinde, geçmişin haberini geleceğe iletmekle görevlidir.*" Hz. Nuh'a kadar dayandırılan Türkmen tarihinden yola çıkılarak dinî, siyasi ve ahlaki konular ele alınmakta böylelikle vatandaş, vatandaşlık görevleri ve kısmen devletin vatandaşa olan görevlerine değinildiği görülmektedir. Bu çalışmada doküman analizi kullanılmış ve bu analiz çerçevesinde ise betimsel analize ve içerik analizine de yer verilmiştir. Bu çalışmada, Ruhname'de Türkmen'in kim olduğu ve hangi özelliklere sahip olduğu; Türkmen vatandaşının devletine, milletine karşı görevlerinin neler olduğu; Türkmenistan Devleti'nin vatandaşına karşı görevlerinin neler olduğunu ortaya koymak amaçlanmıştır. Bulgular üç başlık altında incelenecektir: "Türkmen kimdir ve özellikleri nelerdir?", "Türkmen vatandaşlarının milletine ve devletine karşı görevleri nelerdir?", "Devletin vatandaşına karşı görevleri nelerdir?".

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Blended Learning in Enhancement Certificate Courses for Content Teachers

Irina Zabrodina, Anastasiya Persidskaya, Tomsk Polytechnic University, Russian Federation.

Abstract

The paper addresses the issue of blended learning in Enhancement Certificate Courses for Content Teachers in the field of professional training in English of technical university students. The main goals of two career enhancement programmes are stated: 1. The main goal of career enhancement programme English for PR Service Staff is to provide the journalists with the skills to carry out professional communication both in written or oral forms. That implies knowledge of interviewing strategies, structure of news articles in English as well as a good command of newspaper language specifics and style. 2. The main goal of Enhancement Certificate Course Teaching of Professional Training Modules in English is to develop pedagogical competence in teaching vocational subjects in English, including the use of e-learning technologies. The contents of the program modular units are explained. The results of student's survey about their training satisfaction are reported. Tasks to further program improve are scheduled.

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Blind User Experience Audit: Revealing Underlying Invisible Design Factors in Product

Verly Veto Vermol, Rusmadiyah Anwar, Oskar Hasdinor Hassan, Shahrman Zainal Abidin, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Abstract

Experiences unfold the totality cognitions given by perception shaped by many factors; all that is perceived, understood and remembered. User experienced audit captures what users critically do, think and use as they complete a task or set out to achieve a goal. Before the design teams can improve the ways of how designed object really works, researchers observe User Experience (UX) triggered from the mediating object; which for this experiment two types of coffee pot have been put to the test. 15 respondents with a B1 class of blindness have been selected for this experiment and each one of them draws interesting patterns of behaviour. Within contextual enquiry, researcher able to dialogue and frame feedback to summarized the experience. The significance of this research underlines the application concept built through relationship model between researchers and the blind user. The researcher learns by watching, respectful asking questions and seeking to understand why things are done in a certain way? In return, the respondent in this case who is blind teaches by doing and talking about tasks as they play out. The transfer of knowledge about work structure happens more reliable when people discuss how they work while they do the work. As a result, research data are more reliable. (Bruce Hanington & Bella Martin, 2012). The results of the experiment widen the horizon of UX for design by enabling researcher on this field to look into gaps and articulate product performance according to the blind user perspective. Despite from the consistent design pattern findings, the researcher develops a general descriptive model from the experiment phase to help the researcher to structure contextual theory.

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Brand Design of Bang Nok Kwaek Sub-District Municipality Community Product, Bang Khonthi District, Samut Songkhram Province

Kathaleeya Chanda, Kathaleeya Chanda, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

The research of Product Brand Design of Bang Nok Kwaek Sub-District Municipality Community Product, Bang Khonthi District, Samut Songkhram Province purposed to: 1) study and design the brand for community products of Bang Nok Kwaek Sub-District Municipality, Bang Khonthi District, Samut Songkhram Province and; 2) to study in satisfaction in the brand for community products of Bang Nok Kwaek Sub-District Municipality, Bang Khonthi District, Samut Songkhram Province. The evaluation of satisfaction in community product brand divided into 5 aspects which were simplicity, memorability, timeless, versatility, permanence and appropriateness. The samples employed in this research were 20 community product producers in Bang Nok Kwaek Sub-District Municipality, Bang Khonthi District, Samut Songkhram Province by using probability sampling derived from simple random sampling. The research conduction separated into 4 stages: stage 1- study in elementary information which is used in development and design of community product; stage 2 – design the brand draft; stage 3 – evaluate the quality by expert and; stage 4 – evaluate satisfaction of producers in the brand for community products of Bang Nok Kwaek Sub-District Municipality, Bang Khonthi District, Samut Songkhram Province using satisfaction evaluation form for producers of community product, the brand for community products of Bang Nok Kwaek Sub-District Municipality, Bang Khonthi District, Samut Songkhram Province in developed brand. The statistics used in this research were percentage, mean and standard deviation. The research results indicated that the results of satisfaction evaluation of community products producers in Bang Khonthi District, Samut Songkhram Province in developed brand in 3 aspects were: 1) content – the satisfaction was in very high level (= 4.60); 2) illustration - the satisfaction was in very high level (= 4.34); 3) design - the satisfaction was in very high level (= 4.28) and; 4) quality - the satisfaction was in very high level (= 4.12). It could be expressed that developed publication yielded overall satisfaction in high level and could actually be applied for the benefits to local product.

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BUSINESS PROCESSES MAPPING IN A BRAZILIAN HIGHER EDUCATION FEDERAL INSTITUTION: THE CASE OF THE OFFICE OF INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF UFRRJ

Rejane Silva Santos Santiago, Saulo Barbará Oliveira, BRAZIL.

Abstract

Various initiatives of process mapping come up daily in Brazilian higher education federal institutions (IFES), but only a few are shared, mainly due to the lack of documentation focused in the recording of lessons learned. Process management has proved to be very important for the completion of this activity in organizations, whether of public or private nature. The objective of this article is to seek an answer for the following problem: how can the process management be used to document the business activities of a strategic unit in an IFES, with the purpose of sharing its experience with others institutions? Therefore, a descriptive and qualitative research was performed, focusing on the case study of the Office of Institutional Development (CODIN) of the Rural Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRRJ). At first, a diagnosis of the processes initiatives from CODIN was performed, and the conclusion was the inexistence of an appropriate documentation. The following step was searching the literature and federal government guidelines for a suitable methodology regarding the mapping and documentation of processes. The application of the chosen methodology enabled the achievement of the following outcomes: registering of the processes in the beginning ("as is" step), identification of its issues and implementation of significant improvements ("to be" step); creation of relationship maps for macro processes with other internal and external areas of UFRRJ. This work enabled the development of a model capable of serving as guide for the processes documentation and the transmission of knowledge within UFRRJ, as well as similar initiatives in other educational institutions.

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BY WHOM; WHO IS WHO? (ACCORDING TO THE PERSPECTIVES OF TEACHERS)

Banu Yaman, Trakya University, Turkey.

Abstract

The living phenomenon in cultural differences, which is the basis of the concept of “other”, presents itself along with the fact of internal or external migration. The perspective of the society regarding those who have immigrated to another country and settled, educational and social regulations, political practices are the factors affecting cultural differences to be perceived as other. In line with these explanations, the opinions of Turkish and foreign teachers, who worked in Amsterdam of Netherlands, have been asked regarding multiculturalism and multicultural education. The opinions of the teachers regarding multicultural education and how they perceive a multicultural society have been discussed in two dimensions. They have been asked as 1- in life, who is, who are, 2- in educational environments, who is and who are; and the answers have been analyzed.

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Calculation Of The Sustained Short Circuit Currents Taking Into Account The Representation Of Synchronous Generators Depending On The Fault Location

Ilona Bucatariu, Felicia Baloi, Cristian Bere, Politehnica University of Timisoara, Romania.

Abstract

Time evolution of the rms values of short-circuit current is influenced by the position of the fault location in relation to synchronous generators. Commonly, synchronous generators of power substations are equipped with automatic excitation regulator and their representation in equivalent circuit diagrams of positive sequence depends on the electrical distance (impedance) among the fault location and the synchronous generator's terminals. The measured electrical distance from the synchronous generator's terminals to the fault location, when the automatic excitation regulator operates at the maximum limit and the voltage at the generator terminals is equal to its rated voltage, is called critical distance. Comparing the electrical distance among the fault location and the synchronous generator's terminals with the critical distance it can be established if the synchronous generator is near the fault location or faraway. The representation of the synchronous generator near the fault location or faraway, in the positive sequence equivalent circuit diagrams, is different. In this paper is presented the method by calculus of sustained short circuit currents taking into account the representation of the synchronous generators according to the fault location.

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Capitalization Of Financial Control In A Modern Perspective

Doina Maria Tilea, Dragos Laurentiu Zaharia, Romania.

Abstract

Recovery findings made during the check by entry in the control acts is as important as the actual carrying out of control. This recovery depends largely correct any irregularities, shortcomings, weaknesses and recovery of material injury to public or private property of the state or territorial -administrative unit. Recovery findings on faulty performance of financial operations or breaching the law can be carried out even during the control by their timely remediation.

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Challenges and Needs of School Leaders in Managing and Leading Action Research in Schools

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Abstract

The study reports on the challenges faced by school leaders in implementing action research in schools. The study was carried out based on the concern that school leaders lacked in doing action research compared to teachers. It was considered important that school leaders themselves need to carry out action research not only to improve their practices but to motivate their teachers to do the research. The aim of the study was to find ways to effectively assist these school leaders to do action research. The study sought to find out the challenges faced by the school leaders and their needs to implement action research successfully. Data were collected from 132 school leaders from all over the country. These school leaders were called upon and gathered in one place. They were divided into four groups where they were required to identify the challenges faced and the needs required. All the data were recorded and collected. Analysis was based on all the written feedbacks provided by each group to find the themes. It was discovered that lack of knowledge, lack of support and attitude were the main challenges faced by these school leaders. Training, mentoring, recognition and proper management were among the main needs. The study concluded that these school leaders recognized the importance of action research and they were willing to implement it. Therefore, it was recommended that more training should be provided as well as follow-up and follow-through initiatives to enable them implement action research successfully.

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CHALLENGES IN TEACHER SUPERVISION IN THE 21ST CENTURY IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN NIGERIA AND THE WAY FORWARD

Umar Muhammad, Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto, Nigeria.

Abstract

This Paper explored Challenges in Teacher Supervision in the 21th Century in Secondary Schools in Nigeria and the way forward. The Paper also look at issues such as, Scope and purpose of Secondary education in the Nigeria's context, Challenges of Secondary School Education, moving Secondary School Education forward in Nigeria. It was concluded that inadequate funding to the education sector in the lead to these challenges. Therefore, it was recommended that, Education sector should be adequately funded by the federal and state governments. Finally funding should be solicited from international donors like UNESCO, World Bank etc.

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Challenges of Teaching an Academic Writing Course to Pre-service Teachers: Reflections on Employing Innovative

Hanife Bensen, Çise Çavuşođlu, Near East University, Cyprus.

Abstract

This paper aims to present the challenges faced in an academic writing course designed with a blended learning approach for pre-service English language teachers and ways in which such challenges can be dealt with by lecturers in higher education. The study was part of a larger action research project, where the process genre model in the teaching of English as foreign language writing was employed in both classroom and online work. Qualitative data was collected through keeping a research journal and individual interviews with the participating students. The students' experiences in previous writing courses were found to have an impact on their attitudes towards producing multiple drafts and online work. Collaborative work and peer feedback also proved to be problematic with adult learners. Teachers are recommended to be persistent and keep motivating learners as many students initially resist change but later appreciate the benefits.

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Challenging Paradigms In The Continuous Training Of Teachers From Curricular Area Mathematics And Science

Virtop Sorin-Avram, University "Constantin Brancusi" of Targu Jiu, Romania.

Abstract

Continuous training of teachers has proved a corner stone for changing teaching from a mere activity to professional standards. Formal training through bachelor degree and master studies paralleled by the certification for teaching profession through the department for teachers' training is not the end of preparation in the Romanian educational system. The various levels of changing that emerged from the educational reform processes after 1989 did not left the continuous training of teachers untouched. The paper refers to the continuous training of Mathematics and Science teachers through the project "Continuous training network for teachers to use multimedia, virtual instruments web 2.0 in the Curricular area of Mathematics and natural sciences(Proweb)" The target group has addressed to teachers from primary school to high school level from 29 counties of Romania in a curriculum based on 2 modules each module consisting of 2 disciplines. Several universities from across the country have joined in partnership to accomplish this task. The paper discusses the activities and results of the counties (Gorj, Dolj, Olt, Caraş-Severin and Mehedinţi) for which the University "Constantin Brâncuşi" of Târgu Jiu, Romania had the continuous training responsibility. From performing the modules' requirements to the obstacles for teachers and organizers the paper reflects upon this new format of the continuous training course comparing it to similar recent projects and reflecting on the future perspectives of educational and national curriculum as well as of that of teaching profession.(Please also see: <http://proweb.ssai.valahia.ro/>; project POS DRU/157/1.3/S/141587)

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Change in Organization Effecting to Work Efficiency and Satisfaction through Conflict in Organization

Cholpassorn Sitthiwarongchai, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

The purposes of this research are to study the change characteristics, and effects of change in the organization through the conflict, work efficiency, and employees' satisfaction in the organization. 4 aspects in the organizational change were studied, which were, Structural Change, Cost Cutting, Process Change, and Cultural Change. If the organization was changed at a high level, it would bring about to the conflict at a high level, and have the negative relationship through the work efficiency. At the same time, it there was the organizational change, it affected the positive results through the work efficiency, and when the operation in organization had more efficiency, the work satisfaction of employees would increase as well. According to the purposes of the study above, the interested persons can apply this method as the way of business organizational analysis in all industrial groups, or governmental, or private sectors which had the changes in the organization, or the tendency of conflicts which might be happened from those changes to be able to deal with the changes.

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Change in Organization Effecting To Work Efficiency And Satisfaction Through Conflict in Organization

Cholpassorn Sitthiwarongchai, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok,Thailand.

Abstract

The aim of this study were to study about the feature of changing in organization and effecting of this change affected to the conflict in organization, performance and employees satisfied this study about the change in organization for 4 components such as structural change, cost cutting, process change and cultural change if the organization had more change, it also became more conflict as well and the relation was negative as result the working efficiency at the same time if the change in organization was positive, the performance was also high when they came to work also their work had efficiency in addition they was impressed with their job. From the purpose above who was interested in could be the guideline of analysis the business in industrial groups or government organization or private sector in organization or the trend of conflict be happened from change in order to deal with change.

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Changing Paradigms in Translation Studies and Their Reflections on the Curricula of Translation Departments

Özden Şahin, Sakarya University, Turkey.

Abstract

Translation is an indispensable part of ever-increasing global world. Although it has always been a daily fact since antiquity, it was only in 1970s that translation studies departments were established in the universities around the world. Although a young discipline, translation studies have many different schools of thoughts and it has witnessed many paradigm changes. As a result, the university departments have adjusted their curricula in accordance with these changes. This study diachronically compares the curricula of translation studies departments to track these changes. In addition, the reflections of paradigms in the overall of history of translation will be discussed. By doing so, the study aims to make appropriate suggestions for development and improvement of translation studies departments in the face of new academic and professional requirements.

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CHARACTERIZATION OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS BASE ON THE ORGANIZATIONAL MODELS OF PEREZ LOPEZ

Maria Amalia Florez Huertas, Luz Yolanda Sandoval Estupiñan, Lina Paola Gomez Martinez, Colombia.

Abstract

The main purpose of this paper is to show preliminary results from a research on the design and validation of a useful instrument for higher education institutions. The instrument will help diagnose and propose better practices to recover the institutional behavior through the use of an anthropological, humanistic or institutional organizational model. The results of the first phase of the research are described in this paper. This study explains how to apply the Perez Lopez (1993) organizational models from the mechanistic, psychosocial and anthropological perspective to the normal overall functioning of higher education institutions. The conceptual frameworks resulting from relating and deepening distinctive institutional features lead to an original characterization of the higher education institutions based on these organizational models. A validated matrix by a panel of evaluation experts shows the match between the features of each organizational model and the higher education institutions behavior. The instruments used to build the matrix are also a methodological input result from this study. Leadership and management in higher education institutions could find in the matrix levels of improvement required to achieve the implementation of the anthropological model, which determines the way to develop institutional behavior, and the way to be a social configurator.

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Characterization Of Virtues And Ethical Qualities For Qualification Of " ETHOS " TEACHING FROM THE MOTIVATION

RAQUEL LOPEZ, UNIVERSITY OF THE SABANA, Colombia.

Abstract

In this times teachers in their pedagogical work gives more importance to know how to discipline the value of knowledge work, it is why it is considered important to enhance the virtues and qualities ethical making a positive change in the purpose of their actions , achieving the qualification teacher "ethos" . The teacher as a human being, in the course of their daily life seeks to satisfy needs and aspirations which constitute motivations, they are specific in each person and improve his character and organizational environment in which it operates. In this research,it makes the characterization of virtues and ethic qualities of teachers, and from it is performed, an intervention proposal is presented on the basis of the transcendent motivation , from the postulates of Pérez López as a means to qualify the " ethos " from the perspective of Altarejos. KEY WORDS: "Ethos" teacher, transcendent motivation, virtues and ethic qualities, quality education

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Chemical, Textural and Sensory Properties of fried donut Supplemented with Riceberry Flour

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Abstract

Riceberry rice (*Oryza Sativa* L.), a cross-bred strain from the Khao Hom Nin Rice and Khao Dawk Mali 105, was processed into flour and used to substitute wheat flour as a composite flour at different proportion of 100:0, 90:10, 80:20, 70:30, 60:40 and 50:50 (wheat flour : Riceberry flour). The formulated blends were used to produce donut. The donuts were subjected to proximate, texture, color analysis and sensory evaluation. The results of the study revealed that the ash, crude fat and crude fiber contents increased while moisture and protein contents decreased with increase Riceberry flour addition to the blend. The hardness of donut increased as the Riceberry flour increased, but the cohesiveness, springiness index, chewiness and specific volume decreased. Color of crust and crumb (chroma value) increased, while lightness and hue angle decreased distinctly with the addition of Riceberry flour. Overall acceptability for the 10 - 30% Riceberry flour additions did not differ significantly from the score of the 100% wheat.

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CHILD EDUCATION DILEMMAS RELATED TO ASSESSING THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF PEDIATRIC DENTAL INJURIES

Gheorghe Balan, Elena Toader, Carmen Savin, Diana Bulgaru Iliescu, Adriana Balan, Romania.

Abstract

Facial trauma generally, and dental injuries particularly may lead to serious psychological consequences in children. Moreover, a full post-trauma recovery may require attention to both physical and psychological needs of the pediatric patient, this leading to the involvement of both dental trauma professionals and mental health clinicians in managing child dental injuries. Our study aims at presenting optimal patterns of assessing oro-facial trauma – psychologically and physically – by a multidisciplinary specialists' team. Detection of emotional and behavioral symptoms related to anxiety disorders in general or acute and posttraumatic stress disorders in particular, is crucial during the complex management of oral trauma. From shock, lack of control, anger and depression, to impaired cognitive functioning, or eating and sleeping disturbances, the psycho-trauma may affect to remarkably different extents the short term and long term life quality of children and future adults. Therefore, establishing an algorithm of physical and psychological clinical assessment would be a real opportunity for complexly addressing the injured child's needs and concerns, and for preventing long term psychological damage. Nevertheless, parents should also be counseled as to how to help their children in the best possible way. In conclusion, the dental care provider should always recognize the emotional state of traumatized children and to provide proper assessment and support.

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Children's Empathic Tendencies: Effect Of Perceived Family Relations

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Abstract

Problem statement: First microsystem where child learns how s/he will live is "family", one of the most substantial sources affecting children's lives, their developmental features is parental relationship and quality of that relationship. Family is defined as a crucial predictor of emotional and social competencies of children in childhood period. Still, by reviewing literature, it has been found out empathy, a substantial component for emotional competence, generally researched upon parenting styles, that parental perspective is a reference point for that. Purpose of study: Detecting effects of perceived family relations for supportive and discouraging family relationship on children's emotional and cognitive emphatic tendencies. Method: In this study, correlational research model was employed. Study group consists of 250 children from grades 4th and 5th in primary school in Aksaray. To gather data, "KA-Sİ Empathic Tendency Scale Child Form" and "Family Relationship Scale for Children" were conducted. Data were analyzed via SPSS software. Multiple regression analyses were performed to predict the determinants of children's empathic tendencies. Findings and Results: According to findings, supportive family relations predict empathic tendencies of children positively, while discouraging family relations predict empathic tendencies of children, negatively. Conclusions and Recommendations: This study pointed out how familial relations perceived by children affected empathic tendencies. For further studies it can be recommended other parental factors be evaluated based on parenting socialization, practices and believes for expanding on this growing area of literature.

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Classification of Soil Salinity Level Using Backscatter Coefficient of Microwave Remote Sensing Technology

Walaiporn Phonphan, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok, Thailand.

Abstract

Soil salinity is a major threat to both the environment and socio-economic opportunities depending on soil and water resources. Soil salinity has been one of the major problems affecting millions of hectares of agricultural land in Thailand resulting in reduced plant growth and yield rate and thus both decreased quantity and quality of agricultural products in these areas. To manage the effects of soil salinity, government and agricultural scientist basically need to know the extent and severity of soil salinity changing rapidly on a large scale. However, determining and monitoring of spatial variations of saline soil by field research is too complicated and difficult. Hence, remote sensing may provide a suitable option for investigating and collecting related data on a larger scale within shorter time. The aim of this study is to analyze the backscattering coefficient (BC) from Microwave Remote Sensing associated with electrical conductivity (EC) values related to soil salinity and investigate the scattering properties of different soil salinity classes in Maha-Sarakham province, Thailand. Therefore, the value of BC gave the best results in detecting soil salinity levels (non- saline, slightly saline, moderately saline, and highly saline) as determined by the EC values of the soil. It indicates the possibility of BC that can be used for classification salinity levels. Microwave Remote Sensing can be successfully utilized as an effective tool for soil salinity problem management.

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Classroom Action Research: The Dual-Role As Teacher-Researcher

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Abstract

Action research projects that involve both researcher and teacher being the same person are common today. In fact, the role of teacher-researcher is not new, as there has been an increasing classroom research that involve practitioners assuming dual roles of researcher and teacher. These teacher-researcher enter the classroom with both attention to teach and to conduct research. They attempt to bear their expert knowledge and understanding of practice in their research of their practice. However, classroom action research conducted in this context typically raise the issue of 'power-over' - dual relationships exist between the researcher and participants when they already established roles and responsibilities - that require special attention. This paper is an account of my experience as a pre-service teacher in attempting to fulfil both teaching and research goals as teacher-researcher in Malaysia. A framework is proposed in developing teacher-researcher that (hopefully) helps to improve the more traditional role of teacher as researcher.

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Co-dependency Among Nurses and Related Factors

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Abstract

Purpose;This study aims a texploring codependency among nurses and the factors that affect it and was carried out with at wostage process. The study was conducted with registered nurses practic in gin five different state hospital sand one university hosal in theborders of Gaziantep province in order to determine the levels of Co dependency and related factors for those nurses. **Method;**First part of the study was carried out methodologically to adapt "NurseCo dependency Questionnaire" toTurkish, and these cond part was carried out by using descriptive research design to find the levels of Co dependency and the related factors. The sample of the study consisted of 538 registered nurses practicing in one university and five state hospitals and who agreed to take part in the study. Data collection tools included an Personal Information Form having questions regarding the socio demographic features and the factors that are thought to have an effect on and Co-dependency; and the NurseCo-dependency Questionnaire and Rosenberg Self EsteemScale. The survey and scales were applied to subjects between 03 March and 29 August 2014. Data gathered by using these tools were assessed in SPSS for Windows 22.0 by using mean, standard deviation, minimum and maximum values and percentage, t-test and one-way Anova test. **Findings;** Cronbach' salpha for the Nurse Codependency Questionnaire was found to be 0,77. Meanscore of thenurseswas 70,65±11,09forNurseCo-dependency Questionnaire,40, 03±8, 31 fordependentcaresubscaleand 30,00±4.91 forlack of expressionsubscale. ForRosenberg Self EsteemScale, meanscorewasfoundtobe 22,67±4,15. **Results;** The study revealed that self esteem, physical, emotional and sexual abuse that was experienced during childhood, existence of physical and psychological health problems, education level, working conditions/ patterns and irregular working hours are the factors that are related to codependency in nurses.

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Collaboration of School and Family in Prevention of Adolescents' Delinquent Behaviour

Birute Zygaitiene, Lithuanian University of Educational Science, Lithuania.

Abstract

The research allowed to identify the most efficient forms of individual and collective collaboration between parents and teachers, which make learning of family possible. The research revealed the most valuable methods of learning the family of a school student and laid the emphasis on the importance of parents' involvement into school life. On the basis of experts' opinion, the most efficient forms of preventive activities were identified: lecturers' lectures, development of social skills, individual psychologists' consultations, elimination of inappropriate behaviour causes, organisation of festivals, implementation of prevention projects, participation of school students and parents, active involvement of parents in adolescents' life at home and at school.

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COLLABORATIVE AGENCY: A CRITICAL COLLABORATIVE APPROACH IN ONLINE AND IN-CLASS ENVIRONMENTS.

Fernando Rezende da Cunha Júnior, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Netherlands.

Abstract

This study aims at describing how the concept of collaborative agency can be used as a powerful tool in order to promote enhanced communication between teachers and students, in online and in-class environments. The concept of collaborative agency presumes that the participants need to act together in order to improve the context, and not only acting by themselves to improve their own performance. By becoming collaborative agents, the participants act as co-authors of the project, participating in all stages of its development, which results in a higher engagement of the subjects, ensuring the sustainability of a given project. This study is framed in the Cultural Historical Activity Theory (CHAT), since it enables us to understand how the tool mediated activities are organized; and methodologically on the Critical-Collaborative Research, a research methodology widely used in Brazil in the last 20 years. Our data comprises the results from two intervention projects in school contexts: one involving monitoring activities in classroom, and the other involving online groups on Facebook. Our findings suggest that the critical-collaborative approach provides all the subjects, in this case teachers and students, tools to become collaborative agents, that is, they are able to expand and transpose what is learned or discussed during the activities to other contexts.

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“Comment Arouses The Interest And Motivation Of Students Of The First Year Of Secondary College For Learning Of Geological Phenomena External?”

Amal ALAMI GOURAFTEI, BOUCHRA GOURJA, Morocco.

Abstract

The Earth Sciences (or Geology) occupy a special place among scientific disciplines; they are functionalist disciplines that aim to identify the key concepts that explain the modes of genesis and formation of our planet, its operation and variations under the influence of external and internal geological phenomena. Being aware of the importance of Earth Sciences in Secondary Education College, our research has as main objective, to highlight the role of this discipline in the construction of many skills and abilities among learners and acquisition basic geological concepts. It also aims to answer many questions, including: What are the causes and barriers to disinterest learners to geology? What are the teaching methods appropriate to the teaching of this science? How to create interest and motivation of learners first year of the College to learn the external geodynamics? Before trying to answer these questions, a definition of interest and motivation is required. Interest means the attention and curiosity that we manifest to matter. Motivation is all practical and attractive learning methods. Motivation and interests work together and their effects are complementary. In our research, we relied on the results of two questionnaires distributed to 1st and 2nd year students of the College. The analysis and interpretation of the results obtained showed that learners have a preference for biology at the expense of geology and they are more interested in the internal geodynamic phenomena by those external geodynamics. The difficulties have been studied from various angles: the content of the subject matter, methods of managing the material, educational tools, environment and psychology of learning and professional skills of the teacher. Finally, we suggested possible solutions to overcome the obstacles and difficulties encountered, to improve the quality of education and to make the sciences more attractive and motivating for learners Earth.

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Communicating Human Dignity in Education (Notes on Romanian Education System)

Irina Mihaela Pop, Cosmin Constantin Băiaș, Romania.

Abstract

The basic assumption of the paper is that the Romanian Curricula reflects the opportunities created at the social level to embrace the values-principle of HUMAN DIGNITY and of course to defend it as a defining value of contemporary civilization. That is why looking for the curricula where the value is a topic is a first step in the positive reporting on the intended process of communicating it. The second step is to interview the graduate students on what they learned in their education on the HUMAN DIGNITY. The third, that try to get a confirmation of the results, is to conduct a focus group with people working in education and in media. The hypothesis is that there are not systematic, programmatic and cohesive results in communicating HUMAN DIGNITY in the educational process. The degree of HUMAN DIGNITY communication is extremely limited. Only some of Higher Education syllabi open some windows to understand the deep implications of the value in our concrete life. There are the syllabus as those in the programs as Political Sciences, Theology, Law, and Bioethics for Medicine or Philosophy, that could be considered here. But, even here, the HUMAN DIGNITY's communication is incoherent. The programs do not share a basic meaning in exploring the value, do not use comparable sources and do not conclude into comparable recommendations. The HUMAN DIGNITY's communication is also out of a project, systematically conducted, reported and adapted to the communities needs. The results of the empiric research are likely to confirm the hypothesis on the lack of communication of the value mention. They are likely to support the idea of the launching of a national program – strictly correlated with the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights – to instruct, to mediate and to largely debate, in the educational framework, the value of dignitas.

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Communicating Human Dignity In Education (Notes On Romanian Education System)

Irina Mihaela Pop, University of Oradea, Romania.

Abstract

The basic assumption of the paper is that the Romanian Curricula reflects the opportunities created at the social level to embrace the values-principle of human dignity, and, of course, to defend it as a defining value of contemporary civilization. That is why looking for the curricula where the value is a topic is a first step in the positive reporting on the intended process of communicating it. The second step is to interview the graduate students on what they learned in their education on the human dignity. The hypothesis is that there are not systematic, programmatic and cohesive results in communicating human dignity in the educational process. The degree of human dignity's communication is extremely limited. Only some of Higher Education syllabi open some windows to understand the deep implications of the value in our concrete life. There are the syllabi as those in the programs as Political Sciences, Theology, Law, and Bio-ethics for Medicine or Philosophy, that could be considered here. But, even here, the human dignity's communication is incoherent. The programs do not share a basic meaning do not conclude into comparable recommendations. The human dignity's communication is also out of a project, systematically conducted, reported and adapted to the community's needs. The education must take action in do it. The basic assumption of the paper is that the Romanian Curricula reflects the opportunities created at the social level to embrace the values-principle of human dignity, and, of course, to defend it as a defining value of contemporary civilization. That is why looking for the curricula where the value is a topic is a first step in the positive reporting on the intended process of communicating it. The second step is to interview the graduate students on what they learned in their education on the human dignity. The hypothesis is that there are not systematic, programmatic and cohesive results in communicating human dignity in the educational process. The degree of human dignity's communication is extremely limited. Only some of Higher Education syllabi open some windows to understand the deep implications of the value in our concrete life. There are the syllabi as those in the programs as Political Sciences, Theology, Law, and Bio-ethics for Medicine or Philosophy, that could be considered here. But, even here, the human dignity's communication is incoherent. The programs do not share a basic meaning do not conclude into comparable recommendations. The human dignity's communication is also out of a project, systematically conducted, reported and adapted to the community's needs. The education must take action in do it.

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Communication Students' Skills As A Tool Of Development Creativity And Motivation In Geometry

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Abstract

Often solved problems are problems of students' motivation in the process of teaching and learning. Some authors see the solution in creation a more space to students' creativity in teaching and learning. It is the aim of modern pedagogic and humanistic education, too. The submitted study aims to present possibility of how to teach geometric constructions in connection with real life tasks. The topic of the geometric constructions give us space to teach mathematics in interesting way and offer students to be creative. The creative tasks are those tasks which are unknown for students and their content is surprising and nontraditional. We will prepare lesson activities according to official Slovak document entitled National Program of Education. Communication skills and ability to collaborate of students' will be factors of their success in the prepared lesson. Students have to solve problems where do not exist one solution and their content relates to interdisciplinary between geometry and visual arts. For evaluation of solutions of students will be used implicative analysis with statistical software C.H.I.C. (Classification Hérarchique Implicative et Cohésitive).

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Communicative Language Needs in Virtual Work

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Abstract

Emerging communication practices in digitally mediated professional settings have changed the paradigm of current workforce requirements. This paper presents the results of a survey on the way people communicate virtually in the workplace and the specific needs that have been detected concerning virtual communication practices. The survey itself was carried out within the context of CoMoViWo, a European Erasmus Project which involves the participation of five European countries. Specifically, the current study carries out a contrastive analysis of the results of the needs analysis of Spanish and Finnish users of digital communication tools. The data obtained from the study highlights the differences found with regard to the communicative strategies preferred by the virtual workers of both countries. Although they all need to communicate formally on most online tools, Spanish workers prefer more informal registers in emails and social networking than Finnish virtual workers. Also, Spanish speakers manifest a greater need than the Finnish interviewees for improving strategies involving greetings, virtual presentations and negotiating. On the other hand, Finnish speakers perceive they only need to develop strategies in managing and/or hosting virtual group interactions. Finally, the results of our research on intercultural communication at work have identified a significant difference between Finnish and Spanish groups: Spanish speakers are much more aware of the difficulties people from other cultures may have in understanding conversations in virtual settings. The study has implications, and should contribute to, the development of learning modules to train future employees to communicate successfully in an increasingly globalized and interculturally-interactive world that is engaged daily in virtual communication.

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Comparative Analysis Between The Systems Of Superior Education Of Ecuador And Bolivia

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Abstract

This is a comparative analysis of the systems of Superior Education of Ecuador and Bolivia, countries that are characterized by the cultural diversity and geographical proximity; its evolution in the system of superior education has walked in the last years with different rhythm, it is for this reason that the objective of this work is to make a comparison, to know the likeness and differences between the systems of superior education of Ecuador and Bolivia, and this way to have a diagnosis in the related with the structure of the system of Superior Education of both nations. In this context, he/she offers a general vision of the situation or the reality in which the Institutions of Superior Education are unwrapped (IES) of the two countries. In this environment they are necessary the aspects that particularize the Superior Education of these countries, like they are their normative ones, their internal political contexts, the resources, their segments, their administration, the technological evolution; and political, economic and social model's change. This way a description of the main characteristics of the Ecuadorian and Bolivian systems of superior education is made that is synthesized in a comparative square where the similarities and difference are evidenced that characterizes them.

Keywords: Higher Education System, Comparison, public and private system, autonomy.

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Comparative Analysis Between Virtual Education And Direct Education In Fundamental Courses In Architecture, Case Study: “Introduction To Architecture Design Studio”, In Shiraz University

Mohammad Nikkar, Raha Bahtooei, Shiraz University.

Abstract

This paper attempts to demonstrate and compare challenges and opportunities in virtual and direct education in architecture in Iran, specifically in fundamental courses. Two different programs (direct and virtual education) have been run in two different branches of Shiraz University, in Shiraz and Dubai, for two successive fundamental courses. Both cases were observed accurately by the authors during two semesters and the result qualities were collected and assessed. The main questions of this paper are: what are the advantages and disadvantages of virtual and direct education? And which method ends to a better quality in result in architecture fundamental courses? Research method of the paper is participant observation. Descriptive analytical techniques and filed studies have been adopted to enhance the efficiency of models.

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Comparing Of The Anthocyanin Components In The Fresh Red Vegetables And Red Vegetables Juices Products For Antioxidant Activities

Chanyapat – Sangsuwon, Rajhabhat Suansunandha University, Thailand.

Abstract

The aims of this study were tested the gradient of the anthocyanin in the red vegetables juice which were compared with the fresh red vegetables for the choice of consumer. The experiments used the thin layer chromatography for examined the anthocyanin and antioxidant activity by DPPH reagent measured by Ultra-Violet spectrometer. Methods: Extracted the fresh of red vegetables, as red cabbage, eggplant, beetroot and butterfly pea with water. Five sample bands of the red vegetable juices in the supermarket were extracted with chloroform and water. The curded extracted of anthocyanin were determined by thin layer chromatography and using the solvent system of H₂O: butanol: chloroform. DPPH 0.2 mM were reacted with anthocyanin showed the antioxidant activities by measured with Ultra-Violet spectrometer at 516 nm. Results: The fresh red vegetables were found anthocyanins and antioxidant activities were in butterfly pea, beetroot, eggplant and red cabbage, respectively. Although, five sample bands of the red vegetable juices were antioxidant activities less than the fresh red vegetables which were results of the process of products for juices, as filtration, added preservative and kept for long times which were decomposed of the anthocyanin. Conclusion: Anthocyanins are the functional group of flavonoids, were extracted from the red vegetables. They have the activities of free radical scavenging activities which were anti-cancer and balance the systematic. The development of the red vegetables juices were drank for supplement for health. Keywords: anthocyanin, antioxidant, chromatography, radical scavenging, red vegetables.

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Comparison of Organic Agriculture Education in Turkey and in Azerbaijan

Flora Polat, Azerbaijan.

Abstract

Today, in connection with the rapid increase in the world's population, organic agricultural activities have gained importance. In the past, unlike conventional agricultural practices, organic agriculture was consisting of production activities without the use of chemical inputs. With the use of modern agriculture techniques and information worldwide, organic agriculture has started to become widespread with the organization of educational programs. The need for educated labor force in order for realizing the organic agricultural practices in accordance with the Regulation on Organic Agriculture is gradually increasing. In Turkey, the education on organic agriculture started in the 90's and has gained momentum starting from 2002. Differently from Turkey, in Azerbaijan, organic agriculture practices stand out as a new agricultural system. The first organic agricultural activities started with the State Programs entered into force in 2009. Hence, there are still unknown issues in relation to organic agriculture. In this study, the current status of organic agriculture in Turkey and Azerbaijan has been compared and the educational curriculums and the capacities of the instructors of the secondary and higher education institutions affiliated to the Ministry of Education have been put forward. Additionally, the education programs and the education systems of the organizations affiliated to the Ministry of Food and Livestock as well as the private organizations have been reviewed and the importance of the recognition of organic agricultural education by the producers and the consumers, and the structuring and expanding of the educational activities has been explained.

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COMPARISON OF THE STATE-TRAIT ANXIETY LEVELS IN THE MOTHERS OF CHILDREN WITH CEREBRAL PALSY AND MOTHERS OF HEALTHY CHILDREN

Pelin Pistav Akmese, Nilay Kayhan, Turkey.

Abstract

Problem Statement: Cerebral palsy (CP) is one of the most common childhood disability.¹ The prevalence of CP is reported to be 4.4 per 1000 live births in Turke. **Purpose of Study:** This study aimed to find out if the state-trait anxiety levels in the mothers of children with Cerebral Palsy (CP) differed comparing with mothers of healthy children? **Methods:** This controlled study included 62 children with CP and their mothers as study group as well as 46 healthy children and their mothers as control group. The inclusion criteria for the study were; children diagnosed with CP, children and parents accepting to participate in the study. Clinical type and extremity distribution were determined according to subtypes of CP and classified according to the Swedish Classification (SC). SC divides CP into four subtypes as; spastic, dyskinetic, ataxic and mixed type. Severity of CP was assessed according to the Turkish Expanded and Revised Gross Motor Functional Classification System (GMFCS). Mothers of the children were told about the instructions of state and trait anxiety scale (STAI). State and trait anxiety levels of mothers were determined by STAI, which was developed by Spielberger et al 1970 and reliability and validity were studied by Öner ve Le Compte(1985). **Findings and Results:** Mean age of the children with CP was 5.84 ± 1.57 years whereas it was 5.19 ± 1.42 years for the control group. No statistically significant difference was observed between the two groups with respect to age ($t=1.766$, $p= 0.083$). In addition, both groups had a similar distribution with respect to gender ($t=0.879$, $p=0.382$). **Conclusions and Recommendations:** Mothers are always at the core of rehabilitation process with an active participation in every phase of treatment and management of CP.

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COMPARISON THE TEACHING BEHAVIOR OF COMPUTERS' IN-SERVICE TEACHERS AND PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS: CASE OF IN-SERVICE TEACHERS UNDER THE NAKHON SAWAN PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE AREA OFFICE 1 AND NAKHON SAWAN RAJABHAT UNIVERSITYS' PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS, THAILAND

Wudhijaya Philuek, Prapatsawan Tukaew, Nicharee Pomsamrit, Nakhon Sawan Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

The purposes of this study was to identify 1) the existing level of teaching behaviors in Computer subject under Career and Technology core content area based on a) instructional plan and preparation, b) learning environment management and instructional approaches, c) the implementation of teaching, d) instructional media used, e) measurement and evaluation, and f) preparing and teaching in Computer laboratory; and 2) to compare the current status on teaching behaviors in Computer subject under Career and Technology core content area of in-service and pre-service Computer teachers. The research instrument in this study was the teaching behaviors in Computer subject questionnaire. The sample groups were, 1) 33 in-service Computer teachers in elementary schools under the Nakhon Sawan Primary Educational Service Area Office 1, and 2) 36 Pre-service Computer teachers in the Faculty of Education, Nakhon Sawan Rajabhat University. The independent sample t-test was used to compared Mean score of both groups in each elements of teaching behaviors and overall. The result shows that, 1) in-service Computer teachers has high level of teaching behaviors than pre-service Computer teachers in overall, 2) in-service Computer teachers has high level of teaching behaviors in instructional plan and preparation, learning environment management and instructional approaches, the implementation of teaching, and preparing and teaching in Computer laboratory than pre-service Computer teachers, 3) pre-service Computer teachers has high level of instructional media used and measurement and evaluation than in-service Computer teachers, and 4) there were not different between in-service and pre-service Computer teachers in teaching behaviors in overall (p value $>.05$, $p = .81$),: a) instructional plan and preparation (p value $>.05$, $p = .41$), b) learning environment management and instructional approaches (p value $>.05$, $p = .51$), c) the implementation of teaching (p value $>.05$, $p = .76$), d) instructional media used (p value $>.05$, $p = .33$), e) measurement and evaluation (p value $>.05$, $p = .63$), and f) preparing and teaching in Computer laboratory (p value $>.05$, $p = .85$). The discussion and conclusion show guidelines for training and developing the teaching behaviors in Computer subject for both in-service and pre-service Computer teachers which related to currents status of Thais' elementary schools in rural areas.

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COMPETENCE ACQUISITION AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO EMPLOYABILITY. A CASE STUDY

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Abstract

The idea of employability is one of the pillars of the European Higher Education Area. The study sample consists of the questionnaires for assessment of competence acquisition by students of the University of Extremadura, Spain, specifically studying for the Bachelor's Degree in Business Management and Administration during the academic years 2013/14 and 2014/15. Data analysis was carried out using factorial analysis and structural equations. The relationship between transversal and specific competences is demonstrated, also between transversal and general competences. The design of the curricula is adequate but the cooperation between internships coordinator and the degree's quality committee should be closer and actions should be proposed aimed at improving the results obtained. Universities' own models for improving management should be complemented by others external reference such as the indicators supplied by business associations or by the National Agency for Quality Assessment and Accreditation of Spain.

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COMPETENCE ACQUISITION AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO EMPLOYABILITY. A CASE STUDY

ESTEBAN PEREZ CALDERON, University of Extremadura, Spain.

Abstract

The idea of employability is one of the pillars of the design of the curricula in the European Higher Education Area. The professional skills and abilities it is hoped to generate in the future graduates should be associated with a series of competences covered by the different subjects. Graduates' level of acquisition of competences will determine their aptitude for professional development when they join the labour market. The purpose of this study is to monitor the generation of the necessary generic, transversal or instrumental competences in future graduates, demonstrating the influence of each type of competence in the global assessment of future employability of students. The study sample consists of the questionnaires for assessment of competence acquisition by students of the University of Extremadura, Spain. Data analysis was carried out using factorial analysis and structural equations. The relationship between transversal and specific competences is demonstrated. The relationship between transversal and specific competences and general competences is also shown, as well as the implications of the latter with regard to employers' level of satisfaction. Therefore, cooperation between University and employers should be increased. Progress of the education-employability binomial should be integrally assessed through work experience monitoring committees and degree committees. Universities' own models for improving management of work experience should be complemented by other external reference point such as the indicators supplied by business associations, other Spanish universities or the Spanish Quality and Certification Agency.

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Competence Profile” Of A Higher School Teacher As Means Of His Or Her Professional Development

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Abstract

Problem Statement: In some European countries, the profiles of a higher school teachers are developed and put into practice , but the limits of their understanding and implementation differ on institutional and regional levels (BJ Buiskool, SD Broek, JA van Lakerveld, GK Zarifis, M. Osborne). **Purpose of Study:** to develop the competence profile of a higher school teacher, which segments correspond to the areas of teaching and reflect the list of professional competencies . **Research Methods:** A comparative analysis , assessment, modeling. Competence profile of a higher school teacher was created through analysing the results of the Russian Humanitarian Scientific Foundation Project № 13-26-01008 carried out in 2014 [2]. The study involved more than 1,200 respondents (experts, employers, teachers, and students from the Republic of Belarus and Russian Federation) who were interviewed about the qualities of a perfect higher school teacher. Work on the development of the profile of competences took place in several stages : the identification of competencies (drawing a comparison of all available information of responsibilities , tasks , roles and professional environment of teachers, appraising the definition of the relevant knowledge , skills and abilities that professionals need to demonstrate) , modeling competencies (expert opinion) , evaluation the competence (checking the list of competencies for completeness , consistency , practicality by professionals supervisors and other stakeholders) **Findings:** The profile has four segments which fit the realms of teaching profession (research activities, teaching activities, professional and personal development and social and professional interaction and communication) and includes 16 competencies. The content of each competence , its levels are determined in research and indicators of the manifestations of incompetence are described. **Conclusion:** The profile of competencies is fundamental to diagnose the degree of competence development for both employers and teacher. Thus, employers may be more accurate in assessing whether or not an applicant meets expectations; a teacher may use this description to create an individual pattern for professional development and plan the steps for further training.

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Competency Model For Slovene Sign Language Interpreters

Darja Fišer, Slovenia.

Abstract

This article presents the designed competency model for Slovene Sign Language interpreters. During the drafting of the proposed competency model, research was carried out in three steps: an international study collecting data in 35 European and 15 non-European countries, a study in Slovenia analyzing the existing situation among Slovene Sign Language interpreters, and a study in Slovenia establishing the proposed competency model, where four groups of participants were included, i.e. Slovene Sign Language interpreters, deaf users of the interpreting service from Slovene Spoken Language into Slovene Sign Language, hearing users of the interpreting service from the same, and representatives of public institutions who are also users of the interpreting service from the same. This paper presents four groups of competencies and single sub-competencies designed into a model. The proposed competency model represents the starting point for establishing the following systems in Slovenia: quality standards for interpreters' work, standardization of Slovene Sign Language, an institution for Slovene Sign Language, and an education system for interpreters.

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Competitiveness Of ASEAN Animation Industry: Thailand, Malaysia And Indonesia

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Abstract

The objective of this paper was to explore and examine the competitiveness of animation industry in Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia representing ASEAN. The qualitative study was employed based on in-depth interviews of key persons from both public and private sectors as well as related documents, research and articles. Diamond model was used to analyze the study. The study was found that the continued demand in the global entertainment allowed the Asia-Pacific region to further emerge as destination for production base. However, intellectual property base witnessed competitive advantage of ASEAN into a global economy.

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Compositional And Structural Studies Of Synthetic Gemstone In Market

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Abstract

In this research, the synthetic gemstones that sold in stores in Bangkok, Thailand were collected as samples for analyze their properties by X-ray diffractometer (XRD), for analyzing the structure of the samples, X-ray fluorescence spectrometer (XRF), for chemical compositions analysis, and also other properties were evaluated. Then, the structure, chemical composition, colors, density, refractive index, and other characteristics of each synthetic gemstone samples were shown in the results of this research.

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Computer Use Of The Nurses And Nursing Informatics

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Abstract

The rapid developments in information technologies affect almost every part of human life. Especially health is a very important part of human life. As health directly affects human life, it is imperative to relate informatics to health. The development and use of information technologies are of the essence to increase the quality of healthcare services, to decrease workloads and to help the healthcare staff for their professional development. For that reason, the healthcare professionals' interest in informatics and the extent to which they follow the latest developments and use information tools has become a field of study. The aim of this study is to examine the computer and information technologies usage levels of nurses, their opinions of nursing informatics and the factors that affect those levels and opinions. "The Nursing Informatics Scale" was used in the study. The obtained data were analyzed with the use of SPSS program and the nurses' interest in informatics was revealed. The results also emphasize the importance and efficiency of nursing informatics.

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Considering The Landscape In The Primary Education Curricula / El Paisaje Como Contenido En Los Curriculos De Educación Primaria

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Abstract

Problem statement: Hemos realizado una investigación previa, desarrollada en la etapa de Educación Infantil, en la cual hemos detectado que el concepto de paisaje se aborda sobre todo desde un punto de vista natural, obviando su perfil social y cultural dependiendo de la comunidad autónoma. Sin esta perspectiva, la comprensión del paisaje, en concreto, y del medio ambiente en general, queda incompleta, reducida en exclusiva a sus aspectos biológicos. Purpose of study: Para profundizar en la consideración del paisaje en el ámbito educativo, esta investigación tiene como objetivo principal conocer la forma en que se trata este contenido en la etapa de Educación Primaria, a través del curriculum de las diferentes Comunidades Autónomas de España. Methods: Se realiza un análisis comparativo de los diferentes currículos educativos de las distintas Comunidades Autónomas de España, emanados de la LOMCE (Ley Orgánica de Mejora de la Calidad Educativa), aprobada en 2014 y vigente en la actualidad. Results: Efectivamente, se puede considerar que existen diferencias entre los currículos de las Comunidades Autónomas y no hay, por tanto, una única forma de aproximación al paisaje en Educación Primaria. No obstante, llama la atención el hecho de que predomine la consideración natural del mismo y de que se dejen en un segundo plano los elementos sociales y culturales, que sí se abordan en otro tipo de contenidos. Conclusions: Tanto desde la Educación Primaria como Infantil, es necesario un nuevo planteamiento para abordar el paisaje en todas sus dimensiones (natural, social y cultural). De esta forma, se entenderá el mismo como una realidad rica y compleja, con variables interrelacionadas y donde se ponen en juego elementos objetivos y subjetivos, tal como proponen los planteamientos de las últimas décadas.

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CONSTRUCTION AND REPRESENTATION OF SOCIAL STEREOTYPES IN HISTORY EDUCATION. A RESEARCH FROM HISTORIOGRAPHY TO CLASSROOMS

Cosme J Gómez Carrasco, Francisco García González, Spain.

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the construction, representation and transmission of social stereotypes when teaching history through a specific topic: the rural world in the Spain and France of the Modern Age. Analysis and reflection on historiographic construction and the images created about the latest historical subjects, and how these are transmitted to society are key issues in understanding past social phenomena. Transmitting this knowledge as stereotypes through history dissemination, teaching and even research is reason enough to demand that we reflect on these types of images and representations, which play a key role in how social reality is perceived. The starting point is the study of the historiographic reconstruction based on this topic found in the main scientific journals. This followed by seeing how this knowledge is transmitted in the classroom through the syllabuses and the textbooks. Finally, we analyze students' perception of the social stereotypes related to the topic. The findings show that historiography is advancing in the opposite direction to the history knowledge taught in the classroom. There is also a noticeable difference between the representation of the urban and the rural world, which is due to the persistence of the theory of modernization in historical explanations.

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CONSTRUCTION OF CITIZENSHIP FROM THE RELATIONAL REFLEXIVITY AT SCHOOL

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Abstract

The current educational institution prepare a person for being a citizen that develops her rights in a Society marked by individualism, which is a common pathology of social relationships in our days, pushing the person away of a collective construction and the common benefit. In this sense, it is necessary that education focus his gaze to the formation of the person in itself, that is, as a Being that coexists, as Leonardo Polo poses. The relational reflexivity allows to recognize the individual needs to change, for a collective benefit; it generates a new form of citizenship. Therefore, goal school focus should be building thoughtful citizens who find the sense of a collective, peaceful and transcendental life with all Human Beings. Therefore, think of a new citizenship Involves forming the person in the development of relational reflexivity, that is, on reciprocity as basis of social relationships, that lead to the transformation of the staff performance and generate social tissues that tend for the common benefit, giving as a result a clear change in today's society.

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Construction Of Systems Of Representation As Tool For Development Of Mediated Memory

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Abstract

We investigated the use of the ERS – external representation systems in teaching practices and their contributions to the development of the mediated memory (L.S. Vygotsky). It was an exploratory/qualitative research conducted by observation of the everyday preschoolers classes (5-6 years old children) during a semester, three times a week. We analysed the episodes that registered all ERS available (poster with names of the students, calendars, others), and the (no)use of them. We identified possibility/need for reconstruction of ERS, aiming to improve its capability in the development of children's mediated memory. We presented these analyzes to the teacher, planning, in partnership, the reconstruction of two systems (poster with names and poster with songs). Results: changes on the importance of the ERS to the psychological functioning of students – from almost no use/function to be really an effective tool, enabling complex cognitive operations: "read" information on the posters, compare them, argue with colleagues, understand that ERS can improve memory; variability in the functioning of mediated memory dependent on the element used (children's drawings or engravings). It is argued that ERS should not only be available (common practice in pre-schools), but crucial to plan its construction considering the children's development zones (L.S. Vygotsky) as well as create real needs of use of the systems within important social activities (A.R. Leontiev), consequently clear gains in the psychological development of children.

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Content Analysis Of English Textbook Taught At Grade 9: Focus On Grammatical Structures & Language Skills

Ghulam Behlol Behlol, Fatima Jinnah Women University Rawalpindi, Pakistan.

Abstract

Language is one of the most important capabilities that distinguish human beings from all other creatures. It helps to communicate ideas and feelings to oneself and others for planning lives, remembering the past, solving conflicts. The ability to do so in more than one language multiplies the opportunities for people to experience all these functions and even master them for advancing their career opportunities. In Pakistan, textbook is considered as the key component in most language programs and serves as the basis for language inputs that learners receive and language practices that occur in the classroom. This study was designed to analyze the content of English textbook for investigating its effectiveness and appropriateness for teaching English to students enrolled at grade 9 in the public schools of Punjab government. The major focus of the study was to analyze the grammatical structures and language skills in the first six chapters of English textbook taught at grade 9. It is descriptive study following the method of content analyses and survey questionnaire to collect the data. The result revealed that maximum number of grammatical structures used in the first six chapter of English textbook was past indefinite tense whereas there were no sentence structures of present, past and future perfect continuous tenses. The maximum amount of language skills given in the exercise of the textbook was writing skills whereas the listening and speaking skills are completely ignored. The study revealed that that majority of the teachers disagreed that pictures are relevant to the content. It is inferred that they are less significant in illustrating the content of the textbook. The teachers are also not satisfied about the difficulty level of English text in reference to linguistic competency of the students. It may affect the balanced linguistic development of the students and may influence their oral and written communication skills.

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Continuity Principle in Subjects Curricular Planning as Rising Factor of Efficiency in the Process of IT- Specialists Training

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Abstract

In the conditions of informatization of all spheres of life the improvement of processes of life cycle of the automated systems defines functioning of any enterprise in general. In this regard the importance of the university graduates competence formation increases. Professional competences define the level of IT specialists in information systems readiness to carry out different types of tasks. The requirements of employers were analysed according to which the model of future expert in the field of information systems is developed. The article is focused on the continuity principle that is realized through the chain “competence – subject – competence”. The complex of methods, forms and techniques is used for conducting classes and organizing extra class activities and studying. A certain competence formation of graduates within an educational curricular is carried out through a number of disciplines and their close interrelation on the basis of continuity is assumed that is realized through curricular in the principles of statements of design tasks, application-oriented tasks, including laboratory and course papers, educational and work practice, etc. Continuity principle in subjects curricular planning defines completeness of formation as one of significant factors of efficiency increasing both the process of formation of competences, and educational process in general. The materials of the research can be used for IT-specialists training at higher education institution.

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Contributions Of Educational Psychology In The Initial Training Of Medical Students And Nurses Students: A Reflexive Meta-Analysis

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Abstract

Is notorious that the performance of Educational Psychology goes beyond of the problematic involved within and into the classroom. We believe therefore that the attention on this aspect in health education is a key. It is perceptible the need for investment to personal, professional, social and cognitive development of these future professionals is paramount and the Educational Psychology has a major role in the effective promotion of this reality. Objective: Analyze studies which reflect the educational psychology's contributions in the initial training of medical doctors and nurses in the last 10 years. Methods: Literature review in SciELO database, Lilacs, B-On and PubMed with the terms psychology of education, initial training, medical students and nursing students. Results: We found 379 articles, which 13 were included, but so far we have come across a few articles, publications and studies that focus directly to the Educational Psychology in these fields of study confirming that the essence has been the subject backgrounds. Conclusions: There is plenty to do for the Educational psychology be present in scientific publications; even being related in the curricula of programs, research is still plenty restricted. Nevertheless, the studies analyzed allowed explore the curriculum, the role and importance of Educational Psychology in initial training and especially understand which way to follow go in order to the theme to be developed and empirically treated.

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COOPERATIVE EDUCATION AS A TOOL FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

The cooperative principles enunciated by the International Cooperative Alliance (ICA) are the philosophical foundation of the cooperative movement worldwide and establish guidelines by which cooperatives put their values into practice. The fifth principle which is called "Education, training and information," which is oriented to educate, train and inform their members, partners, managers, employees and the general public. The fifth principle clearly shows the commitment of the cooperative movement in relation to education; but at the same time, there is a weakness in the fulfillment of it, because the most of these organizations are not formally included in its management plans, processes of cooperative education. This is why the Credit Union Jardín Azuayo of Ecuador decided to implement a School of Cooperatives called EDUCOPE, in order to fulfill the fifth principle. Therefore, this article describes and analyzes the trajectory of EDUCOPE, from its beginnings to the present, based on the information provided by the cooperative programs, participatory and informative education provided by the financial institution; and also, this article presents the impact it has had the process of cooperative education in contributing to improve the quality of life of stakeholders, thus strengthening the cooperative movement at the national level and encouraging the development of organizations of social economy.

Correction Techniques For Language Disorders

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Abstract

Logopedics is special pedagogical subject that deals with the prevention and correction of speech defects. Logopedics as a science was formed out of practical and theoretical reasons, extending its area from the research of language and communication in relation with the personality evolution to that of laws and language correction methods formulation, the presentation of verbal difficulties, and verbal behavior stimulation. Speech disorders are determined by a range of causes that act isolated or associated, this is why the causes must be thoroughly known, as to establish the diagnosis and find the best therapeutic intervention methods. There is an increasing number of children with speech disorders in kindergarten environment. Considering that teachers are not qualified to discover and ameliorate these problems, helping these children can be a real challenge for them. An experiment was conducted to observe the difficulties that teachers are faced with. A group of 20 children (8 girls and 12 boys) was used for a period of 4 months on whom questionnaires to correct language disorders.

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Cosmetic Using Behavior: a Case Study of Female Students in Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand

Rattana Panriansaen, Janjira Boonliang, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat Univeristy, Bangkok, Thailand.

Abstract

The aims of this research were study to cosmetic using behavior in female students in Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand. The population comprised of 400 samples of female undergraduate students operated through accidental sampling method. Then, those samples were administered by questionnaires. The statistics tools that were frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation and one-way ANOVA test were implemented in the data analysis. The results were as follows. The most samples were make-up moreover 3 times per month, purchased cosmetic stuffs a time per month. Each purchasing is used amounts 500-1,000 Baht (15-35 \$), mainly bought cosmetic in shopping mall with friends. The sample always changes to use a new brand and most of them were not any allergic. In case of allergies, they met to consult with the doctor. Cosmetic information was received via internet. Sunscreen, powder, eyebrow pencil and lipstick were mostly used in samples. The cosmetic using behavior was classified as five aspects: the perceived problem, the information searching, the information evaluation, the purchase decision and the evaluation after purchasing. It was revealed that the overall and each aspects of the cosmetic using behavior were in medium level (using sometime). When analyzing with one-way ANOVA, the differences on personal factors: faculty, age, year of study, income and skin type had a significant with the cosmetic using behavior at the 0.05 level.

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Counting (With) Music-A Proposal For Mathematical Operations With Music

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Abstract

In these lines we present an new activity which aims to connect maths with music, which is may obvious, but not easy to work with. With the help of music, song, simple musical instruments and through movement in space the children are familiar with the distinction between units and tens, create two digit numbers and finding sums. Through this activity children become familiar with mathematical and musical concepts while understand the inextricable link between the two sciences (mathematics and music). This activity can be applied on children 5 to 7 years old, but with some variations can be very useful at any mathematical classroom. This is due to its structure, which is very easy but very convenient in any educational environment. The aims of this music and mathematical activity are: Recognition tens-unit value, getting to add two digit numbers, fast and mind mathematical calculation, sensory-kinetic coordination individual and collective synchronization, aesthetic enjoyment of the subject, team collaboration. The teaching method is group cooperation. The teacher's role is coordinating, actively participatory and facilitative, without any interference. He only guides while playing with his students. This is an activity that has many implications both

in mathematics and in music. The cross-thematic linking of activities in the classroom is a challenge of our day. Beyond this, however, the visualization of theoretical concepts is an ideal way for their assimilation by the students.

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Creativity In Communication Of University Academic Offerings. Case: Salesian Polytechnic University , Cuenca – Ecuador.

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Abstract

This article aims to make available to the scientific community, the results of the study dealing with the main factors involved when choosing a technical undergraduate career at the Salesian Polytechnic University in Cuenca, taking into account the impulse given by the current ecuadorian government to the technical and technological institutes of the country. Measures must be taken to encourage the academic preparation of the students choosing not only a technical training but a professional engineering too in order to guarantee their rights as stipulated in the Constitution of Ecuador and help to boost the performance of the economy through innovation, research and entrepreneurship. The research is qualitative. It is based on focus groups and semi-structured interviews; its conceptual basis is defined by marketing approaches and public relations services, which means that the above factors constitute the main element for the development of a creative communicational approach to provide a more valuable study fields of the institution.

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Critical Reflective Promoting Professional Competences of Pre-Service Teachers for a Future Society

**Somsiree Manus, Prissana Rakbamrung, Sakorn Rakbamrung, Preeyanan Thepnuan, Sumit Jirangnimitsakul,
Natjaree Jaroensuk**, Suratthani Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

The purpose of this article was to investigate the effectiveness and efficiency of critical reflective or targeted feedback on the quality of professional competences of pre-service teachers majoring in science. Most of teacher professional education in Thailand is a 5-year bachelor's degree program. Participants of this work were senior teacher students who had learned the pre-teaching practice and pedagogical content knowledge courses. In the work-based learning, supervisors of science teacher education program had the responsibility to guide learning aspects in the first semester which focused on integrating knowledge and skill to complete their tasks. This article provided only quantity and quality of professional competences from personal development project analysis. The results were found that the highest skills pre-service teacher have achieved are lifelong learning growth, foreign language and ICT studies as they are having awareness of project valuable for the future community. The weakest skills pre-service teacher have achieved are analytical thinking, interpretation, system thinking, creative thinking, and teaching and learning strategies. Although, the quantity and quality of students' competencies were not enough and satisfy for the first

semester of practicum, the authors have guided them on the relationship between teaching task and professional competences with regard to their weakest skills.

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Cross-Cultural Adaptability and Strategy Use in Language Learning: A Correlational Study

Kutay Uzun, Trakya University, Turkey.

Abstract

Owing to the paradigm shifts in the teaching and learning of foreign languages, the focus of the area has been directed towards the social aspects of the phenomenon following the behaviorist and cognitivist stances. This shift in the paradigm has brought about the question of the individual, society and therefore, culture inevitably in relation to their effects on the learning process. On the other hand, there are major differences among learners in their use of learning strategies and Oxford (1996) portrays that language learning strategy use has a varying nature depending on the context or the culture the learner belongs to. The primary aim of this study is

to discover if the perceived cross-cultural adaptability levels of the participants are correlated with their strategy use preferences. Secondly, the study aims to demonstrate the cultural adaptability levels and strategy use preferences of the participants and attempt to explain the reasons to the findings. Moreover, the interaction of the level of cross-cultural adaptability with gender, level of income and prior language learning experience will be put forward. Quantitative research methodology is preferred since the study is of a correlational and statistical nature. The participants of the study are 100 first-year ELT students studying in Trakya University, Edirne. Data related to cross-cultural adaptability will be collected via Cross-Cultural Adaptability Inventory (CCAI) developed by Kelley & Meyers (1987). Language learning strategy use data will be collected through Strategy Inventory for Language Learning (SILL) version 7.0 developed by Oxford (1989). The results will be presented in the findings section and will be discussed in-depth in the conclusion.

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Cumhuriyet Dönemi'nden Önce ve Sonra Özel Türk Okullarının Gelişim Süreci

İsmail Ayhan, Seyfettin Arslan, Dicle University, Turkey.

Abstract

Osmanlı Devleti, Tanzimat'la yenilik hareketlerini yoğun olarak yaşamaya başlamış ve Avrupa'dan sosyal ve kültürel yönden önemli derecede etkilenmiştir. Belki bu anlamda etkisini gösteren en önemli olgu klasik okulların dışında modern anlamda eğitim veren devlet ve özel okulların açılmasıydı. Fakat ilk dönem özel okulların genel olarak özelliklerine bakıldığında Batılı devletlerin kurduğu okullar olmasıydı. Meşrutiyet dönemine kadar etkisini sürdüren Batılı özel eğitim kuruluşları sahip olduğu güçlü hakimiyetlerini bu dönemden itibaren "Türklük" akımının etkisiyle açılan Özel Türk okullarıyla paylaşmaya başlamıştır. Cumhuriyet'ten

itibaren ise yapılan bazı yasa ve düzenlemelerle Özel Türk okulları etkisini nicel ve nitel olarak günümüze doğru artırmıştır. Bu çerçevede, araştırmanın amacı bu tarihi süreç içerisinde Özel Türk okullarının gelişimini ve genel özelliklerini literatür(Kuramsal) taraması yöntemiyle değerlendirmektir. Böylelikle ilgili kitap, dergi vb. yazılı ve basılı kaynaklar incelenmiş ve araştırmanın amacına uygun olarak tartışılıp sonuç belirtilmiştir. Sonuç olarak, ilk dönem nicel ve nitel olarak zayıf olan Özel Türk okulları günümüze doğru belli düzeyde bir başarıyı yakaladıkları söylenebilir. Bu başarının ise Cumhuriyet'ten günümüze doğru inişli çıkışlı bir seyir aldığı görülmektedir.

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Curricular Development In The Process Of Internationalisation Of Higher Education

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Abstract

Problem Statement: The University of Alba Iulia, although a small-sized university, geographically situated in the heart of Romania, has undergone dramatic changes in its strategic positioning in the international educational landscape. It has developed a thorough internationalisation strategy, in order to consolidate its position and attractiveness on the market, both for local students and international ones. It has constantly increased the number of exchange and degree students, as well as the mobility of enrolled students, with a record increase in Erasmus outgoing students at national level, attested by the National Agency for Community Programmes in the Field of Education and Vocational Training (2015). However, the challenges posed by this new strategic direction of the university management are multifaceted and had to be addressed appropriately by all decisionmakers, especially considering the fact that there is no national-level strategy for the internationalisation. **Purpose of Study:** The purpose of this study is to analyse the impact that the internationalisation process has had on the home university, as well as on the exchange and degree students over four academic years, starting with October 2011, until September 2015. We will also investigate the changes that have been implemented at curricular level in order to fully internationalise curricula, as well as the impact of the social-cultural integration programmes developed by our university to accommodate international students, and the training programmes for the university personnel to better cope with the international students' needs. **Methods:** We carried out analysis of primary source documents (for curricular processes), we carried out an external evaluation exercise (run by the International Association of Universities), we administered a survey (attitude questionnaire) among Erasmus students (both incoming – 27 and outgoing - 50, from specialisations Computer Science and Applied Electronics), and degree students -23 (including the preparatory year students). The data obtained was analysed both quantitatively and qualitatively. **Findings and Results:** According to findings, curricula had to be changed (at all levels – course contents, teaching methodologies, assessment methods, etc.), with impact on teaching professional, administrative staff, students. The external assessment exercise identified strengths and weaknesses that will also be addressed in the future by the stakeholders. **Conclusions and Recommendations:** In order to become a truly international university, efforts need to be concerted in all areas involved, at all curricular levels, including extra-curricular activities and involving the social dimension of the internationalisation of higher education. Adequate teaching methodologies, pedagogic instruments, adapted contents, social and cultural integration programmes, all need to be put in place in a long-term strategic approach of higher education at this moment.

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Cyberspace And its influence On Change In Contemporary Education

Slavomír Gálik, Slovakia.

Abstract

Cyberspace of digital media changes contemporary education in two ways: by a new approach in understanding of information and a new way of organising this information. In the first case, it is objectification of information that favours the idea of a reduced type of education, based on certain extent of knowledge that is applicable in practice. In our approach, we emphasize the fact that information cannot be taken merely as an object, but also as a contextual and unlimited semantic unit which, in a new organization level, becomes knowledge. Beside information and knowledge, higher level of knowledge requires tacit knowledge – creativity and wisdom, as well as moral character of human. The second case brings a net-like structure of information, characterised by loop processing, prompt (almost immediate) linking of information that is predominantly image-based. This type of communication and organisation of information is useful because it gives us a fast way of search for information and possibly more creativity. However, it quite possibly brings a risk of weakening some of the cognitive abilities in human, such as logical and abstract thinking, vital not only in the scientific, but also everyday life. Under influence of communication in cyberspace, contemporary education is beginning to change dramatically from discursive (logical, abstract) thinking to associative thinking (especially image-based). These new trends in education are reflected really negatively by many authors, for example M. Bauerlein, N. Carr, K. P. Liessmann or M. Spitzer, as they demand certain “counter-action” which should be based on literacy, critical thinking, information hygiene and which should also become an important component of modern media education.

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Deciphering The Visual. Issues In Dealing With Visual Sources For First-Year History Students

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Abstract

Analyzing visual sources is becoming more and more significant for new approaches to the research of past societies. As research is focusing significantly on cultural history, on the history of mental reconstructions of the past, visual sources become a critical element of analysis. However, training the necessary skills is still a matter of debate in Higher Education, although for the Secondary Education the debate is long past. One of the possible reasons is that there is a common belief that students enter academic training with the necessary prerequisites. The present research aims at questioning this belief, and is concentrating on first-year History students. The rationale is based on the difference between student problem-solving styles, the Panofsky theoretical model of analysis of visual sources, and actual learning difficulties, as revealed by written examinations. The instruments used are Kolb's Learning Styles Inventory and Questionnaire, and a reduced VARK questionnaire. The data from the questionnaires are compared to the results of formal examination at the end of semester. Initial results seem to indicate the fact that first-year students have significant problems when asked to link visual discourses to historical analysis.

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Demographic Factors Associated with Problematic Internet Use Among Turkish University Students

Canan Gursel, Gazi University, Turkey.

Abstract

This study aims to examine the relationships between problematic Internet usage and some demographic features among university students. Data gathered from 542 university students. The Online Cognitive Scale (OCS) and demographic information form were used for collecting the data. Pearson correlational analysis, chi square and t-test have been used in the study. Results indicated that 74.4% students age of onset of connecting the Internet was 5-15 years. Students were connecting the internet most often at evening. According to t test analysis, there were differences between means of social comfort, loneliness/depression, diminish impulse control and distraction subscales of OCS in respect to gender and age of onset of connecting to internet. Females and males differed significantly in their use of internet reasons. Internet usage change according to subjective evaluation of academic performance of students. The findings indicated that gender differences, poor academic achievement and age of first internet using were important factors about problematic internet use among university students. Internet addiction among university students should be taken as early as possible for intervention. Problem solving skills of students must be increased for preventive efforts in spite of problematic internet use. Identification of the risk factors that contribute to internet addiction among young people will be important to prevention and earlier intervention.

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Denk Olmayan Gruplarda Ortak Madde Deseni ile Frekans Kestirimi ve Zincirleme Eşit Yüzdelikli Eşitleme Yöntemlerinin Karşılaştırılması

ÇİGDEM AKIN ARIKAN, SÜMEYRA SOYSAL, SELAHATTİN GELBAL, Hacettepe University, Turkey.

Abstract

Test eşitleme bir test formundan elde edilen birim sisteminin diğer test formunun birim sistemine dönüştürülmesidir (Angoff, 1984). Benzer test özelliklerine sahip test formları arasındaki farklılıkların düzenlenerek, bu test formlarından elde edilen puanların birbiri yerine kullanılmasını sağlayan istatistiksel sürece eşitleme denir. Eşitlemede, düzgünleştirme yöntemleri sıklıkla kullanılmaktadır. Düzgünleştirme ön-düzgünleştirme ve son düzgünleştirme olarak ikiye ayrılır. Ön düzgünleştirme, eşitleme yapılmadan önce ham puan dağılımlarına uygulanırken, son düzgünleştirme eşitleme yapıldıktan sonra elde edilen ham puan dağılımlarına uygulanır. Ön düzgünleştirmede Log-linear ve güçlü gerçek puan (strong true score) yöntemleri, son-düzgünleştirmede ise kübik spline yöntemi bulunmaktadır. Literatürde log linear ve kübik spline yöntemleri sıklıkla kullanılmaktadır (Kolen ve Brennan, 2014). Bu çalışmada, 2012 yılında uygulanan PISA (Uluslararası Öğrenci Değerlendirme Programı) sınavının 4. kitapçığında yer alan matematik alt testinden elde edilen puanlar ile 6. kitapçıktan elde edilen puanlar frekans kestirimi eşit yüzdelli eşitleme (ön-düzgünleştirilmiş) ve zincirleme eşit yüzdelli eşitleme yöntemleri (ön-düzgünleştirilmiş) ile eşitlenecektir. Ön düzgünleştirme yöntemlerinden log-linear yöntem kullanılacaktır. Son aşamada ise elde edilen eşitlenmiş puanlar için ağırlıklandırılmış hata kareleri ortalamalarını veren (WMSE) hesaplanacaktır.

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Description Of Language Structures Of The Total Number Of Words And The Structure Of Sentence In Storytelling Of Children With Cochlear Implant, Mental Retardation And Comparison Of Them With Normal Children 4 To 5 Years Old

Sajad Haghshenas, Varastegan University For Medical Science Mashhad Iran.

Abstract

Purpose: Skill of storytelling of children be as a important base and predicting in acquired of skills of reading, writing, education and social. The assessment of story is rich method for describing language development in early environments of childhood. this paper aims to describe some linguistic structures in healthy children 4-5 years old children with delayed speech and language development (cochlear implant, mental retardation) and if the was based on an storytelling assessment. **Materials & Methods:** This cross sectional descript analytic research was conducted on 26 typically normal child and 30 child with delayed speech and language development (15 cochlear implant child and mental retardation child) in a convenience sampling method. The descriptive data of speech are provided by method of describing a picture. Then the children are asked to define the story of test for 7 minute. then the calculated results are being brought in the record result sheet. broad transcription, type of sentences, determination of total number of word, identifying the length of utterance and mean of it was based on two scale of morpheme and word and Data are entered SPSS21 software And is analyzed .the data of the acquired are analyzed using test parametric Mann-Whitney U and nonparametric Independent - Samples T. **Results:** Between the three groups of children existed apparent difference in the mean of the sentences of the Combined synchronous and asynchronous In the variation of the total number of sentences, existed more apparent difference in the normal children and mental retardation ($P=0/036$) than the cochlear implants and normal children ($P=0/222$). Between the mean of the total number of words existed more apparent difference in normal children and mental retardation ($P=0/014$) than cochlear implants and normal children ($P=0/062$), so that most mean was in normal children, and much of it 47/00 and least total number of words was in mental retardation children, and much of it 31/60. **Conclusions:** The results of our study indicate that, existed significant difference between the three groups of children in variation of the sentences of the Combined synchronous and asynchronous that is adjusted with data of previous studies about these two variations in various ages. But, existed just significant difference between the two groups of normal children and mental retardation in variation of total number of words and none significant difference in this variation between the two groups of normal children and cochlear implants than two groups of another portends that low intelligence quotient than low hearing after cochlear implants has major influence on, the few occurrence of words.

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Design And Implement Interactive Modules Of Learning Mathematics For Engineering Students

Cristina Caridade, Portugal.

Abstract

The teaching and learning mathematics have to be adapted to the new attitude of the engineering students in order to guide them in their own learning process. Today, in higher education, it is common to use support tools e-learning, to increase the interaction between teacher and students, allowing for a more flexible learning. In order to develop online interactive modules of learning mathematics that can motivate students in their teaching/learning process and increasing the levels of success, it was created e-MAIO (Interactive Learning Modules Online). e-MAIO is a set of interactive online modules of learning mathematics where students can develop an autonomous and collaborative learning, and where they can use the computer to build knowledge, so appealing to its accountability in the individual learning process. Its design was developed with the main objective to capture the various learning styles and respect the form of learning of each student, and to do it, we used a diversification of activities and materials. Students can access to e-MAIO during class, at home or anywhere at anytime. The activities presented are simple and concise with several examples solved so that students become familiar with this type of environment. This learning modules, supported by Moodle platform have been used in b-learning system for teaching and learning mathematics in electrotechnical engineering of the Institute of Engineering of Coimbra. This project was motivated by the desire to implement some tools for innovative and attractive teaching, but also because we believe that its use leads students to act responsibly in their learning process.

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Design School Coexistence Program Applied From The Ecological Model Of Bronfenbrenner

Omar Fernando Cortés-Peña, Karen Elena Salas-Viloria, Universidad de la Costa CUC, Colombia.

Abstract

From psychology and other fields of scientific knowledge dedicated to the study of man, we know that the family, school and society are the main areas of socialization for humans that can facilitate or inhibit the development and education of children and youth (Maganto and Bartau, 2001, 2002, 2004). They are however today the family and school, both traditional systems of education, dissociated and it is common to find mutually profieran responsibility for loss values and high levels of violence that are occurring in schools. This mismatch between family system and education system is making efforts to educate ever more complex and utopian reason through Bronfenbrenner (1979) Ecological Model seeks to overcome this dilemma through joint work with the educational community. The problems arising from the school life are reaching alarming proportions and requires careful reflection. This reflection should include an assessment of the current situation of coexistence in consultation with concerned (students, parents and teachers) which will be derived logically an action plan according to the needs of the educational institution selected for study.

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DESIGN, ITEM ANALYSIS AND FIABILITY OF A CRITICAL THINKING TEST ON BACHELOR STUDENTS

Jorge A García-Encalada, Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán, Mexico.

Abstract

Nowadays there is a wide range of tools intended to measure critical thinking on people, like the California Critical Thinking Skills Test or the Cornell Test. Despite of this fact, these are mainly intended to high school students, and these show hard-to-understand situations or focused on urban contexts risking its results validity on participants who are not in medium high schools or in urban environments. Through designing and applying a critical thinking test intended to medium high school students in country areas it's pretended to solve the validity problems that standardized tests have including -in addition- a population which is not costumed to on the topic. The designed test uses specific cases which are similar to their daily life, this means, in a country context and on social issues they usually face. The test has twenty items intended to problems solution as well as sixteen intended to identify mistakes on the process of taking decisions. The first version has been applied, discovering on the way differences among what a problem for an urban context and a country one is. A second version is on process of applying. Results let know the way the critical thinking processes are developed on students in order to solve social issues from their town.

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DESIRED OCCUPATION AND STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Rutanachai Thaipratum, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

A study on many factors that contribute to student achievement have been reported. The study in the desired field that can lead to the desired career is one factor that has helped support student achievement. However, due to several factors, some students do not study in their most desired field. For this reason, this study aimed to investigate the relationship between the desired occupation and student achievement. The data has been collected from the undergraduate student from the faculty of science and technology, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University.

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Detection Of Salmonella Spp. Contaminated In Thai Fermented Pork Meat By Polymerase Chain Reaction Combined With Ethidium Bromide Monoazide

Soithong Saiyudthong, Kasetsart University, Thailand.

Abstract

Fermented pork meat products contaminated with *Salmonella* spp. have been reported in Thailand. This study aimed to detect *Salmonella* spp. contaminated in Thai fermented pork meat by Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) combined with ethidium bromide monoazide. The fresh ground pork meat samples were artificially spiked with *Salmonella* Enteritidis at the final concentration of approximately 1.0×10^6 CFU/g, then the samples were stored at 4°C, 0°C and -20°C for 10 days. After 1, 5 and 10 days of storage, the samples were detected for *Salmonella* spp. contamination by PCR combined with ethidium bromide monoazide and the standard culture method. The results showed that the specific bands of 770 bp were generated in all samples. The study of *Salmonella* spp. contamination in fermented pork meat products from fresh markets and supermarkets in Thailand revealed that out of 100 samples, 8.0% of 50 samples of fresh markets were found, whereas no *Salmonella* spp. contaminated sample was found from 50 samples of supermarkets. The positive results in PCR combined with ethidium bromide monoazide and the standard culture method were found equally. The advantages of this technique are rapidity, high sensitivity and specificity and can detect only viable cells from food samples. Therefore, PCR combined with ethidium bromide monoazide had high efficiency to detect contaminated *Salmonella* spp. in Thai fermented pork meat.

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Abstract

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DETERMINANTS OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE AND ECONOMIC BURDEN OF ENGINEERING EDUCATION IN KERALA, INDIA

Sunitha S, Malathy Duraisamy, National Institute of Technology Calicut, India.

Abstract

Kerala, a southern state of India is regarded as highly literate state and has recorded highest human development measures in the country which is even comparable with that of many developed countries. However, an exploration into higher education especially in engineering education scenario points out many issues and concerns. One of the major issues is the withering role of state which gives way to private self-financing educational institutions which has shifted the economic burden from the government to households. In this context, the present paper attempts to examine the determinants of household expenditure of engineering education in Kerala. The study draws data from a primary survey among 500 engineering students in the year 2006-07. Further, it is more meaningful to assess the economic burden of educational expenditure of households by estimating the ratio of household cost to household income. The determinants of household expenditure and economic burden of engineering education is examined using an Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) method. Our estimates found that the variations in expenditure are significantly explained by factors like annual household income, social status and if a student is a day scholar. The estimated income elasticity of 0.22 indicates that one per cent change in income leads to 0.22 per cent change in household expenditure. The analysis of economic burden of education expenditure shows that it is negatively related to annual family income. This indicates that the access and equity to higher technical education is in an alarming in the state.

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DETERMINATION OF LESURE FACILITIES' CRITERIA DESIGNED FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN

Yuri Chmielewski, Olga Gubina, Gennady Mamontov, National Research Tomsk Polytechic University, Russian Federation.

Abstract

The modern global trend of transition to the digital era poses new challenges to the society. One of the key issues is childrearing, with great opportunities offered by the modern age for their development, however with serious risks created therein as well. From an infant the current younger generation uses a variety of computing devices and Internet. The effect they make on the child has already resulted in significant changes of psychical processes. As a result, nowadays children differ significantly from the generation grown 10-15 years ago. Hence, there is a problem of unavailability of parenting and education practices used for the last few centuries, so now new approaches are required to design the educational and leisure spaces. A child of "primary school age" is in an active stage of development. He/she is driven for new discoveries, while being interested in the learning process itself. Therefore, one must take full advantage of emerging opportunities and teach the child pursuance of continuous self-development. Therefore, the aim of this study is to determine the criteria for design of children's leisure facilities, unlocking their potential while being aligned with the times, the methods of data collecting, benchmarking and deduction. Based on foreign and domestic experience of modern leisure facilities organization for children, one can say that the main trend in design thereof is multi-functionality characterized by pursuance of creating a comfortable environment, that is age-appropriate and subject to conditions of the times. As a result, based on a comprehensive analysis of the age-related characteristics, principles of perception of colour composition, forms of architecture and object design, the situation in the area of leisure and trends in design of such facilities there have been elaborated the design criteria of leisure spaces. They are of great practical importance at the design stage and consequently during unlocking of capabilities of the younger generation.

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DETERMINATION OF SELF EFFICACY PERCEPTION LEVELS OF TEACHERS' ATTENDING AN ONLINE COURSE TOWARD WEB PEDAGOGICAL CONTENT KNOWLEDGE

Özge Özyalçın Oskay, Zuhâl Odabaşı, Hacettepe University, Turkey.

Abstract

The effects of technological developments occurred new requirements in educational area. Today's teachers should know the content knowledge they teach, have pedagogical knowledge about teaching and learning methods and besides should use the technological tools effectively. Depending on these, new concepts such as Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge, Web Pedagogical Content Knowledge occurred. With this study it was aimed to determine self efficacy perception levels of 274 teachers attending an online chemistry course preparing teachers for an examination to be a teacher in the public schools named as KPSS, toward web pedagogical content knowledge. Web Pedagogical Content Knowledge Scale developed by Lee, Tsai and Chang (2008) and adapted to Turkish by Horzum (2011) was used as data collection tool.

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Determination of Student Opinions of Augmented Reality

Huseyin Bicen, Erkan Bal, Near East University, Cyprus.

Abstract

The rapid development of new technology has changed classroom teaching methods and tools in a positive way. This study investigated classroom teaching with augmented reality and the impact of student opinions. 97 volunteer undergraduate students took part in this study. Results included data in the form of frequencies, percentages and descriptive statistics. The results show that with gamification methods, augmented reality content affected students opinions in a positive way. When QR codes are used in the classroom, students feel independent from classroom materials and can access various resources. Moreover, students think that when augmented reality in the classroom is used, education is more enjoyable.

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Determination of the Image of Elementary School Students about Science Centers

AHMET GÖKMEN, Sevilay ATMACA, Turkey.

Abstract

Science centers are designed for scientific experiments and applications to connect science and people who brings different knowledge and ages together, increases interest on science, and provides knowledge from its source. It is expected that science centers help children to like science, learn science by experiencing through applications and practices. Therefore, it is important to understand the cognitive structure of students in elementary school about science centers. This study aims to determine the ideas of elementary school students about science centers. Qualitative research method was used for the study. The participants of the study were consisted of 12 students from elementary school. The data for the study were collected by writing-drawing technique. In this respects, students were asked to express their opinion about science centers. There was no limitation in timing, type of pencils, drawing and painting methods. Document analysis technique was applied for the evaluation of the data obtained at the end of the study. Results of the study were categorized under following headings; a) students think that science centers are entertaining places, b) they learn permanently if they practice themselves rather than shown methods, c) they draw the events that they like, and d) the events that they don't like take very little space in their drawings. Findings related to the drawings of participants are expected to be an important guidance for the developers who take a role in the establishment of science centers, to guide science centers, and the teachers and the students who use the centers. The study was completed with recommendations for further studies and to decision makers concerned with the subject.

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Determination Of The Levels Of Anxiety Of Students Taking Classes With Two Different Methods During Their Operating Room Clinical Practice

Mevlude Karadag, Gazi University, Turkey.

Abstract

Purpose: This descriptive study was conducted for the purpose of determining the level of state-trait anxiety in students taking classes with two different methods during their operating room clinical rotation. **Material-Method:** The research population was the students taking the Surgical Nursing class in a Nursing School in Turkey. The research data were collected using a questionnaire form, and the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory. The forms were used twice, once before and once after the operating room clinical rotation. **Findings:** There was no statistically significant difference found between the means of the two groups' state and trait anxiety scores ($p > 0.05$). **Conclusion:** The educational method did not affect the students' levels of anxiety in their operating room clinical rotation, but the students receiving active education were more effective in the practice of nursing activities in the operating room.

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DETERMINATION OF THE LEVELS OF STATE-TRAIT ANXIETY OF STUDENTS TAKING CLASSES WITH TWO DIFFERENT METHODS DURING THEIR OPERATING ROOM CLINICAL EDUCATION

Mevlude Karadag, Gazi University, Turkey.

Abstract

Introduction : It has been reported in the literature that the stressors in the operating room environment are more intense than the other clinical settings and for various reasons nurses face continuous stress. For this reason student nurses in the operating room are affected by these stressors and experience intense anxiety. Purpose: This descriptive study was conducted for the purpose of determining the level of state-trait anxiety in students taking classes with two different methods during their operating room clinical rotation. Material-Method : The research population was the students taking the Surgical Nursing class in the Nursing School at Tokat School for Health Sciences during the 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 school years. A sampling technique was not used in the study and all of the students were included in the sample. The study was conducted with the first group between 15 March - 15 May 2011 and the second group between 9 March - 18 May 2012. The research data were collected using a questionnaire that asked questions about the students' descriptive demographic characteristics and their feelings about the operating room practice, and the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory. The forms were used twice, once before and once after the operating room clinical education. With the first group the classic classroom method of instruction, explanation --question and answer format was used, but with the second group the method of instruction was the creative thinking method, Six Thinking Hats Activity, and at the end of the class the students watched a slide show of the surgical aseptic technique and operating room and a video film introducing the operating room environment.. Data were evaluated with the computer using the difference between two means test for significance and Chi square test. Results: The mean of the students state anxiety levels before and after the clinical practice were, respectively, Active education group $X = 39.16$, $X = 35.46$, Classic education group $X = 37.87$, $X = 38.1$; mean of the students trait anxiety levels before and after the clinical practice were, respectively, Active education group $X = 43.97$, $X = 41.55$, classic education group $X = 43.68$, $X = 44.70$. There was no statistically significant difference found between the means of the two groups' state and trait anxiety scores ($p > 0.05$). While 81.4% of the Active education group participated in nursing activities, 27.7% of the Classic education group participated in nursing activities. Conclusion: The educational method did not affect the students' levels of anxiety in their operating room clinical education, but the students receiving active education were more effective in the practice of nursing activities in the operating room.

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Determining the Epistemological Beliefs and Problem Solving Skills of Health Sciences Students

Mevlude Karadag, Gazi University, Turkey.

Abstract

Problem Statement: Nurses and midwives face various problems everyday at work. Our age requires our colleagues to have such qualities as being able to easily adapt developments and innovation, access information, eliminate the information wisely, and absorb the information. Therefore, there is a need to determine the epistemological beliefs that have an important part in the organization of educational programs and realization of learning, and problem solving skills that have an effect on these beliefs, improve their weaknesses and support them. **Purpose:** This study aimed to determine the epistemological beliefs and problem solving skills of health sciences students. **Materials and Method:** The sampling of the study was made up of a total of 333 health sciences students, 129 of whom were from nursing department and 204 from midwifery department. The data of the study were collected using personal information form, Epistemological Beliefs Scale (EBS) and Problem Solving Inventory (PSI). Arithmetic mean, standard deviation, one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), t-test and Pearson's correlation coefficient were used for the analysis of the data. **Findings and Results:** According to EBS, it was determined that the beliefs of the students that learning depends on making an effort was at a low level; their beliefs that learning depends on ability was at a high level; and that the belief that there is only one single truth was at a medium level. It was also found that the problem solving skills of the students was at a medium level. A weak negative relationship was determined between total EBS and total PSI. **Conclusions and Recommendations:** According to the results revealed by the study, there was a weak relationship between the students' epistemological beliefs and problem solving skills. It is recommended that educators should organize their course syllabus to increase students' problem solving skills.

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Developed communication in native language as a prerequisite for the quality of lifelong learning

Jadranka Herceg, Anita Klapan, Daria Tot, Croatia.

Abstract

The concept of lifelong learning is the acquisition of key competencies which are portable, multifunctional set of knowledge, skills and attitudes necessary for each individual for his personal fulfillment and development, social inclusion and employment. Communication in native language is the primary key competencies and prerequisite for the development of all other key competencies. Means of communication: usually implies that the means of communication, specific system, the tools that possess complex technology and are used in the transmission of messages, and conveyors are often agnostic with respect to the messages they carry. How someone, must be able to use a dictionary of a language in different social spheres of life, have communication and linguistic competence, must be trained to properly and creative oral and written expression and interpretation of concepts, thoughts, feelings, attitudes, and facts and to interact linguistically in a variety of social and cultural situations. The effect of all that was said above, of the applicant and the new concept of curriculum / curriculum, and thus new methodical approaches will require a new teaching and learning.

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DEVELOPING INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS WITH GEOGEBRA FOR TEACHING ‘POLYGONS’

Kübra Açıkgül, Recep Aslaner, İnönü University, Turkey.

Abstract

The aim of this study was to develop instructional materials with Geogebra for 7th grade students on the subject of polygons and to evaluate fidelity of these materials in terms of attainment, education, programming. Materials were prepared with feedbacks received from the mathematics education experts and mathematics teachers. Fidelity of materials were evaluated by 15 prospective mathematics teachers and 3 graduate students. The data were collected with Materials Evaluation Form developed by researchers which included 26 items and 3 open-ended questions. In the form scoring was 2 "enough", 1 "partially enough", 0 "not enough". In quantitative analysis, means were calculated. The mean scores were considered as 0-.66 "not enough", 0.67-1.33 "partially enough" and 1.34-2 "enough". When scores were examined, it was determined that both prospective teachers and graduate students were evaluate fidelity of materials as "enough". It is suggested that these materials would be effective for students to discover geometric shapes by measuring, exploring, manipulating and transforming, to realize relationships and to make generalization.

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Developing Model-Based Learning With Dual-Situated Learning Model For Enhancing Mental Model Of Plate Tectonic And Geological Phenomena And Understandings Of The Nature Of Model Of Thai Student Teachers

Nattaphon Nujenjit, Suratthani Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

Although plate tectonic and geological phenomena are the frequent events that we constantly observe, numerous research studies have reported that students display learning difficulties and hold unscientific conceptions. This research was aimed to investigate how model-based learning (MBL) and dual-situated learning model (DSLML) in the topic of plate tectonic and geological phenomena enhanced Thai student teachers' mental models and their understandings of the nature of model (NOM). The participants were 60 undergraduate students teacher in Earth-science courses in a university, Thailand. Data were gathered by tectonic mental model survey, understandings of NOM questionnaire, student journal writing and teacher reflective journals. Inductive process and interpretation were used to analyze all data. The results indicated that the developing MBL and DSLML activities could enhance students' correct mental model and informed understandings of NOM. These learning activities could encourage students to produce their mental models, challenge students with questions to investigate their prior knowledge. It was also found that learning media in the learning activities could help student explain geological phenomena in micro and macro levels and could promote students' alternative conception of plate tectonic and geological phenomena and analogy learning activities could be alternative ways for teaching the abstract concept. Moreover, activities should reflect the nature of model and modeling. The activities could also enhance students' understanding of the nature of model and nature of science.

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Development And Validation Of A Multidimensional Questionnaire To Investigate Difficulties Related To The Teaching Of Immunology At Ninth Grade Of Moroccan Junior High School.

Tahraoui Adel, Kaddari Fatiha, ELACHQAR Abdelrhani, El-Hilaly Jaouad, Hafiane Sanae, Morocco.

Abstract

Purpose: Within the Moroccan curricula, immunology is firstly taught at the ninth grade. This first contact should be accompanied by a number of learning and teaching difficulties. The aim of the present study was to construct a validate questionnaire in order to investigate a number of variables concerning those difficulties. **Methods and results:** A pilot test was administered to a sample of 30 experienced teachers. This draft version consisted of a set of seven open-ended questions related to prior knowledge, misconceptions explanatory models and examples rising from students' daily life, important concepts required for teaching immunology in ninth grade, difficulties and suggestions for improving the teaching of this topic., Based upon the answers collected a second instrument was built, and consist of seven subscales each having a set of 5 - 14 items. This second version of the questionnaire was administered to a sample of 110 teachers of earth and life sciences. To establish the questionnaire validity, exploratory factor analysis, and reliability were performed. Internal consistency of the scales was acceptable (range, 0.6-0.9). Furthermore, Factor analysis has indicated for each subscale a 1 to 2-factors solution. **Conclusion:** The present questionnaire meets psychometric criteria of reliability and validity. It seems to be a useful tool for difficulties investigation related to learning and teaching immunology to ninth -grade students in Moroccan junior high school.

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Development Competency-based Training Course Basic Level for Web fed Flexography Printing Technician Operator in an Organization

Suppawan Nampueng Pankohlerng, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

This research was aimed for 1) to find out the quality Competency-based Training Course Basic Level for Web fed Flexography Printing Technician Operator in an Organization. 2) to establish the efficiency of the training curriculum for Web fed Flexography Printing Technician Operator in an Organization. 3) to evaluate the trainees' satisfaction on the training received. The sampling group for this research were included 20 Flexography Printing Technician Operator in an Organization who worked for printing industry organizations, it was found that 1) The results indicate that the quality of professional courses (the objective of the course, the teaching and learning, and assessment) the average was 4.56 in all 3 show that the development of competency based training course for operator is very good. 2) the efficiency of training curriculum is 89.9/87.3% which met the standard level that was 80/80%. 3) the obtained satisfaction from the sampling group to the training was on average of 4.20 which indicated the highest satisfaction level.

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Development of a Questionnaire to Measure of Family Cohesion

Shuttawwee Sitsira-at, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand.

Abstract

This article presents the development of a questionnaire of family cohesion. The test will be used in the research of family cohesion in the students of the Armed Forces Academics Preparatory School. The research grant is received from Srinakharinwirot University. A test developed based on Circumplex Model of Marital and Family System proposed by Olson (2011). Olson proposed 9 indicators: 1) Emotional bonding 2) Boundaries 3) Coalitions 4) Time 5) Space 6) Friends 7) Decision Making 8) Interests and 9) Recreation. Each indicator contains 5 items with the total of 45 items. Correlation Analysis is conducted to verify whether the variables are sufficiently correlated. The results show that the correlation of most observable variables is significant at .05 and .01. An amount of correlation is not statistically significant. For those that are significant, the correlation is low ($r < .40$) to moderate ($.40 > r < .60$). Elementary verification of variables show that the correlation matrix between variables verified by Bartlett's test of Sphericity equals 23137.800, df 903, and is statistically significant at .000 ($p < .001$). This shows that the variables are correlated. Moreover, Geyser-Myer-Auskin index, which shows the appropriateness of sampling, equals 0.939, a value near 0.80 meaning appropriateness is good. Kim and Mueller (1978) suggest that the value of sampling that is greater than .80 is considered very good.

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Development of Arts Teacher Research Competence in Master Studies

Jolita Kudinoviene, Birute Baneviciute, Lithuanian University of Educational Sciences, Lithuania.

Abstract

Problem of teachers' research competence is one of main aspects of concern in teacher education on master's level. Knowledge, their application, skills to implement education research and to disseminate its results in specialist and non-specialist audience – these are elements of university level competences of second cycle. Arts teacher education is interdisciplinary studies which combine two areas – arts (music, dance, theatre, visual arts) and education, therefore research become complex process requiring competence to use artistic expression forms and methods of social sciences research. *The purpose of this research* is to reveal point of view of arts education master students on research competence development. Seeking this goal, methods of literature analysis, questionnaire and interview of music, dance, theatre and visual arts education master programmes' students were applied. *The results of the research* show that future arts teachers during study years understand the value and purpose of the research competence in their professional life. They indicate that literature analysis causes problems especially when it is needed to select and systemize it. *In conclusion* it can be stated that according to students to plan research process and choose research methods is most understandable. Most difficulties students have when they need to construct research instrument and to analyse, interpret and evaluate research results.

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Development Of Blended Learning Model On Information Technology For Communication And Learning Course At Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University

Aekkaphob Intarapoo, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, in Thailand.

Abstract

The purpose of the research were (1) to Synthesis to Blended Learning Model on Information Technology for Communication and Learning Course at Rajabha Suan Sunandha University (2) Development of Blended Learning Model on Information Technology for Communication and Learning Course The participants of this study included two groups: 1) 9 experts who served as respondents in studying the model; 2) 9 experts who served as respondents in developing the model. There are two instruments of research; Synthesis to Blended Learning Model on Information Technology for Communication and Learning Course; the questionnaire about opinions by using in-depth interview and the evaluation form for an incentive model. The data were collected by a checklist and an open-ended question, and analyzed by the percentage, mean and standard deviation. The result revealed that (a) the blended learning model was two activities. 1) These are Offline learning activities; 1.1) classroom instruction, 1.2) workshop, 1.3) clinical work, 2) these are Online learning activities; 2.1) Learning form e-Learning, 2.2) assessments and 2.3) communities. (b) The investigators are all agree at the highest point. In conclusion, Development of Blended Learning on Information Technology for Communication and Learning Course could be used in Teaching and Learning.

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Development of Infographic Printed Media for Vocational Students, Phradabos School

Panupong Chanplin, Suan Suanandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

The aims of this research are to study the effective of the infographic-based learning and to assess learner's satisfaction on the infographic media. Population is defined as vocational students of Phradabos school that is totally 157 students. The participants are randomly sampling 30 students from population. This research comprises four phases: 1) Developing infographic media, 2) Tools evaluation, and 3) Experiment. The tools are examinations questionnaires. The examinations collect the effective of the infographic printed media on the learners. The questionnaires address the learner's satisfactory on the infographic printed media. The conclusions are the infographic-based learning significantly improves the learners capabilities that achieve 77.24% of the examinations. Furthermore, learners satisfaction on the proposed infographic printed media at a highest level.

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Development Of Master Patterns Women's Wear For Aged Over 50 Based On Thai Body Size

Siracha Samleethong, SuanSunandhaRajabhat University, Bangkok, Thailand.

Abstract

The research on the development of master patterns women's wear for aged over 50 based on Thai body size consisted of two objectives. The first objective was to study and explore the sizes and body types of Thai women aged 50 but not over 65 for classification according to standard body types. The second objective was to develop and adjust the patterns to be used as the master patterns for women's wear which suit sizes and figures of Thai women aged over 50. The sample group was 100 women aged between 50-65 years in Bangkok. Their shapes and sizes were scrutinized and compared with female figures/body shapes following the principles of anatomy, classified by body structures of women aged between 50-65 years, and analyzed the approaches to develop and adjust the patterns to harmonize with body types. Afterwards, they were brought to the professional tailor for cutting, analyzing, and evaluating the appropriateness of the pattern development. The next step was creating women's wear master patterns for women aged over 50 based on Thai shapes. The statistics used were percentages and means. After the exploration of body types of 100 Thai women aged between 50-65 years in Bangkok, who worked for government sector, private sector, and state enterprises, the findings indicated that when compared with general standard body types, most women possessed the body types in order as follows: The apple shape 41%, the pear shape 24%, the inverted triangle shape 15%, the rectangle shape 12%, and the neat hourglass shape 8%. Regarding sizes, when compared to standard sizes, the researcher found that there were changes in some crucial parts of the samples' bodies such as shoulder, chest, waist, and hip. Especially for hip, they were 40 inches as per the statistical mean and tended to increase along with ages. Such information was presented as a guideline for master pattern development based on body figures and by using the principles of anatomy to resolve the defects so as to get the good-looking.

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Development Of Master Patterns Women's Wear For

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Abstract

The research on the development of master patterns women's wear for aged over 50 based on Thai body size consisted of two objectives. The first objective was to study and explore the sizes and body types of Thai women aged 50 but not over 65 for classification according to standard body types. The second objective was to develop and adjust the patterns to be used as the master patterns for women's wear which suit sizes and figures of Thai women aged over 50. The sample group was 100 women aged between 50-65 years in Bangkok. Their shapes and sizes were scrutinized and compared with female figures/body shapes following the principles of anatomy, classified by body structures of women aged between 50-65 years, and analyzed the approaches to develop and adjust the patterns to harmonize with body types. Afterwards, they were brought to the professional tailor for cutting, analyzing, and evaluating the appropriateness of the pattern development. The next step was creating women's wear master patterns for women aged over 50 based on Thai shapes. The statistics used were percentages and means. After the exploration of body types of 100 Thai women aged between 50-65 years in Bangkok, who worked for government sector, private sector, and state enterprises, the findings indicated that when compared with general standard body types, most women possessed the body types in order as follows: The apple shape 41%, the pear shape 24%, the inverted triangle shape 15%, the rectangle shape 12%, and the neat hourglass shape 8%. Regarding sizes, when compared to standard sizes, the researcher found that there were changes in some crucial parts of the samples' bodies such as shoulder, chest, waist, and hip. Especially for hip, they were 40 inches as per the statistical mean and tended to increase along with ages. Such information was presented as a guideline for master pattern development based on body figures and by using the principles of anatomy to resolve the defects so as to get the good-looking master patterns that suit wearers' ages, and be able to utilize them for actual garment manufacturing business.

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Development Of Multiplex PCR Combined With Pre-Enrichment Step For The Detection Of Contaminated Campylobacter Jejuni And Campylobacter Coli In Pork Meat Products

Soithong Saiyudthong, Kasetsart University, Thailand.

Abstract

Campylobacter spp. is one of the most common causes of foodborne gastroenteritis in human worldwide. They can be isolated from raw or undercooked contaminated animal meat products. Food samples normally contain small amount of *Campylobacter* spp. Therefore, the enrichment step by liquid medium combined with the detection method is required. This study aimed to develop multiplex PCR combined with pre-enrichment step to detect contaminated *Campylobacter jejuni* and *Campylobacter coli* in pork meat products. The multiplex PCR combined with pre-enrichment step showed high specificity and sensitivity. The sensitivity of this technique was 1 cell per 25 gram sample. The study of *C. jejuni* and *C. coli* contamination in pork meat products from various fresh markets in Thailand showed that out of 200 samples, the contaminated *C. jejuni* and *C. coli* were found 12.5% and 15.0%. Multiplex PCR developed in this study is a rapid efficient method for DNA detection of contaminated *Campylobacter* spp. in pork meat products.

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DEVELOPMENT OF STANDARDS INDICATORS AND CRITERIA FOR EDUCATIONAL INTERNAL QUALITY ASSURANCE OF DEMONSTRATION SCHOOLS

Weerawich Wongroj, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand.

Abstract

This research had purpose to develop standards indicators and criteria for educational internal quality assurance of demonstration schools. Step for development standards indicators and criteria in this research were divided into 3 steps as; 1) Establishing the framework of standards indicators and criteria 2) Focus group on the framework of standards indicators and criteria 3) Interview on the framework of standards indicators and criteria. The Document concerning research focus group and interviews with seven persons who related with educational internal quality assurance of demonstration schools and two specialists who related with education management. All focus group and Interviews were audio recorded and transcribed. Content and descriptive analysis were performed. The research results were as follows. First, a unique attribute of the demonstration school's students, Standards and criteria should be added to the score. The indicator is set in the standard in leadership. Second, research and educational innovation, Demonstration Schools must have policies and mechanisms in research management system. Leads to publishers Outdoor stage It should have set the standard in research and educational innovation. The second indicator is a system and mechanism innovation, research or education. And management knowledge from research or educational innovation. To comply with the criterion of quality to Higher Education. With if the standard of research and educational innovation. Proposes to establish criteria and the weight of each indicator clearly. A proposal to have the weight of the score as well the first issue relates to the a unique attribute of the demonstration school's students. Including the issue of a professional experiences with the three issues is the mission of our schools. Third, a professional experiences educational, This should be set to raise standards. The indicator is defined as two indicators: 1) the mechanism of teachers 2) quality students who have been teachers. And agreed to set the weight at about 4 points in this standard. Fourth, outreach and culture preservation to carry out the policies of the academic standards of service. Cultural aspects should be taken by standard of quality to Higher Education. Fifth, master of management education should an increase standards and indicators into which the indicator is divided into three administrative budget plan, The value of the budget. and risk management.

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Development Of The Idea Of An Innovative School In Latvia (Case Study)

Gunta Vīdnere, Daina Celma - Zīda, Inese Lūsēna – Ezera, Latvia.

Abstract

Changes, modernization, innovation and technological development are increasingly important nowadays, which points out to the necessity to keep up with the changes in education, the process of its modernization and recovery of resource. The education sector has entered the 21st century with new ideas demanding innovation in education not only because of the economic and political situation, but also with a new goal – to bring up an intellectually mature personality who is able to compete in the labor market. Introduction of innovations at school requires them to be introduced for the specific purpose and to improve the knowledge of each student according to his/her individual level of skills and capacities. This paper analyzes the conceptual guidelines of an innovative school of in the scientific literature (D. Van Damme, M. Stansbury, etc.), empirical studies in the context of an innovative school have been analyzed. Latvian school experience within the Innovative School program organized by Microsoft Latvia. A research has been done in one of the schools in Latvia, Kurzeme Region with the aim to find out the understanding and willingness of teachers, students and parents to implement an innovative school idea at their school. A case study has been developed by selecting three theme blocks: learning content, learning process and teachers' qualifications; each theme block includes also the innovative school indicators. The quantitative method of data collection questionnaire has been used to do the research. 53 school teachers, 126 students and 103 parents took part in it. The survey revealed that the main focus in creating the innovative school model should be on the improvement of teachers' qualifications, their foreign language and information technology skills. From the perspective of learning content- – 47% of students' parents consider it appropriate to introduce teaching of the third foreign language at elementary school to improve the learning content/curriculum.

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Diagnosis of Formalism via Solutions of Extraordinary Stereometrical Tasks

Dusan Vallo, Viliam Duris, Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra, Slovakia.

Abstract

Problem Statement: One of the major causes of failure of many students in Mathematics is that their skills and knowledge are in formal nature. Experts in teaching of Mathematics are agreed in opinion that the formalism of knowledge structure of students comes because in teaching of Mathematics predominates form over content and an algorithmic approach to solving mathematical problems is preferred, too. The formalism one can observe in many mathematical domains, indeed in teaching of Geometry. The source in teaching of Geometry is mainly the lack of true of the understanding of geometric objects and their properties, due to low level of geometric and spatial imagination. Diagnostics of the formalism can be provided via analysis of students' solutions of non-standard geometrical tasks. **Methods, Findings and Results:** Based on the theory of didactical constructivism we analyze in detail the results of students' pilot tests in this paper. The phenomenon of potential formalism is discussed on the solutions of the planar sections of cube solids such a new inspirational type of the stereometrical tasks. We also discuss the results related to various aspects of educational process in regard to the implementation of appropriate geometry software Cabri 3D or Geogebra 5 in teaching support.

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Differences In Teachers' Conceptions Of Professionality – Example Of University Partner School

Inge Timoštšuk, Rain Mikser, Maire Tuul, Tallinn University, Estonia.

Abstract

Problem statement: School-university partnership in teacher education requires good cooperation and shared conceptions of teachers' professionalism. Professionalism reflects in teachers' instructional practices and in cooperation with other professionals. Differences can cause conflicts and thus hinder setting common goals and joint effort in developing teacher education within the school. The variance in teachers' professionalism has influence on quality of teacher education in school. Purpose of the study: Our aim is to explore what professional groups of teachers' can be indicated within one school, and to analyse how balance of different groups can contribute to teacher education. Methods: 41 teachers from university partner school participated. The questionnaire based on different social traditions of teaching (Goldron & Smith, 1999) and on concept of collegial professionalism (Hargreaves, 2000). Cluster analysis of the data was conducted. The group balance and group characteristics of teachers' were examined. Findings and Results: Four different groups of professionalism were indicated. Differences between the groups were due to their evaluations on the collegial cooperation rather than to substantial characteristics of professionalism. Conclusions and Recommendations: Teachers in the partner school of university can be divided in different groups by their conceptions of professionalism. Differences in teachers' conceptions indicate that school is complicated partner to University. In addition to engaging school leadership in teacher education, attention should be paid to differences between teachers with different conceptions of professionalism and their different abilities to contribute to teacher education. According to these differences, teacher education should be managed in different ways.

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Difficulties Encountered By The Moroccan High School Student At The Level Of The Modelling And The Course Of A Chemical Reaction

Khadija El Kababi, Azzeddine Atibi, Othman Tigri, Mohamed Radid, Hassan II-Casablanca University ,Morocco.

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to explore the various difficulties encountered by the Moroccan high schoolers (senior high) as they relate to the modelling of chemical reactions, microscopic concepts (electronic structure of atoms, valence band, valence electron...) and macroscopic (colour change, gas emission...) linked to the chemical reaction; hence the distinction between chemical transformation and physical transformation. All studies on this topic have shown that most learners still suffer from numerous unresolved difficulties in this area. The symbolic register of the balanced equation represents a chemical reaction; its reading can be done at a macroscopic level (observed phenomenon) and/or a microscopic level (interaction of particles, imagined phenomenon). The originality of our study consists of suggesting, for the first time, a progression between both the microscopic and macroscopic phenomena: Lewis structure (Lewis diagram of atoms and molecules), Gram's model, and spatial representation of simple molecules in order to reach a symbolization of a chemical reaction. Consequently, our study was successful in reducing the degree of difficulty of obstacles encountered by learners at the level of symbolization of a chemical reaction by 55% and the representations aligned with the concept of a chemical reaction by 65%.

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Difficulties Encountered By The Moroccan School Student In Studying Redox Reactions

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Abstract

Learning oxidation-reduction reaction may abut a large number of obstacles. Beyond the fact that the concepts are numerous and unfamiliar to students alternative designs within the previous knowledge of these may affect their understanding of oxidation and reduction concepts. This work aims to explore the various obstacles and difficulties among Moroccan students on basic concepts (chemical reaction) that constitute an obstacle to the understanding and the basic concepts of the atomic model (ion, cation and anion), and used to interpret oxidation or reduction. redox couple and the balance equation. Studies conducted on this subject have shown in the majority of learners that there are many unresolved problems. The originality of our educational study is that we have proposed for the first time a path between oxidation, reduction and the electronic structure of atoms, simple molecules to clarify the redox phenomenon and achieve an effective symbolization the balance equation in learners.

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Difficulties Of Students From The Faculty Of Sciences With Regard To Understanding The Concepts Of Chemical Crystallography

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Abstract

The origin of this work on the learning of chemical crystallography at university is the recurrent finding associated with the difficulty experienced by students, resulting in poor marks. The purpose of this study is to identify the difficult concepts in crystallography, to identify possible causes of these difficulties, and to try to offer remedies for this problem. For this we developed a three part questionnaire : the general capabilities of the students, the teaching conditions and the difficulties of students in terms of chemical crystallography. We undertook a survey of chemistry students in the Faculty of Sciences at Ben M'Sik Casablanca. After analyzing the data we found that the difficulties encountered in association with chemical crystallography may be due to several factors : the nature of the concept studied in terms of the difficulty of understanding, inadequate basic knowledge especially in geometry, the ability of low and middle level students with regard to the language impedes their ability to follow the explanations of the teacher, curriculum overload, lack of concentration during the course and lack of motivation of students.

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Dil Ediniminde Bütünsel ve Bağımsız Yaklaşımlar,

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Abstract

Küreselleşme ve dünya piyasalarındaki ekonomik birleşmeler, üniversiteler arası öğrenci değişim programları, staj hareketlilikleri dil ediniminde farklı yaklaşımları kaçınılmaz kılmaktadır. Geleneksel öğrenim kurumları ve yöntemleri dünyadaki değişim ve beraberinde doğan gereksinimleri karşılamakta yetersiz kalmaktadır. Yirmi yılı aşkın bir süredir Goethe Enstitüsü bünyesinde edindiğim eğitim ve öğretim yöntemleri, diğer tecrübeler ve yaptığım araştırmalar, gözlemler neticesinde oluşan birikimlerimi bu vesile ile paylaşmayı görev sayıyorum. Hukukçu, doktor, öğrenci, mühendis, ev hanımı, çevirmen v.b. birçok farklı meslek, yaş ve kültürden öğrenciler aynı sınıfta, aynı dili öğrenmek üzere buluşabiliyor. Ancak, gerek motivasyonları gerekse dil edinim, kullanım amaçları farklı bu mozaikte öğrencilere aynı klasik yaklaşımla dil öğretilmesi çağımızda daha da önem arz eden zamanı etkin kullanmayı engelliyor. Büyük şehirlerde iyi kurslar bulma imkânı varken, küçük yerleşim yerlerinde yaşayanların böyle bir olasılığı olmayabiliyor. Her ikisinin de kursa gitmek için harcadığı zaman göz önünde bulundurulduğunda ortaya daha ciddi bir tablo çıkabiliyor. Hal böyle olunca bağımsız; yani mekândan, belli bir ders kitabından ve zamandan, gereksinimler ölçüsünde ve sertifikalı öğrenme daha bir önemli hale geliyor. Bu öğrenimin bütünsel, yani her dört yetiyi de içermesi de ayrıca bağımsız öğrenmenin olmazsa olmazlarını oluşturuyor. Öncelikle dil yetisine gereksinim duyan bireyin kendi analizini yapması, buna ayıracağı zaman, maliyet hesaplarını ve kendisinden yapabileceği katkıyı bilmesi gerekmektedir. Kendi kendini disipline edebilmeyi, dil edinim yol haritasını dil uzmanıyla görüşmesi ve bir program oluşturması gerekmektedir. Oluşturulan program bu tür bağımsız öğrenimi destekleyen teknoloji ve yazılımlarla öğrencinin şahsına özgü dil edinim yöntemini oluşturmasında ve kararlı, verimli bir şekilde istediği dili öğrenmesinde yeni ufukları kendisine açmaktadır. Dil uzmanı burada klasik öğretmen yerine kullanılmaktadır. Örnekleriyle yeni nesil dil ediniminin kişiye özgü seçenekleri, nasıl bu çalışmanın konusu olacaktır.

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Dilemma And Ways Out: Chinese Tujia Minority Ethnic Group Native Language Using Situation And Inheritance In Schools—A Case Study Of Dianfang Area's Schools In China

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Abstract

In China, Tujia ethnic group is one of the fifty-four minority ethnic groups. The Tujia minority ethnic group has its native language. Recently years, with the development of Chinese economy and culture changing, Tujia minority ethnic group's native language was gradually becoming into endangered status, while the language and culture of Tujia ethnic group well retained in Dianfang Tujia language reserved area. In this study, we had visited and surveyed several villages in Dianfang community, and took interviews with the different age stages of Tujia person, the data statistics and qualitative analysis were applied to analyze the current situation of Dianfang Tujia native language behavior, the result showed that their native language usage was waning and live transmission was unsustainable under the background of the language and culture changing. Meanwhile, we investigated that how the Tujia native language inherits in the local schools, and find out that the insufficiency of educational investments and family's attitudes are the main problems to influence native language learning in schools.

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Disclosure Day On Relativity: A Science Activity Beyond The Classroom

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Abstract

An important goal for students in engineering education is the acquisition of oral communication skills by means of ability to present and defend a project in front of a technical audience. From RIMA project (Research and Innovation in Learning Methodologies), at Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, GIDF (Grup d'Interès en la Docència de la Física, Physics Teaching Community of Practice) and GRAPAU (Grup de Recerca en Aprenentatge Autonom, Autonomous Learning Community of Practice), in a joint action, have designed an activity for helping students to work the independent learning and communication skills, while they are introduced in the dynamics of a conference. In this activity, students prepare and present a poster at a popular physics conference on relativity. The whole activity involves poster content design (related to academic curricula), exposition strategy design and communication skills development. This activity is shown to provide them with communication skills, related to generic skills at the core of UPC degrees, and which are relevant in most of the duties of an engineer.

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Discourse Analysis And Translation

Elena Claudia Constantin, Marion- Ivonne Cohen-Vida, University Politehnica Timisoara, Romania.

Abstract

Discourse analysis is a modern discipline which aims to study and analyse not only what is said, but it also takes into consideration the surrounding social and historical contexts. It is also defined as the analysis of language “beyond the sentence”. The larger discourse contexts are taken into consideration in order to understand how they affect the meaning of the sentences. It is based on the understanding that there is much more going on when people communicate than simply the transfer of information. It is not just an effort to catch literal meanings, but it is the investigation of what language does or what individuals or cultures accomplish through language. Discourse analysis is important to all future communicators, but especially to translators. The aim of this article is to analyze why it is necessary to teach discourse analysis to future translators, which are the chapters that must be studied in order to improve the apprentice translators’ competence and performance in translation. We shall prove, as well, that discourse analysis has to be taught specifically for this category of students.

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Do They Learn More From It? Social Media's Role Among Tujia Ethnic Minority Teenagers In Guizhou (China)

Tian Qu, Mingguang Liang, China, Spain.

Abstract

Social media make people communicate more easily and give users opportunities to express themselves. Young people are the main audience of social media, and urban youths, as well as rural ethnic minority teens are big fans. As a result, social media changed the pattern of information acquisition among ethnic minority youth, but it also brought some bad affects, such as poor academic achievement, interpersonal barriers, etc. In this study, we explore the role of social media in Ethnic minority young people's lives, and describe activities, using frequencies, time spending, and their parents' attitudes toward social software. To this purpose we randomly chose 50 students (aged: 13-18) to participate, who are Tujia ethnic minority in Guizhou Province. To collect data we used questionnaire platform Sojump. Result shows that mobile phone is the most frequent tool to use social media; the most used feature of social media is chatting; most youths use social media everyday, and occupy part of their studying time; very few teens use social media to learn courses online, but more youth adopt it for talking about homework and completing group assignment ; and more than half parents interfere their children's social media using, and they worried about social media effect children's school marks.

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Documenting Learning On The Move: The Role Of Mobile Technologies In Eportfolio Processes

Gemma Tur, Mar Camacho, SPAIN.

Abstract

This paper explores the necessity of a pedagogical approach for the integration of mobile technologies into eportfolio processes in initial teacher training. Previous research on this topic has shown the potential of mobile technologies for portfolio processes, that best facilitate student-centred methodologies, however, the present study goes deeper into the topic and analyses Cambridge's concepts of the networked and symphonic self for the introduction of mobile technologies at different moments of eportfolio construction. The purpose of this experimental study is therefore to analyse students' perceptions about the enhancement of their own eportfolio processes after having experienced with mobile technologies on the one hand, and their potential to develop their creativity skills ,on the other. By making use of a mixed-methodology for data collection, first results indicate that collaboration in the eportfolio process is mostly carried out using mobile devices and that students shape their beliefs towards the affordances of mobile technologies through their eportfolios. As a main conclusion, the study reveals the need to foster reflective processes in future implementations and to review the role that mobile devices have to play in eportfolios deployment. In this sense, several recommendations are offered in order to set a framework for documenting student's learning.

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Does Ramadan Fasting Affect Fatigue of Nurses?

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Abstract

Introduction and Purpose: Fasting in the Ramadan month causes a series of lifestyle changes including sleep process, nutrition, liquid limitation, and activities. All these could cause the problem of fatigue, which nurses already go through frequently, to be experienced more intensely. Therefore, this study was conducted to evaluate the effect of Ramadan fasting on fatigue in nurses. **Methods:** The study was conducted between 19 June and 27 July 2014 with a self-controlled experiment design. This study was completed with 99 nurses working in a public hospital in the city of Gaziantep located in the Southeastern Anatolia Region of Turkey. The study data were collected by using a Questionnaire and Piper Fatigue Scale (PFS). PFS includes four subscale/dimensional scores and total fatigue scores. Higher scores indicate more fatigue. Statistical significant levels were set at $p < 0.05$. **Results:** It was determined that the fatigue subscale and total fatigue mean scores of nurses increased in a statistically significant manner except for the affective subscale after the month of Ramadan ($p < 0.05$). In addition, the fatigue mean scores of those who were working for 0-4 year(s), were employed in surgery units, worked in night shifts and evaluated their health as bad were found to be higher ($p > 0.05$). **Conclusion:** It was determined that Ramadan fasting increased fatigue levels of nurses. Therefore, it is considered to have vital importance to evaluate fatigue levels of nurses especially in the month of Ramadan and take the necessary precautions in terms of patient and personnel safety.

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Does the Crisis Put Obstacles or Challenges to Bulgarian Higher Education

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Abstract

It is no news that national economies are getting more and more interconnected and that globalization processes are further intensified. There is little doubt that the value of human capital is the greatest asset in global competitiveness. As a result of the financial collapse and the financial crisis that followed, higher education (HE) was positioned at the centre of the public debate in Europe as well as in the world. The crisis makes times “hard” for HE but on the other side it pushes the sector to intensify the reforms and improvements. The adequacy and the level of higher education systems and institutions will be determined by their ability to attract young people across the world as well as researchers and teachers. The article explores the strategic endeavors of the Bulgarian government to comply with the European directions and to secure specific sustainable growth for the HE sector in the country. The national strategy for the development of higher education is a timely instrument to overcome the delay, the regional isolation and the negative effect of the economic crisis on the higher education in Bulgaria. It is positive that the Strategy takes into account the tendencies and the recommendations outlined in European documents, but it is highly recommended to create control mechanisms and adopt a realistic approach and greater flexibility in the implementation of the Strategy so that potential weaknesses can be avoided in time. This would mean gaining long-term benefits rather than simply providing a good report to the international institutions.

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E-Orientacion: An Online Counselling Methodology.

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Abstract

Internet have meant a revolution for learning, making possible to learn anything, anytime. This could be a great advantage to provide secondary education students with counselling services and vocational guidance. In Spain, vocational guidance during secondary education have important limitations; lack of time during the school time, programs that do not respond to the needs and preferences of the students, limited training of teachers that should apply these programs, etc. Here we present *e-orientacion*, an online counselling methodology that tries to surpass these limitations. The design of *e-orientación* is based on the constructivist theory of learning and the need of development of self-regulated learning process when making vocational decision. It also proposes to develop the activities adapted to learning styles, promoting with it a deeper learning of its users. The methodology has been applied to the design of a Massive Online Open Courses and evaluated by a panel conformed by 43 experts. The results show how the experts agree with our proposal of using internet as a mechanism to provide students with a personalized counselling and the concrete methodology proposed.

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ECOLOGICAL EDUCATION OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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Abstract

The poor ecological state of the planet is the result of irrational environmental management, the result of human activity, which is not concerned about the conservation of natural resources, the consumption of the Earth's resources in order to maximize profits and meet the needs of the present generation. In today's environmental situation in many regions of Russia and the world at large it is becoming urgent to begin environmental education from pre-school age. It is at the stage of pre-school child develops an initial sense of the world: the child receives emotional impressions of nature, accumulate ideas about different ways of life. The purpose of the study is theoretical substantiation and experimental verification of the content, forms and methods to ensure the effective formation of preschool children's ecological education. For the diagnosis of environmental education, we chose T.A. Serebryakova's methodology aimed at the development of ecological knowledge, a technique aimed at determining the level of skills to care for nature objects, a technique aimed at identifying the nature of the world of nature. On the basis of ascertaining experiment and theoretical understanding of the problem a program of preschool children's ecological education was implemented. The program includes a variety of forms and methods of educational work (conversation, games of environmental content, exercises, stories, instructions, excursions, joint activities, etc.). After the implementation of this program, the level of environmental education of preschoolers was measured again. It was found that the level of environmental education of preschool children has changed, the number of low levels dropped to zero; significant direct connections intensified. For the validation of the changes we carried out statistical processing of data and determined that the changes are not random. The results of the case-study can be recommended in the further course of ecological education of preschool children.

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Economic Crimes As An Object Of The Law, Criminalistics And Criminal Procedure Activity Of The Republic Of Kazakhstan

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Abstract

This article is devoted to criminal offenses in the sphere of economic activity. The author places emphasis that economic crimes are considered as object of criminal law, criminalistics and criminal activity of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In article are considered the general characteristic and concept of economic crimes, and also its signs and types. The criminal legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan does not perpetuate the notion of criminal offenses in the sphere of economic activity. Author and expressed their views on this issue and give its definition of a criminal offense in the sphere of economic activity. Economic relations are the basis of life the backbone of any state and society as a whole and, accordingly, a manifestation against these negative impacts of different nature may have an impact on the established mode of operation, an obstacle to further development. Folding in recent years, changes in the economy of our country, despite the crisis in global financial markets, marked positive results arising from within the Republic of Kazakhstan anti-crisis measures, including financial aid single-industry towns, maintenance of social infrastructure, financing of long-term government programs. However, as the implementation of the defined economic projects and the development of economic relations are always accompanied by criminal phenomena. This fact leads to the definition of economic security as a priority activity of the state in general and law enforcement agencies in particular.

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EDUCATING MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS TOWARDS REPORTING DETECTED CASES OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

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Abstract

Child abuse refers to the actions or non-actions which, mediatedly or immediately, affect the physical or psychic integrity of an infant, and negatively influence his normal physical, emotional and social development. Neglect represents the willful failure of either parent or tutor to assure to the infant access to a healthcare system, thus jeopardizing his growth and evolution. Problem statement: All medical practitioners should acknowledge that both abuse and neglect ultimately lead to complex dento-facial disabilities, with long-term consequences. In the same time, practitioners are expected to establish complex professional medical relations, based on clearly-defined deontological principles, continuously targeted upon child' superior interest. Purpose of Study: The aim of our paper is to raise awareness that any professional may identify quite various situations which, according to the fundamental principle of a medical good action, require the involvement, in the medical relation, of a third responsible person. Accordingly, child's superior interest will represent a priority, granting all his rights to life and health, as well as - if such be the case - his special protection. Main Argument: When potentially or really dangerous situations for children security and well-being are to be faced, the medical staff is obliged to announce the specialized structures of child assistance and protection; in such cases, the secondary principles on professional medical confidentiality and interdiction of making public the professional medical secret should be left aside. Such type of intervention in the physical-patient relation is characterized by both risks and advantages, most of them derived from the promptness with which the general methods for infant protection in force in a civilized community are to be applied. Conclusions: Professionals should be urged to seriously consider the necessary implementation of a guide of medical practice, whereas any intervention from the part of the local organizations for child protection should be facilitated by professional organisations, state departments and by the initiation and organization of joint programs of professional training and education.

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Educating The Bank Customers To Increase Internet Banking Usage In Northern Cyprus

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Abstract

The percentage of banks providing internet banking services has increased from 8.7% in 2004 to 90% in 2015 in Northern Cyprus. In such a competitive environment it is very important for banks to understand demographic characteristics of internet banking users and non-users so as to formulate the right marketing strategies for the future. In order to encourage the non-users of internet banking to become users, banks have to educate their customers. The purpose of this study is to help the banks to formulate consumer education programs to increase internet banking diffusion among customers. In this study, a total of 450 bank customers were surveyed. Demographic characteristics such as age, gender, education, marital status, profession, nationality of internet banking users and non-users were identified by using chi-square tests. Moreover, respondents' internet self-efficacy were examined. The results of this study revealed that age, gender, education, profession, internet usage, monthly salary and internet self-efficacy had a significant effect on whether an individual would use internet banking. Nationality and marital study, on the other hand, had no effect on internet banking usage. In the light of these results, consumer education programs were discussed.

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EDUCATING THE TOURISTS VISITING PROTECTED AREAS

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Abstract

The article focusses on the role of education in the protection of the environment. The authors consider a moral duty to educate the young generations to adapt their behaviour to the specificity of the protected areas. Therefore, an interdisciplinary approach has to be considered as all the needs of the tourism market participants in protected areas have to be met, i.e.: social, economic, aesthetic, etc. while maintaining the ecological and the cultural integrity, the biological diversity and all the life supporting schemes in that particular area. Sustainable development in tourism and the education of tourists in the spirit of a sustainable behaviour in the protected areas are necessary since both the environment and the economy are faces of the same coin, closely linked and interdependent. It is essential to educate the future generations of tourists to protect and respect the protected areas, to consider the interests of the future generations and not to deplete the natural of the protected areas.

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Education And Public Policy

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Abstract

The Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador ensures the right of education to all citizens. However there are several difficulties in the education system, and in particular access to education, student dropout and teacher quality that prevent citizens to exercise their right to quality education. The lack of information on these issues, becomes a major constraint when formulating public policies, which is why the goal of the study is to determine precisely the views of affected groups about the conditions in which education is developed as they evolve over time, to guide effective public policies. The study shows the results of research conducted in the city of Cuenca for five consecutive years (2010 - 2014), where the causes of limited income are determined, increase the dropout and do not allow continuous improvement processes teachers. The research is performed following the empirical method for collecting primary information-logical and historical methods of analysis and synthesis of induction-deduction for the treatment of the problem and possible recommendations for their solution. The results also identify the economic level, multiple factors that limit access and permanence in the education system for students as well as the continuous improvement of teachers. It is recommended to formulate public policies to ensure an environment and suitable conditions for students free of child abuse, drugs, alcohol, and discrimination among other findings of the study. And implement training programs and the teacher evaluation.

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EDUCATION FACULTY STUDENT'S PREFERENCES RELATED TO TEACHING METHODS AND EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

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Abstract

Purpose of Study: The purpose of this study was to examine the Education Faculty student's preference levels related to teaching methods and educational materials. In addition, differentiation status of student's preference levels was examined according to the gender, department and grade levels variables. *Methods:* The population of this descriptive study was students, attending in different departments of education faculty. The sample of this study was randomly selected 1055 students (691 females and 364 males), who were attending first, second and third classes of seven different department in education faculty. A questionnaire which is composed of five graded scale was developed, to gather data, by researchers. Five graded scale used to determine the appropriateness level of teaching methods and educational materials to students learning process. *Findings and Results:* : One of the most important findings of this study was students, attending seven different department in education faculty, stated that case study and discussion methods are more effective than the other teaching methods in their learning process. They also stated that movies are the most effective material than other educational materials in their learning process. After movies; diagrams, graphics and photos were the effective materials in their learning process. *Conclusions and Recommendations:* Findings of this study demonstrated that prospective teachers' preferences about teaching methods and educational materials are different. These result supports researches about individual differences (learning styles, thinking styles, etc). Being aware of how to learn better is important to individuals in terms of organizing their own learning environment. Also, it seems necessary that teacher training institutions should make arrangements by taking into account of these individual differences to provide prospective teachers an opportunity to organize their own learning environment.

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Education For Entrepreneurial Competencies

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Abstract

Research confirms high importance of entrepreneurship education in creating entrepreneurial spirit and developing entrepreneurial competencies among young people. It recognises also significant influences on the emergence of entrepreneurial intentions, as well as on the quality of entrepreneurship and intrapreneurship (e.g. the survival rate of new businesses and their growth) Therefore, the policies regarding education and training in most countries recognize the need for entrepreneurship education to foster the entrepreneurial mind-sets of young people and encourage the emergence of new firms or other enterprises. The aim of our study is to investigate entrepreneurial competencies, entrepreneurial intentions and possible relation between the first and the latter. On the basis of the study we will be able to develop some basic directions for entrepreneurial education. The paper consists of three parts. In the first part we define constructs of entrepreneurial competencies and entrepreneurial intention. In the second part we describe the empirical research and key findings, and in the last part of the paper there is a short discussion with conclusions related to the possible directions in conducting entrepreneurial education.

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EDUCATION FOR NOMINEE TEACHERS SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES DETERMINATION OF RISK LEVELS OF OPINIONS AND INTERNET ADDICTION

Emrah Soykan, Fezile Ozdamli, Cyprus.

Abstract

Faculty of Education students studying at the undergraduate level, this study by examining the levels of Internet usage, and their opinions on social networking sites was carried out to investigate the relationship between Internet addiction risk levels Nominee of Teacher a (students), social networking sites, this study examines the level of risk for the views and Internet addiction is a scan Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus This study group of 832 undergraduate students from six universities and the Department of Education is education. In the study, the opinions of students on social networking sites and Internet addiction in order to determine risk levels, consisting of three parts were used for data collection. The first part of the data collection tool, personal information, including demographic data form the second part of the questionnaire was used on the views of students on social networking sites and In the third chapter of Kimberly Young's Internet Addiction Test. The data obtained in this study, the opinions of experts in statistical tables to fully analyze and creating appropriate statistical techniques are explained and interpreted. As a result of the study, teachers' comments on social networking sites and Internet addiction in a positive and significant relationship between the risk is moderate. To using nominee teacher attitudes towards social networking sites was determined that in education. In addition, the risk of Internet addiction has been revealed on normal level.

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EDUCATION IN GARGANTUA, THE MASTERPIECE OF FRANÇOIS RABELAIS, A PEDAGOGIST IN THE 16TH CENTURY

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Abstract

16. YÜZYIL PEDAGOGLARINDAN FRANÇOIS RABELAIS'NİN BAŞYAPITI GARGANTUA'DA EĞİTİM: François Rabelais, 16. yüzyıl Fransız yazınında, diğer düşüncelerinin yanında, pedagojik kuramlarıyla da dikkat çeker. Erasmus'tan etkilenen ve döneminde pedagojik araştırmalar yapan yazar, diğer disiplinleri de içine alan ve ruh ve bedenin uyum içinde eğitilmesi gerektiği ilkesine dayanan bir ideal hümanist eğitim modeli sunar. Bu nedenle Rabelais'nin, eğitim tarihinde önemli bir yeri vardır. Eğitimle ilgili düşüncelerini, bir romanından diğerine tamamlar. Özellikle, dönemindeki hümanist, siyasal ve dini yaşama sıkı sıkıya bağlı bir roman olan Gargantua, yazarın eğitim modelinin bel kemiği olarak kabul edilir. Rabelais bu romanda Rönesans anlayışına uygun olarak entelektüel, sanatsal, dinsel, ahlaki ve bedensel eğitimin sözcüsü olur. Bu bildiride, Rabelais'nin pedagojik kuramı ele alınmaya çalışılacak, skolastik ve hümanist eğitim arasındaki benzerlik ve farklılıklara dikkat çekilerek, başkisi Gargantua'nın eğitimi ve yazarın çağdaş eğitim modelini nasıl öncelediği (anticipation) gösterilmeye çalışılacaktır. Çünkü Rabelais'ye göre, "bilinçsiz bir eğitim ruh yıkımından başka bir şeye yaramaz".

EDUCATION IN GARGANTUA, THE MASTERPIECE OF FRANÇOIS RABELAIS, A PEDAGOGIST IN THE 16TH CENTURY
François Rabelais is noted not only for his thoughts but also for his theories of pedagogy in the French literature of the 16th century. Influenced by Erasmus and conducting pedagogic research in his own time, Rabelais comes up with a model of ideal humanist education containing the other disciplines and based on the principle that both soul and body should be educated and trained in harmony. For this reason, Rabelais has a significant place in the history of education. He completes his views of education in his novels. Especially Gargantua, a novel strictly adherent to the humanist, political and religious life of the period, is accepted as the backbone of the writer's model of education. In this novel, Rabelais acts as the spokesman for intellectual, artistic, religious, moralistic and physical education in accordance with the understanding of the Renaissance. This presentation is intended to deal with Rabelais' theory of pedagogy and to attract attention to the similarities and differences between the scholastic and humanist models of education. The main focus of the study is, therefore, on portraying the education and training of Gargantua as the protagonist of the novel and on the way writer anticipated the modern education model from long years ago. This is because Rabelais argues that "science without conscience is the death of the soul."

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EDUCATION OF BASIC ARTS BY TOUCHING SELJUKIAN INHERITANCE

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Abstract

Historical artifacts and buildings play an important role to give a city an identity. It requires protection and public awareness for historical artifacts to sustain their urban identity. Konya Seljukian artifacts are selected as a research study within Education of Basic Arts, encouraging to raise consciousness and protection of historical artifacts, its buildings and the values they possess, their unique architectural styles, textures and patterns. In this study, the transformation process of workshop with a theme of Weaving Seljukian Inheritance from theory to application, organized in cooperation with the Department of Interior Architecture and Environmental Design in Selcuk University within the scope of Education of Basic Arts, instructed in Black Sea Technical University, Trabzon Vocational School, Department of Textile. During the workshop period that lasted two days, such characteristics as architecture, shapes, patterns and textures are analyzed in Konya Mevlana Museum, Alaaddin Mosque, Karatay Sircali Medrese and Ince Minareli Medrese, these characteristic elements are used for application after they are designed in accordance with principles of basic design. Following the workshop, the designs applied on a paper are transformed into lacework, various fabrics, sack clothes, ribbons, threads, flakes and paillettes, beads, mats, buttons and such other materials as aprons, bags, covers, hats, all of which made from leather and tulle, designed for daily use. The study will also involve the basic principles of design and the characteristic elements of buildings that created the urban identity, the process of manufacture from theory to application and the educational outcomes of this class for students.

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Education Sciences

Anika Sattar, The University of Lahore, Pakistan.

Abstract

While I like to think I know a little about business writing, I still fall into a few word traps. (Not to mention a few cliché traps.) Take the words "who" and "whom." I rarely use "whom" when I should -- even when spell check suggests "whom" I think it sounds pretentious. So I use "who." And then I sound dumb. Just like one misspelled word can get your resume tossed onto the "nope" pile, one incorrectly used word can negatively impact your entire message. Fairly or unfairly, it happens -- so let's make sure it doesn't happen to you.

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EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF ANGLO-SAXON WOMEN MISSIONARIES

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Abstract

The missionary work such as orientalism and colonialism is one of the decisive paradigms in the modernization history of the Ottoman Empire. It is apparent that the fact of missionary schools in the westernization movements spreading to all system, the institution and lastly the mentality of the empire is among the factors that makes the reforms in the education mandatory and indispensable. Following the acceptance of idea of taking charge of the women as principal missionaries in the missionary organisations, Protestant societies have become more aspirant to make investments for the education of the women missionaries. The main problem of the research is educational background of Anglo-Saxon missionaries, who introduced themselves as "women working for women", which on the one hand reinforced British influence and on the other hand supported schooling female children in provinces of the Ottoman Empire. The centres offering education opportunity to the women missionary candidates in England as of the second half of the nineteenth century in that way upon the appearance of the requirement of taking a competent theological and teaching education that makes easier to learn the language of the region, daily life practices, religious rituals and cultures and to christianize the girls and boys with other belief systems except Protestantism such as men colleagues. In this regard the study has been written up in order to contribute to the women missionary teaching that is important to read and analyse the missionary work thoroughly that is the most common religious-political movement both in the nineteenth century and nowadays. The lack of researches on educational background of female missionaries in the Ottoman Empire, who had managed one of most efficient missionary activities in the Ottoman Empire, constituted the grounds for writing this study, and it was intended to make a contribution so that this deficiency in the literature on missionary is corrected. In this context, the objective of this study is to interpret personal thoughts of the members of Female Education Society, one of female missionary organizations, which operated in the busiest and efficient manner in Arab provinces of the empire in the 19th century, handwritten texts containing their assessments, experiences, incoming and outgoing documents, photos, decisions taken by headquarters and limited resources in the Ottoman Archives in their own conditions, by employing historical method as well as secondary sources, including work, articles and theses on the said society by employing historical research design.

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Educational Competences Of Lithuanian Teachers In Higher Education And Their Improvement: Analysis Of Strategic Documents

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Abstract

The educational policy of the Republic of Lithuania is formed in line with the main and timely provisions of European educational policy. The latest documents of Bologna process (Bucharest, 2012; Yerevan, 2015 etc.) emphasise one of the most relevant challenges to participants in higher education: to implement high quality process of studies employing innovative learning methods and addressing changing needs of society. The National Progress Strategy of the Republic of Lithuania "Lietuva 2030" focuses on introduction of the system of competence assessment and self-assessment, which is open for creativity, searches and improvement. The National Educational Strategy for 2013–2022 highlights the necessity "to reach a critical mass of pedagogic communities consisting of professional teachers and lecturers". The above-mentioned documents commit higher education lecturers to function according to the prevailing paradigm of lifelong learning focusing on improvement of educational competences. Thus, the article aims to analyse the educational competences of Lithuanian higher education lecturers and possibilities for their improvement reviewing strategic documents. Two problem questions are formulated: firstly, what need for educational competences of higher education teachers is presupposed in the main documents that regulate education in Europe and Lithuania; secondly, what need for educational competences of higher education teachers and goals of their improvement are constructed in the strategic documents of higher education institutions? Seeking to find solutions to research questions, it was revealed that the educational documents of the Republic of Lithuania emphasise only school teacher's acquisition of educational competences and its improvement, whereas acquisition and improvement of educational competences of higher education lecturers gains relevance only during external assessment of the quality of studies. The conducted research revealed that in the analysed strategic documents of higher education institutions insufficient attention is allocated to continuous development of educational competences. Therefore, the need for theoretical and empiric substantiation of educational competences of lecturers is necessitated creating the descriptor of lecturer educational competences, which would contribute to devising of efficient strategies for higher education and would enable higher education teachers to pursue excellence in the study process. Methods: analysis of strategic documents.

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Educational Impact On The Quality Of Managerial Communication When Using Modern Technologies

Marcel Pikhart, University Of Hradec Kralove.

Abstract

The paper focuses on practical consequences of exploitation of applied linguistics, and moreover intercultural linguistics, in everyday business communication and modern management. The author assumes that intentional use of theoretical principles of intercultural linguistics can possibly improve business communication efficiency in current intercultural environment. Therefore, intercultural linguistics is a pragmatic discipline with potential utilization in everyday business communication and international management practices. Information and communication technologies used widely in business communication can facilitate managerial communication, however, they can also bring many pitfalls and risks which should be eliminated to improve and increase efficiency of business communication and thus company profitability.

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EDUCATIONAL MODEL FOR THE SOCIO-PRODUCTIVE INCLUSION OF VULNERABLE YOUNG PERSONS: THE CASE OF PACES FOUNDATION IN CUENCA TOWN (ECUADOR)

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Abstract

The concept of Social Inclusion, which was built in the 80s as a political response to the changing needs of the vulnerable population, has been re-defined from a different approach that relates it to human development. At present, it is not only a response to the exclusion problem of particular social groups, but a comprehensive process that aims the inclusion of these groups in educational, productive, and human development terms. This paper presents the educational work model realized by PACES Salesian Foundation. The model rests on a 27 year experience in Cuenca town (Ecuador) that, along the years, has achieved the social and productive inclusion of vulnerable children, adolescents and young women and men (CAY). The experience is analyzed from the conceptual framework of the Salesian Educational Model that considers the child, adolescent or young person as the center of the whole process and that integrates human development, solidary economy and social approaches. Results show the adequacy of the model: education for work, with a solidary business mentality, contributes to fight poverty from the socio-productive inclusion of the CAY.

Educational Policies For Creativity In South Korea: Achievements And Limitations

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Abstract

Since the late 1990s, increasing attention has been paid to creativity in education by policy makers globally. This political focus on creativity is derived from a need for greater creativity in order to survive and thrive in the twenty-first century. However, the concrete realization of a creativity agenda can vary with its social context although all of them are education policies promoted under the name of “creativity.” The purpose of this study is to explore and discuss how the creativity agenda has been realized in recent Korean education policies. To achieve this aim, this study analyzes government documents, national curriculum documents, and relevant online data which have been published after the mid-1990s, when a creativity agenda emerged at the forefront of Korean education policy. The result reveals that Korea’s education policies for the last twenty years seem to have made a remarkable achievement in terms of hard-ware for creativity education, such as the development of flexible national curriculum, the establishment of support organizations and online systems, and the accumulation of innovative teaching and learning materials. However, despite of these outstanding achievements, the creativity agenda in Korean education has been proved insufficient to draw real changes in the schools. These results can be attributed to Korea’s school ethos which is characterized by textbook-based culture and test-driven education, curriculum policies which regard creativity as something unrelated to existing subject knowledge, and pre- and in-service teacher education system that is inappropriate to cultivate teachers’ creativity.

Educational Reflections On The Work Of Constantin Rădulescu-Motru(1868-1957) Former President Of Romanian

Virtop Sorin-Avram, University "Constantin Brancusi" of Targu Jiu, Romania.

Abstract

If one has to answer the question regarding who is one of the nation's greatest educators if not the first great educator certainly Constantin Rădulescu-Motru deserves to be the answer. A disciple of Titu Maiorescu(1840-1917) and founder of the Romanian School of Psychology Constantin Rădulescu-Motru's work is not yet as valued and implemented as it should be except academic circles. The recent biography in three volumes "Constantin Rădulescu – Motru. His Life and Activities" by Constantin Schifirneț published by Editura Albatros, Bucharest(2003-2005), offers to the large public for the first time a comprehensive account of his life and work meanwhile the eight volumes of Revisions and Additions (Revizuiiri și adăugiri) unveil his thoughts and recollections on the turbulent end of the Second World War and the beginning of the communist period in Romania. The paper analyzes the educational approach in Constantin Rădulescu-Motru's thought through his work from Kantian perspectives to those that are reminiscent of Wilhelm Wundt's Völkerpsychologie. It emphasizes above all the efforts of Constantin Rădulescu-Motru to explain the psychology of the Romanian people and his desire that qualities of people would prevail over the weaknesses and obstacles of character and life. Under the severe circumstances of his last years his analytical and comprehensive approach to life conditions and predicament that was confined in his 75 notebooks preserved by his close collaborator and disciple I.-M. Nestor offer a thoroughly wisdom upon the world of ideas, acts and facts that was predominating and raises above all as a philosophical spirit free of all that is mundane and irrelevant. It is this mundane weakness that makes his work difficult and binds the spirit and slows the way to a better existential state of

being. This is the reason why educators are responsible to make his work available and explicit beyond any borders of space and time.

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Educational Researchers' Viewpoints On Research Ethics: Is There A Dilemma?

Filiz Kabapınar, Mehtap Yurdatapan, Ezgi Kirman Çetinkaya, Ertan Çetinkaya, Marmara University, Turkey.

Abstract

There are different ways of knowing about the world around us and figure out the relationships with it. Each one involves source of knowledge and some sort of method of gaining the knowledge. One of them is conducting research via scientific method. Apart from the scientific rules there are ethical norms that researchers need to adopt in conducting research. There are several reasons why it is important to adhere to ethical norms in research called research ethics. These norms serve the aims of the research such as knowledge, truth and avoidance of error in the first place. They promote the shared values that are essential to collaborative works such as trust, accountability, mutual respect and fairness. By acknowledging the importance of ethics for the conduct of research different associations, government agencies and universities have adopted specific codes, rules and policies relating to research ethics. Ethical norms have recently been set for educational research. Whether educational researchers are aware of these ethical rules and norms is the question that motivates the present study. It aims to investigate the viewpoints of researchers who conduct educational research such as post graduate students and university lecturers. The questionnaire developed by Köklü (2006) was benefitted in finding out participants' ideas about ethical situations as well as ethical violations. Participants (n = 18) completed the questionnaire formed 35 items involve 8 different ethical violations. Findings of the study revealed that all participants were agree on the ethical violations in 5 items. The findings also indicated that majority of participants could spot the ethical violations in 19 items and find no ethical violations in the rest. Nearly half of the participants on the other hand stated that only 4 items involve ethical violation. The frequently stated violations were plagiarism and distortion.

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Educational Strategies In Engineering Education (On The Example Of Tomsk Region)

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Abstract

Contemporary world trends of societal development dictate the necessity of the search for new strategies of development engineering education in Russia. The emergence of new educational megatechnologies and metamaterials sets a goal of forming the system of continuous and anticipating education the content of which is shaped on the basis of foresight of prospective demands to a human as a subject of various kinds of social activity and orientation towards technological progress. In this circumstances, the shaping of forms of thinking becomes crucial part of the of content of education, and human and his consciousness are put at the center of educational process. The primary goal of this article is to demonstrate the possibilities and reflection on the first results of new paradigm of anticipating education in two technological universities of Tomsk – Tomsk architecture and construction university and National Research Tomsk Polytechnic university. As a result of application of elements of anticipating education in construction industry, establishment of creative environment, close cooperation between technological universities of Tomsk as well as realization of concrete students project initiatives in the field of high construction technologies, concrete results in the sphere of improving competitiveness of Tomsk oblast as a subject of the Russian Federation were achieved. Scientific works and innovational products that were created with contributions from Tomsk universities are in demand at both internal and external markets.

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Educational Training Experiences With A Human Focus: Computer Engineering Case.

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Abstract

This work embodies the educational experiences of teachers in training human resources undergraduate level, specific case in computer engineering. Whose main approach is to provide a humanist vision in the process of formation of engineering. Derived from the tough demands of the labor context, our main approach is to raise awareness and improve communication skills and attitude in students.

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Educative Strategy Of The Study Programme „Media Relations“.

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Abstract

The study focuses on the development of an educational strategy for a bachelor study programme „media relations“ (MR) in English language, and on its application within the framework of higher education at the Faculty of Mass Media Communication at the University of St. Cyril and Methodius in Trnava. The paper introduces also the results of the research undertaken into professional success of the given study programme alumni, as well as of other similar study programmes with the common field of research, provided by the Faculty of Mass Media Communication to its applicants. The interest in study of the above-mentioned study programme results from the demand for applying an effective communication strategies of media institutions, marketing , advertising or event agencies, as well as of commercial companies and institutions in public sector. The authors introduce reasons for forming of the above-mentioned study programme, while stressing mainly the most important one - the increasing demand for highly-specialised marketing and media professionals with specific skills and knowledge, focused on deliberate building of media relations. Within this context, they present the strategy of defining the key thematic and content blocks in the structure of the study programme, methodology and educational aim, as well as of the whole educational process. Within creating the methodology of particular obligatory and vocational courses of study (marketing communication, media relations, public relations, theory of mass media communication etc), they point at the two significant aspects. The first one is curriculum development of the theoretical reflection of the issues dealing with organising courses of study within the study programme corpus. The second aspect of the educational strategies is the definition of the appropriate variants interconnecting the educational process with the praxis, aimed at acquiring specific competences and skills.

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Effect of Corn Cob Fiber Addition on Quality of Bread

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Abstract

Corn cob is a large volume of waste from the production of sweet corn. This research investigated the effect of replacing wheat flour by corn cob fiber (5 - 20 g/100g) on the physico-chemical and sensory quality of bread. The fiber was obtained by extracting corn cob with 1.25 M NaOH at 25°C for 3 hours. According to this study, corn cob fiber had high level of crude fiber (79.30g/100g). It was found that protein, fat, carbohydrate, and ash contents of bread decreased when the amount of corn cob fiber increased. Bread made of 20g/100g corn cob fiber addition had the highest crude fiber and moisture contents. Adding corn cob fiber resulted lower L* (lightness) and specific volume. However, the result of this adding caused higher a* (redness), b* (yellowness). Texture analysis result indicated the hardness and adhesiveness of bread increased when the amount of corn cob fiber increased. Sensory evaluation revealed that increasing corn cob fiber at the level of 10g/100g had not different sensory scores significantly ($p \leq 0.05$) from the bread without corn cob fiber.

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Effect of Pineapple Core Fiber on the Physicochemical and Sensory Properties of Noodles

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Abstract

This study considers the application of pineapple core, a by-product of the canned pineapple processing containing high fiber, in enrichment of noodles. The alterations in chemical (moisture, crude fat, protein, crude fiber and ash content), physical (colour, tensile strength and breaking length), cooking quality (cooking time, cooking loss and water absorption), and sensory properties (appearance, flavour, tasted, softness stickiness and overall liking) of noodles examined by adding pineapple core fiber (PCF) to the noodles formulation at the level of 5, 10 and 15% flour weight basis. The results of the study indicated that samples of PCF added noodles, for all addition levels, contained more crude fiber, crude fat and ash as compared to control sample. Color of noodles (a^* and b^* value) and cooking loss increased with the addition of PCF, while L^* value, water absorption, cooking time, tensile strength and breaking length decreased distinctly. In the sensory evaluation, noodles from 100% wheat and wheat noodles supplemented with PCF up to 5% were acceptable to panelists. Therefore, PFC could success fully be used to enrich noodles, giving alternative utilization opportunity for producers and healthy choice option to the consumers.

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Effect of Physical Conditions of Classrooms on Pupils Academic Achievement

Ayşe Sağsöz, Selda Al, Turkey.

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to investigate and put forth the impact of the quality of classroom's physical facilities on pupils' achievement and attendance by determining the quality of classroom's physical facilities, satisfaction of pupil about existing physical condition of their classrooms at secondary school level in Trabzon. In the study, to search and determine the impact of the the classroom's physical quality on pupils' achievement and attendance survey technique were applied. Some questions were asked to school's directors and pupils by using questionnaire forms. To evaluate data from the pupils' questionnaire forms, student's attendance to school, general exam results, class size, trainers and staff numbers were got from the school management and also by using observation technique existing physical condition of classrooms were determined. Through literature and acquired knowledge, some design criteria was generated for educational buildings which will support students' learning, motivations and achievement.

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Effect Of Storage Temperature On Physicochemical Properties And Antioxidant Activities Of Thai Commercial Fermented Shrimp Paste

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Abstract

The effect of storage temperature on physicochemical properties and antioxidant activities of Thai commercial fermented shrimp paste was evaluated. Shrimp paste products (1 month fermented) packed in a sealed plastic container from local producer in Samut Songkram province, Thailand were collected and stored at 4 °C and 35 °C for 6 months. High storage temperature significantly furthered much more protein hydrolysis and Maillard reaction indicated by the continuous increases in formaldehyde nitrogen, ammonia nitrogen and amino nitrogen content and also in browning intensity compared to low storage temperature. Antioxidant activities, DPPH scavenging activity and ferric reducing antioxidant power (FRAP), as well as redness (a*) and yellowness (b*) gradually increased while lightness (L*) decreased as storage time increased. Results suggest that the storage at ambient temperature could enhance nutritional value of fermented shrimp paste, however this may lead to the decrease in color and flavor acceptability.

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Effects of Adaptive Learning Strategies on Learning Performance based on Brain-Computer Interface

Chun-Wang Wei, I-Fan Liu, Huai-En Tu, Nian-Shing Chen, Taiwan.

Abstract

According to cognitive load theory (CLT), learners will use their cognitive resources to store in long-term memory in the form of cognitive schema when they have new learning task. Cognitive load reflects learners use cognitive resources in learning processes. Cognitive load generated overload when learners with learning difficulties in learning process is a very well established finding. Based on the two perspectives of learners' thinking styles and brain-computer interface (BCI), this study proposes a real-time attention level monitoring mechanism using Electroencephalography (EEG) for developing adaptive learning strategies to help learners decrease overloading cognitive load in learning process. Thinking style refers to personal preferences in learners' abilities and cognitive experience to deal with learning task. Learners will integrate their cognitive resources and choose useful information to build up knowledge structure. In other words, thinking styles seem to be a knowledge acquisition path which they feel ease. This study designs two adaptive learning systems. Adaptive learning system gives learner real-time learning assistants according to learners' leanings of thinking styles. This study designs a computer network learning activity for an experiment including 108 voluntary participants from an academic University. The result showed that learners' thinking styles and learning strategy have significant interactive effect. The finding suggests that learning strategy must consider learners' thinking styles that can improve learning performance of constructing computer network knowledge. With the support of real-time attention level monitoring mechanism, adaptive learning system will give learners real-time learning assistants so that learners' knowledge acquisition can be easily grounded and build up their own cognitive structure.

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EFFECTS OF EDUCATIONAL BUILDING PHYSICAL SPACE QUALITY ON TEACHERS' PERFORMANCE

Ayşe Sağsöz, Selda Al, Turkey.

Abstract

The country has a very important role in the development of cultural and educational in terms of funding. Therefore, a country's political, economic, and societal developments from a perspective of if it is expected first, the issue of quality in education needs to be addressed. Education is a complex process and many factors under the influence of a multifaceted and evolving. From the perspective of students and teachers who spent a significant portion of time at school, the physical conditions of school buildings in order to be on the first of these factors. Good physical working conditions, job satisfaction of employees in each occupational Group, Business Continuity, productivity, and morale to have a positive effect on work performance; job satisfaction of the physical environment affect job satisfaction are known to be influenced by the operating performance and business continuity Arranging training venues, as well as enable educators and students to carry out their activities effectively and efficiently, with the formation of social and professional relationships in terms of sharing their knowledge and experience, is an important issue that needs to be investigated. Provides training to enable teachers to work more efficiently and indirectly to the quality of physical structures student learning, success and affects the adoption. In this context under study, the study sample with the purpose of creating the physical space of the school designated in the city of Trabzon depending on the quality of the existing physical conditions of teachers ' effects on work performance and job satisfaction were investigated. The study the data of observation, detection and survey techniques have been obtained. At the end of the study, the structures using the method of participatory design and user from the physical analysis of the information obtained for the design of new schools, which will be held in the light of recommendations, are presented.

Effects Of Environmental Education Program Integrated With Preschool Curriculum On Children’s Mental Model Development About “Environment” Concept

Berat AHI, Fatma ALISINANOGLU, Kastamonu University, Turkey.

Abstract

Purpose of Study: The main object of this research is to determine the effect of the environmental education programme merged with preschool education programme on the 48-66 month children’s mental model development about the concept of environment. *Methods:* The research is of triangular integrated design, and its quantitative dimension is conducted in quasi-experimental design with pretest-posttest control group, whereas its qualitative dimension is conducted based on social constructivist philosophy using phenomenologic method. The study group of the research is consists of 52 children in total, who take part in experiment and control groups. The children’s drawings are transformed into quantitative datas with a Draw An Environment Test-Rubric, DAET-R. As part of the research, Mann-Whitney U Test is performed in order to determine the differences of the total score taken from DAET-R and the scores of the sub dimensions between the experiemtn and control groups. And in order to determine the efficiency of te experimental process, Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test is performed. *Findings:* After calculating the points of pretest that children from both groups, from DAET-R test, a statically meaningful relation could not detected ($U= 312,5$, $z= -.477$, $p= .633$, $r= .06$). According to that, it is detected that majority of the children have unscientific and missing mental models about the environment. For the post test a meaningful difference has been detected after analyzing total points gathered by experiment and control groups by using DAET-R ($U= 44$, $z= -5.44$, $p= .000$, $r= .75$). While there is a development about the mental environmental model detected on the experiment group members, no progress is detected on the control group members. Also, while there is not much difference between DAET-R points of the control group between pretest and posttest, ($z= -1.401$, $p > .05$), there is a statically meaningful difference between pretest and posttest in experiment group, in favor of posttest ($z= -4.126$, $p < .05$). *Results:* After analysing all the findings, it is seen that environmental education programme merged with preschool education programme is helpful to the childrens to develop mental models about the environment. *Recommendation:* Based on this comprehensive result, new concept and educational process definitions that comes from developing neuroscientific field have to be taken serious not only in educational environments specifically, but also in general education generally.

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Effects Of Gender And Nursery School Variables On Elementary Second Grade Students' Listening Skills

Selma Gulec, Nazlı Durmuş, Turkey.

Abstract

In this study, it was aimed to determine the effects of practices employed via the use of various methods and techniques with the aim of developing listening skills using children's literature products on elementary second grade students' listening skills according to the variables of gender and nursery school. The study group was composed of 23 students enrolled in Class 2C of Şehit Murat Aksen Elementary School. In a process of twelve weeks, in a study in which a pre-test and post-test experimental model was employed, the "Listening Skill Evaluation Form" was used as pre-test and post-test and during the practices which lasted twelve weeks, various methods and techniques aiming to develop listening skills via the use of children's literature products were used. Class 2C determined as the study group was given two hours per week of listening training which lasted twelve weeks. At the end of the listening training given, noticeable development was observed in the listening skills of the students. Moreover, this development observed in the elementary second grade students' listening skills showed differences according to the variable of gender and nursery school as well. Moreover, that the difference between the pre-test and post-test achievement scores was found to be statistically significant according to the variables of gender and nursery school as a result of the study support this opinion. The results of the study indicated that with the help of the listening training given, significant development was achieved in both female and male students' listening skills. Moreover, as a result of the study, it was found that the difference between the level of the development observed in the listening skills of the students taking nursery school education and that of the development seen in the listening skills of those not taking nursery education was significant according to the variable of gender.

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EFFECTS OF INSTRUCTION SUPPORTED BY WEB 2.0 TOOLS ON PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS' BIOTECHNOLOGY LITERACY

Esra Açıkgül Fırat, Mustafa Serdar Köksal, Turkey.

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine the impact of instruction supported by Web 2.0 tools on prospective science teachers' biotechnology literacy. The study was carried out with using experimental pretest-posttest control group design. Target population of the study is prospective science teachers studying at universities in Turkey. The sample composed of 60 prospective science teachers studying in 3rd class in spring semester of 2014-2015 academic year. These prospective science teachers were randomly assigned to experimental and control groups equally. To collect the data, "Biotechnology Literacy Test", open-ended questions and scenarios consisting of decision-making dilemmas were used. Data obtained from Biotechnology literacy test were analyzed using the t-tests. Data obtained from open-ended questions were analyzed through the rubrics prepared by researcher, and scenarios were analyzed in terms of teachers' positive or negative decision making status. According to the results obtained from the study, there was a statistically significant difference between pretest and posttest scores of the experimental group at multi-dimensional literacy in favor of the posttest. When comparing the groups of pretest and posttest scores, statistically significant differences were seen at nominal, functional and multi-dimensional literacy in favor of the experimental group. The application influenced experimental group's decision-making process in their daily life problems. By analyzing the scenarios, it was determined that there was an increase in the number of positive decisions regarding biotechnology applications after the experimental process. Suggestions were presented in accordance with the results obtained from the research.

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EFFECTS OF INSTRUCTION USING LEARNING STAGES OF BASIC INFERENCES ON SCIENTIFIC LITERACY OF THE THIRD- AND FOURTH-YEAR STUDENTS

Chulaluk Yimdee, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

This study was a quasi-experimental research. The purposes of this study were to (1) compare the scientific literacy of students between, before and after learning science through the instruction using learning stages of basic inferences, (2) compare the scientific literacy of students between an experimental group that learned through the instruction using learning stages of basic inferences and a control group that learned through a traditional teaching method, (3) study the scientific literacy of upper secondary school students who learned through the instruction using learning stages of basic inferences. The samples were two classes of third- and fourth-year students of Suan Sunandha Rajabhat university during the second semester of the academic year 2015. The research instruments were the scientific literacy test with reliability at 0.76. The collected data was analyzed by arithmetic mean, means of percentage, standard deviation and t-test. The research findings were summarized as follows: (1) After the experiment, the experimental group had mean scores of scientific literacy higher than before the experiment and higher the control group at .05 level of significance. (2) The experimental group had mean scores of scientific literacy at 73.00 percent which was higher than the criterion score set at 70 percent and higher than control group at .05 level of significance.

Effects Of Midwifery Education On Professional Self-Esteem And Problem Solving Skills

Dilek Bilgic, Gulseren Daglar, Ozlem Duran Aksoy, Cumhuriyet University, Turkey.

Abstract

Problem Statement: For midwives to be successful and efficient in their profession, it is important for them to value their profession and thus to have professional self-esteem. Enhanced professional self-esteem and high levels of decision-making and problem solving skills are of importance in providing reliable quality of patient care. **Purpose of the Study:** The present study is a descriptive study. It was performed to determine the effects of midwifery education on midwives' professional self-esteem and problem solving skills. **Methods:** The study was conducted with 227 students studying in Cumhuriyet University Faculty of Health Sciences Midwifery Department in the 2015-2016 academic year who agreed to participate in the study. The students were administered the sociodemographic characteristics questionnaire, Arıcak's Professional Self-Esteem Scale, and Problem Solving Inventory. **Findings and Results:** Professional self-esteem (mean 126.60 SD 14.79) ($p < .000$) and problem -solving skills (mean 81.59 SD 18.98) ($p < .014$) of the students who chose the profession willingly were significantly higher. While the professional self-esteem levels were the highest among the 3rd year students (mean 126.62 SD 16.59), they were the lowest among the 4th year students (mean 111.18 SD 17.81) ($p < .000$). On the other hand, while the 1st year students' problem solving skills were the lowest (mean 88.40 SD 20.16) 3rd year students' problem solving skills were the highest (mean 80.17 SD 16.30) ($p < .008$). **Conclusion and Recommendations:** Students' problem-solving skills and professional self-esteem are influenced by midwifery training and trainers. However, a decrease was observed in the 4th year students' professional self-esteem and they had low levels of problem-solving skills. It is recommended that curriculums should be planned to familiarize students with midwifery better and to promote their problem solving skills, and that training programs on how to cope with stress should be prepared and related practices should be increased.

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EFFECTS OF THE INTELLIGENCE GAMES APPROACHES ON ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AND ATTITUDE OF STUDENTS WITH MILD MENTAL RETARDATION IN MATHEMATICS COURSE

Mustafa Cevik, Makbule DUZGUN, Elif Barış ÖZTAŞ, Turkey.

Abstract

The aim of this study is to determine effects of the intelligence game (tower of hanoi) on academic achievement and attitude of students studying at 5th class of secondary school with mild mental retardation (mainstreaming) in mathematics of the course. In the study, pretest-posttest design, one group of pre-trial model, was used. The participants of the research consisted of 8 students mild mental retardation in Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University from the Faculty of Education Integration Unit Pupa in 5th grade. Qualitative and quantitative data collection tools were used in the study. To the students at the beginning of the study, "Mathematics Achievement Test", "Mathematics Attitude Scale" and "Concept Acquisition Interview" pretest - posttest was applied. To the students in the study, "repeating numbers" topic was taught with intelligence game (tower of hanoi). The data obtained from the achievement test and attitude scale were analyzed by using rank test signed non-parametric Wilcoxon on SPSS 16.0 software. The data obtained in the form of the concept still analyzing the acquisition talks was made to interpret the content analysis method. It was found that at the end of the study, the course taught with intelligence game (tower of hanoi) has students with mild mental retardation improve their academic achievement in mathematics education meaningfully and the attitude to the course were developed in a positive direction.

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EFFECTS OF THE PROJECT-BASED LEARNING APPROACHES ON ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AND ATTITUDE OF STUDENTS WITH MILD MENTAL RETARDATION IN LIFE SCIENCE LESSON

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to determine effects of the Project-Based Learning Approaches(PBLA) on academic achievement and attitude of students studying at 3th class of primary school with mild mental retardation (mainstreaming) in life science of the course. In the study, pretest-posttest design, one group of pre-trial model, was used. The participants of the research consisted of 13 students mild mental retardation in Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University from the Faculty of Education Integration Unit Pupa in 3th grade. Qualitative and quantitative data collection tools were used in the study. To the students at the beginning of the study, "Life Science Achievement Test", "Life Science Attitude Scale" and "Concept Acquisition Interview" pretest - posttest was applied. To the students in the study, "I Love My Country" unit was taught with PBLA. The data obtained from the achievement test and attitude scale were analyzed by using rank test signed non-parametric Wilcoxon on SPSS 16.0 software. The data obtained in the form of the concept still analyzing the acquisition talks was made to interpret the content analysis method. It was found that at the end of the study, the lesson taught with PBLA has students with mild mental retardation improve their academic achievement in life science education meaningfully and the attitude to the course were developed in a positive direction.

Efficacy Of An Intervention Program To Promote Self-Regulated Learning In Secondary School.

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Abstract

Following a pre-posttest design, the present study evaluates the efficacy of an intervention program of twelve training sessions which intended to enhance the knowledge and the use of self-regulated learning strategies, as well as to increase study time. The program was conducted in four Spanish high schools and have participated 277 students (52.3% boys and 47.7% girls) who were studying their first year of compulsory secondary education. The effectiveness of the intervention has been assessed using three variables: knowledge of self-regulated learning strategies, use of self-regulated learning strategies, and study time. Data analysis after the intervention suggests statistically significant changes concerning the knowledge of self-regulated strategies and weekly study time, although no changes have been registered in the use of self-regulated learning strategies. To analyze the effectiveness of the program in relation to the students' differences, the sample was stratified into three groups (high, moderate and low) according to scores on the dependent variables at baseline. Our findings reveal that low-level students benefit more than the rest of the intervention in the three variables, showing that participation is mainly useful for those students at risk (i.e. lack of knowledge and use of effective learning strategies).

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Efficiency of Cognitive Behavioral Approach as an Education Method

Nuriye Yıldırım, Şengül CANGÜR, Düzce University, Turkey.

Abstract

Purpose: The research purpose is to evaluate the efficiency of the education program conducted with cognitive behavioral approach. **Method:** The research model followed a quasi-experimental pattern with pretest-posttest design. The research was carried out in the spring term of 2014-2015 with 3rd Grade nursing students from the school health nursing lecture (N=80). It solely composes of a response team. The subjects covered in the study group was done so with activities that included cognitive behavioral approach. Based on the cognitive behavioral approach, the following was used: poster events, ABCDE approach, relaxation and film events. As the data collection tool, information sheets and California Critical Thinking Disposition Scale, Thought Properties Scale, Cognitive Flexibility Scale were used. Descriptive statistics were utilized in the study. While in intragroup comparisons Paired samples t-test was used, the chi-square test was the method of investigation for relations between ratios of categorical variables. **Findings:** The initial dimension of the California Critical Thinking Disposition Scale, which was scaled before education, is significantly higher than when scaled after education. ($p=0.009$). Fifth and sixth dimensions of the California Critical Thinking Disposition Scale are significantly lower than the values scaled after education (respectively, $p<0.001$, $p=0.011$). It was determined that Points belonging to total & sub dimensions of the Cognitive flexibility scale, which was scaled before and after education, and belonging to the total & sub dimensions of the Thoughts scale were not significantly different. **Results:** The research results point out the fact that the education program created with cognitive behavioral approach affected the critical thinking properties of nursing students. Nursing students can be said not to possess critical thinking tendencies at high enough levels. Programs for the purpose of taking this to said high-enough levels need to be added into curricula.

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EFFICIENCY OF PARENT TRAINING A MOTHERS OF CHILDREN WITH AUTISM USE OF MAND – MODEL ONE OF THE MILIEU TEACHING TECHNIQUES

Burcu Aktas, Abant İzzet Baysal University.

Abstract

The purpose of this research was to examined the effectiveness of family training program for prepared the mothers who had children with autism spectrum disorders and the effectiveness of the mand model applied by mother on teaching targeted communication skills to children with autism spectrum disorders. Three boys with autism spectrum disorders who attend a two rehabilitation center in the city of Bolu and their mothers participated in this study. Three mothers were taught mand model, one of the milieu teaching techniques. One of the single-subject research methodologies, multiple-probe model across subjects, was used in this research. The findings of the study demonstrated that parent training program was efficient in mothers, who had children with autism spectrum disorders and use of the mand model procedures maintaining same efficiency of the procedures two weeks after the procedure training. Additionally, the finding showed that the new words were acquired by the children with autism spectrum disorders.

EĞİTİM DENETÇİLERİNİN İLETİŞİM BECERİLERİ KONUSUNDA ÖĞRETMENLERİN GÖRÜŞLERİ VE BEKLENTİLERİ

Melihat Arıklı, Girne Amerikan University, Cyprus.

Abstract

Bu çalışmada, eğitim denetçilerinin iletişim becerilerine yönelik, ilköğretim okullarında görev yapan öğretmenlerin görüşlerinin ve beklentilerinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmanın evrenini 2015-2016 eğitim-öğretim yılında KKTC'de yer alan Lefkoşa, Girne, Gazimağosa, Güzelyurt, İskele Bölgesinde görev yapan 3906 öğretmen oluşturmaktadır. Bu evreni temsil eden 357 öğretmen örnekleme alınmıştır. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak Özgözü (2008) tarafından geliştirilen "Denetmenlerin İletişim Becerileri Ölçeği" kullanılmıştır. Öğretmenlere ait kişisel bilgiler araştırmacı tarafından geliştirilen "Kişisel Bilgiler" formu ile toplanmıştır. Verilerin çözümlenmesinde, aritmetik ortalama, standart sapma, t-testi, tek yönlü varyans analizi ve LSD testi kullanılmıştır. Araştırmadan elde edilen bulgular şöyle özetlenebilir: 1. Öğretmenlerin, eğitim denetçilerinin iletişim becerilerine yönelik görüşleri "Ara Sıra" düzeyinde, beklentileri ise "Her Zaman" düzeyindedir. 2. Cinsiyet, kıdem, öğrenim durumu, okul türü değişkenlerine göre öğretmenlerin görüşleri arasında anlamlı bir farklılık yoktur. 3. Branş değişkenine göre öğretmenlerin görüşleri arasında anlamlı farklılık vardır. 4. Cinsiyet, kıdem, branş değişkenlerine göre öğretmenlerin beklentileri arasında anlamlı bir farklılık yoktur. 5. Öğrenim durumu ve okul türü değişkenlerine göre öğretmenlerin beklentileri arasında anlamlı farklılık vardır. 6. Öğretmenlerin eğitim denetçilerinin iletişim becerilerine yönelik görüşleri ile beklentileri arasında anlamlı farklılık vardır.

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Elaboration of Approaches to Internet Negative Impact Resistance for University Students

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Abstract

In the information society Internet technologies provide not only positive information and psychological impact but negative and destructive one either. The lack of attention to the problems of prevention and correction of destructive information impact on young students in higher education institutions negatively affects the development of intellectual abilities of students, their professional socialization and it leads to the spiritual and moral degradation, economic and legal nihilism, which finally leads to a decrease the quality of training of future specialists. The research summarizes and arranges theoretical and empirical studies on the problem of forming resistance to negative effects of Internet resources on university students and young adults. A set of resistance-forming and preventing Internet negative effects recommendations is elaborated and can be applied for the process of teaching. Complex methodology is used for elaboration of methodical positions and practical recommendations. The proposed concept enriches pedagogical theory, brings to the new level of research problems of information-psychological security of students online activity. The developed suggestions are theoretical contribution to the content and technology development of educational support safe and efficient use of information resources in the preparation of future specialists at the university.

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Elderly Patient Care Education; Social Support Program of T.C. Ministry of Development (SODES) Project in Turkey

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Abstract

Problem Statement: Elderly population increases in countries including Turkey. Home care helps old people to live independently. Home care ensures the highest level of health, comfort and improves the problematic situations. Elderly care is performed by families or uneducated individuals. Caregivers are fragile, encountered with risks and they should be supported. **Purpose:** The aim is to assess affected of theoretical/practical trainings given in 'My older patients is in the good hands with SODES' project. **Methods:** Working group was composed of 100 trainees, who registered in Social Support Program of T. C. Ministry of Development (SODES) project (performed with the cooperation of Social Assistance Foundation of Sahinbey Gaziantep Governorship's Office and Zirve University between 25 May, 2013 and 25 May, 2014). Forms about demographic features, patient applications, first aid were applied before and after trainings. Wilcoxon, Mann Whitney U, Kruskal Wallis H, Spearman Correlation Analysis tests were used. $p < 0.05$ was accepted for statistical significance. **Results:** The 88.0% of the trainees were female, 12.0% of them were male. The mean age was 33.29 ± 10.66 (Min:18, Max:55). The 38.0% of them were graduated from primary school, 8.0% of them had graduate degree. The 57% of them were married, 60% of them had children. The 44.0% of them their family had elderly people, 19.0% of them had an elderly care experience. Mean knowledge scores (72.82 ± 7.98) calculated after trainings were higher compared to scores (35.30 ± 17.08) calculated before trainings ($p < 0.05$). According to responses related to elderly care after trainings, trainees gave the best answers about arranging the patient room, sleeping, resting and body care. There was a strong positive and significant relationship between the elderly patient care pre-test and post-test scores of trainees ($r = 0.790$, $p = 0.001$). **Conclusions and Recommendations:** The knowledge of trainees increased after trainings. Experts should educate caregivers for an effective health care.

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Electrochemical Properties Of 20-Hydroxyecdysone On The Screen-Printed Electrode

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Abstract

This paper is the first reported in the electrochemical properties of 20-hydroxyecdysone (20E). The cyclic voltammetry technique was used with three system of screen-printed electrode. The ecdysteroid, 20E is an important steroid hormone for molting, metamorphosis and reproduction of arthropods. These hormone are widely distributed in the plant kingdom. A single oxidation peak of 0.2 ppm 20E in H₂SO₄ as the supporting electrolyte was observed by cyclic voltammetry at the potential of 0.93V (vs. Ag/AgCl) and the obtained current about 0.442 μ A. The present work provided a promising method for measuring 20E, which could be rapid and high-throughput sensor further development.

Electronic Course As A Tool To Evaluate Teacher's ICT Competences

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Abstract

One of the directions to modernise the system of higher professional education in Russia is to develop and implement e-learning, in particular distance learning and blended learning, opportunities in teaching. Consequently, to effectively realise the educational process a teacher needs to possess new skills and competences. Among them are Information and Communication Technology (ICT) competences. However, a consistent approach to identifying the types of ICT competences and the ways of their assessment has not been developed. The aim of this paper is to analyse the existing approaches and select a group of ICT competences, which are regarded by the authors of this paper as the most relevant ones; and further, by means of the 360-degree method to evaluate those competences in relation to a university teacher. To conduct the assessment, the electronic course «Petroleum Engineering» was used. The obtained data showed that an electronic course can be a reliable tool of ICT competences comprehensive assessment. As a way of future developments, a complete model of university teacher's competences and the system of their evaluation will be developed.

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Emerging Demands For Public Policies In Rio De Janeiro: Educational Prevention Of Social Risk

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Abstract

This paper disseminates some results of an international research on the social risk manifestations published in eight periodicals in Rio de Janeiro (five newspapers: O GLOBO, EXTRA, MEIA HORA, O DIA, EXPRESSO and three magazines: ÉPOCA, ISTO É, VEJA) from July 2013 to December 2014. A sample of the research coincides with the population: 541 news, which constitutes 1255 analytical units. The methodology consisted of a content analysis of the news, using the Software Atlas.Ti. The quantitative results were presented from each one of the emerging categories. The results of the qualitative study were obtained by analysis of the most frequent categories of the social risks found. The press has been taken as the setting for study for considering it an important tool for analysis and discussion of the issue of social risk. The analysis of the news will design educational campaigns for prevention of social risk, targeting both the general public as to the educational institution in charge of forming future Brazilian teachers, as they will be responsible to educate new generations in the prevention of social risk.

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Emerging Individual Entrepreneurship Based On Abilities-Competencies Relationship

Boncea Amelia Georgiana, University "Constantin Brancusi" of Targu Jiu, Romania.

Abstract

The paper aims to emphasize the relationship between abilities and competencies based on measurement strategies and adequate training of the abilities measured. Although measurement techniques based approaches have a long history in the field of psychometrics, psychology, education, industry their direct use in educational and training practice is scarce. Teachers, educators, trainers of all level are very less accustomed to apply and used these approach. The paper reflects on the European project target group POSDRU/160/2.1/S/138113 co-financed from Social European Fund, SIMPRACT – Transition from school to active life through practice and the creation of simulated enterprises. These is accomplished through an ample partnership between 8 universities from Romania and The Board of Young Investors from Romania. The target group which was basically tested by various aptitude batteries by Cognitron consists of 600 counseled students regarding personal abilities, competencies and carrier and the emergence of 3 simulated enterprises which each trains 3 series of 30 students in all levels of economic, production and management activities. As part of the team the author emphasize the aspects regarding the target groups that belong to the University “Constantin Brâncuși” of Târgu Jiu connecting these project to preliminary other projects and activities that are concern with developing and educating competencies and with the implementation of the educational policies based on profile of competencies. The paper reflects on the new opportunities and challenges that become now new of qualitative and good practices policies and realities. (For the site of the project please see: <http://www.simpract.ro/>).

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EMOTION UNDERSTANDING OF TURKISH PRESCHOOLERS AND MATERNAL EMOTIONAL SOCIALIZATION

Sukran Kilic, Abide Güngör Aytar, Turkey.

Abstract

Problem statement: As emotion understanding based upon cognitive and social factors is a dynamic and multiple processes, it is highly realized with interpersonal interactions in the social environment. Interaction with parents is of great significance in the social and emotional relations of preschool children. Therefore, the parental responses are one of the most substantial indicators affecting the children's emotional development. *Purpose of study:* The aim of the study is to investigate the relationship between emotion understanding and maternal emotional socialization responses to children's negative emotions. Emotion understanding is also investigate according to children's age and gender. *Method:* The participants included 210 Turkish children and their mothers living in Ankara. All children were recruited from kindergartens and they were between 48-72 months of age. To gather data, Affect Knowledge Test (AKT) and Coping with Children's Negative Emotions (CCNES) was used. Pearson correlation coefficients, ANOVA and Scheffe test was conducted. *Findings and Results:* In this study, the fact that no relations were established between emotion understanding and maternal emotional responses to children's negative emotions. It also has been revealed that 72 months of age have better emotion understanding skills and emotion understanding did not change according to children's gender. *Conclusions and Recommendations:* The focus of the present study is purposely narrow, but in future research it may be useful to include other important predictor's of children's social and emotional competence and paternal responses.

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Emotional Scaffolding As A Strategy To Support Children's Engagement In Instruction

Mi-Hwa Park, Murray State University, United States.

Abstract

This qualitative case study conducted from a constructivist perspective, focuses on the implementation of strategies of emotional scaffolding by two early childhood educators in a public elementary school. This study finds that emotional scaffolding is a developmentally appropriate strategy that supports children's engagement in instruction. The primary data consist of participant observations, participant interviews and key documents. My analysis highlights three major themes that contribute to these participants' strategies for emotional scaffolding. The first is the participants' beliefs about their self-perceived teaching identities. The second is their deep understanding of children. The third involves their assessments and reactions to their school climates. The study provides several implications. First is the important role that teachers' personal beliefs about the most pedagogically important emotion play in constructing and implementing strategies for emotional scaffolding. Second, emotional scaffolding is an important part of teachers' mediated agency in a time of increasing accountability. Third, teachers' capacity to balance student excitement and engagement through their emotional scaffolding is the key to establishing and maintaining children's engagement in academic activities.

Empathy As A Conceptual Tool For Changing The Values From Antropocentric To Ecocentric In Protection Environment

Filiz Kabapınar, Yücel Kabapınar, Turkey.

Abstract

Empathy is generally defined as the experience of understanding another person's condition from their perspective. So someone place himself/herself in somebodies shoes and feel what she/he is feeling. Empathy is known to increase prosocial (helping) behaviors. It is believed that empathy feeds the counsciousness and drives you to act. The results of environmental studies highlight the role of the human beings on environmental problems. Accumulating evidence suggests that the global climate is changing as a result of human activities especially those which cause the release of greenhouse gases from fossil fuels. It is obvious that environmental pollution occurs due to human activities, attitudes and behaviour. In this sense, empathy could be a tool for helping students to be aware of environmental issues and to act upon to save the environment with its living and nonliving elements. Studies on environmental ethics put the onus on people's environmental values. According to these studies people generally hold a more antropocentric values rather than ecocentric values. Environmentalist suggest a change in values from antropocentric values to ecocentric ones for sustainable development. Empathy might be a tool for maintaining this shift by helping students to think, feel and behave as if it is either living or nonliving. Whether empathy could be a solution? and if so how it could be benefitted during teaching? Are the main questions that motivated the presents study. In the study various empathy activities were designed so as to make students to be aware of the environmental problem, be able to look at from a more ecocentric attitude and make an action accordingly. Soil pollution, air pollution, water pollution, greenhous effects, global warming and ozon depletion are environmental issues tacked.

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Encouraging, Nurturing, And Protecting Student Research At An International University Campus In The United Arab Emirates

Lynda Hyland, Fehmida Hussain, Tenia Kyriazi, Middlesex University Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

Abstract

The concept of becoming a scientist through active engagement in research has been highlighted by both students and faculty alike (Hunter, Laursen, & Seymour, 2007), and it is accepted that students require guidance in pursuing research activities alongside the proximal need to complete academic assignments. The development of students as researchers must be planned systematically with consideration given to how faculty can facilitate this growth and increase students' beliefs in their own capability as researchers. From a teaching and learning perspective, involving students in research outside the remit of coursework completion can pay dividends in skill acquisition, personal development, and importantly, can impact the academic and professional future of students (Weldon & Reyna, 2015). This mixed method action research project focuses on the work of a student research committee at a British university in the UAE, to encourage, nurture and protect student research in an ongoing manner. In doing so, a culture of student research in the university may be fostered. Initial findings indicate a high level of positivity among students who participate in research events, and who work alongside faculty as research assistants and coauthors. Currently, research is being conducted into the longer-term effects of exposure to the research culture being fostered in the university. It is important that university faculty strive to bridge the gap between the theoretical and practical research experiences of our students, both in terms of student outcomes and the future development of our individual disciplines.

Endorsement Of New Ecological Paradigm By Provincial Youth

Bahattin Deniz Altunoğlu, Bircan Ünlü, Durmuş Ali Kızılay, Emine Tümoğlu, Kastamonu University, Turkey.

Abstract

Despite awareness and concern regarding ecological problems raised, ecological problems are continued to shape in to crisis, because dominant life style of society is not sustainable. This situation can be explained in scope of people's understandings, evaluating and beliefs regarding nature, natural resources and ecological problems. Because these factors are shaped our judgment with regard to what is right and what is wrong in environmental issues. Main problem is here indentifying of judgment of people, which can be defined as pro-environmental or human centered. Dunlap and Van Liere (1978) have developed scale for investigating existence of pro-environmental worldview in society. Scale is named as New Environmental Paradigm scale, which is revised by Dunlap et al. (2000) and named as New Ecological Paradigm (NEP) scale. This scale is constructed on two basic ideas, which were NEP and Dominant Social Paradigm (DSP). The NEP describes the rising pro-environmental culture. It represents environmentalism which challenges the dominant views about nature and the relationship between humans and nature (Dunlap & Van Liere, 1978). Conversely, the DSP refers to what is resource exploitative, growth oriented and materialistic with little and utilitarian concern for nature. The aim of the study is investigating endorsement of pro-environmental worldview by provincial youth. Participants are 213 secondary school students and university students, who are resident in Kastamonu, non industrialized city with hundred thousand inhabitants. Investigating the endorsement of NEP used measurement instrument, which is consisted two parts. In first part of instrument asked participants education level, gender, and whether they define themselves as environmentalists. Other part of instrument is NEP scale. This scale is consisted Likert-type 15 items, which is developed to indentify responders' tendency regarding NEP and DSP. The dimensionality of NEP scale was tested using explanatory factor analysis. The reliability analysis of scale was conducted by calculating Cronbachs' alpha coefficient. Additionally item analysis was performed. The effects of independent variables on worldview were analyzed by MANOVA. The factor analysis

showed that NEP scale have two dimensions. These are NEP and DSP, on which the instrument was constructed. The reliability coefficient is calculated as .53.

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English As A Second Language

Vahidije Dije Kadiu, European University of Tirana, Albania.

Abstract

Many individuals believe that teaching is an easy task. Our society believes that any person can become a teacher. But experience has shown that not everyone is capable of being a teacher. Being able to read and write is what the world is based on. Teaching is considered as one of the most important profession in that life. Of all jobs or careers in that world none of them would be possible without teachers. Teaching is a profession that can yield something amazing when the right ideas and beliefs are implemented in the class. The purpose of teaching is not to teach students how to memorize facts, or how to know all the correct answers. The purpose of teaching lies in getting students to truly understand the concepts being examined. All students are capable of learning and all have something to contribute. Schools are places where student's behavior and future educational success is shaped. Teachers are people of either positive or negative behavior toward students. The overall purpose of teaching is to guide students in their direction for the future. If a teacher shows a student that learning is fun, then hopefully this student will see the importance of learning. The key for a good education begins with the teacher. The first impression that a teacher leaves on the students will be carried with them throughout their entire education. Teachers are very important in our society because we need them to provide our youth with the knowledge and social experiences which they will need to improve their future

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English Education in Chinese University Level

Lei Wang, Beijing International Studies University, China.

Abstract

The article summarizes the current teaching concept, methods and testing of English as a second foreign language in Chinese university level.

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English Language Forms And Functions Used For Communication In Temples: A Case Study Of Wat Chana Songkram and Wat Intahrawihan

Pranee – Pathomchaiwat, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

This research paper reveals the Buddhist monks and temple staff's problems and needs in using English for communication, and English language forms and functions used in the temple. The samples were drawn from 30 Buddhist monks and the temple staff who encounter foreign tourists visiting Wat Chana Songkram and Wat Intahrawihan in Bangkok, Thailand. The tools used were language forms and functions for communication questionnaires and statistics used were percentages, mean, and standard deviation. The respondents' overall problems and needs in using English for communication were in the high level. The top-three problems were listening to the foreign tourist's enquiries, talking about their obligations in the temple and writing notices. The aspect of giving information, emotional relations, and compulsion were needed in the high level. English language functions for communication can be classified into four groups: emotional relations, giving information, suasion, and compulsion. It is suggested that the design of material focusing on forms and functions used in the temple compound should be constructed.

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English Teacher Standards, A Necessity Of Time

Sonila Soni Tatili,

Abstract

This work aims to offer a deep analysis of the concept of English teacher standards were it is included the examined the shapes and also the ways of applying these standard in the teaching process , but at the same time the identification of the factors that influence the standardized methods development and as a result in learning results improvement. To reach objectives, the methodology used is based in quantitative method and the instrument used to collect data is the questionnaire, so that to test the hypothesis: the ways of self assessment adopted by the teacher influence the performance of the students and long life learning. The questionnaires were given to 150 teachers, delivered in middle schools in the city of Elbasan. Other methods: observation as a tool of qualitative research method, the method of the profound study of the literature, studying the previous dissertations of this field of study, also national and international authors. This work comes as a need of detailed diagnosis of the problems that the students have today in learning English and a permanent necessity of a clear and simple teaching promotion. It is of a big interest in nowadays because the appli-ance of the English teachers standards are seen as indispensable and can serve to better know the methods, techniques, tools and texts that a teachers should use in the teaching processes, so that to reach the better acquisition of the English language.

English Teachers Standards, An Actual Innovation And Necessity.

Sonila Soni Tatili, Albania.

Abstract

This work aims to offer a deep analysis of the concept of English teacher standards where it is included the examined the shapes and also the ways of applying these standard in the teaching process , but at the same time the identification of the factors that influence the standardized methods development and as a result in learning results improvement. To reach objectives, the methodology used is based in quantitative method and the instrument used to collect data is the questionnaire, so that to test the hypothesis: the ways of self assessment adopted by the teacher influence the performance of the students and long life learning. The questionnaires were given to 150 teachers, delivered in middle schools in the city of Elbasan. Other methods: observation as a tool of qualitative research method, the method of the profound study of the literature, studying the previous dissertations of this field of study, also national and international authors. This work comes as a need of detailed diagnosis of the problems that the students have today in learning English and a permanent necessity of a clear and simple teaching promotion. It is of a big interest in nowadays because the appliance of the English teachers standards are seen as indispensable and can serve to better know the methods, techniques, tools and texts that a teachers should use in the teaching processes, so that to reach the better acquisition of the English language.

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Enhancing 21st Century Learning Skill Through Research-Based Learning (RBL)

Phawika Paksa, Suratthani Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

A number of new-designed teaching method which related to self-learning are sharply increasing; for instance, PBL, BBL, inquiry method, etc. In addition, research-based learning (RBL) is one of active learning methods. Teacher can considerably apply this method to encourage mastery efficacy on learners through research methodology. Learners as researchers will improve themselves in system thinking, writing skill, critical thinking skill, collaboration skill, and problem solving skill. Therefore, improving research skill in student teachers can enhance their active learning and also transfer this characteristic to future students during their practicum. The aim of this paper is to apply research-based learning to fourth year students from three different majors; science, mathematics and social studies at Faculty of Education, Suratthani Rajabhat University, Thailand. The students were assigned to do research they were interested in. The research topic varies, not only related to students' major, but associated with educational psychology also. Research-based learning had operated for approximately one semester. Questionnaire and open-ended questions about 21st century learning skills were employed to collect both quantitative and qualitative data. The findings will be presented, discussed and summarized.

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Enhancing Awareness Of Participation In The Cleanliness Of The Community:The Case Study Of Suan Luang Sub-District Municipality, Amphawa District, Samut Songkram Province,Thailand

Paiboon Jeamponk, Suansunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

The Suan Luang municipality in Amphawa District, Samut Songkhram is promoting the eco- tourism. Currently, the community is facing the waste problem. As the waste increased to 79 tons monthly. In this study, the objective was to study the ways to enhancing awareness of participation in the cleanliness of the community by using questionnaire and focus group as tools to gather information. The sample has 317 people; 58% of the sample is female with the average age of 58.2 years, 52.7% had the primary education background, and 49.2% are agriculturist. The major results of study found that the people in the community has the awareness of participation in keeping the community clean in all areas were high level. The solutions for enhancing awareness of participation in the cleanliness are as follows: 1) Provide the knowledge to the people regarding the waste problems by using different types of media such as the municipality's broadcast tower or providing the information from schools to parents. 2) Arrange the meeting with the community monthly to raise the awareness of the waste hazards and the cost of waste disposal. 3) Keep emphasizing on the impact caused by the waste problems to the community. 4) Arrange the campaigns for community to reduce the waste in many ways. 5) The community leaders should be the good example in keeping the community clean.

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Enhancing Critical Reading Ability through Concept-Oriented Reading Instruction and REAP Strategy for Undergraduate Students

Sureerat Aksornkan, Suratthani Rajabhat University.

Abstract

Critical reading is an important ability for every student since it is a tool for personal development, knowledge search, and information analysis in the constantly changing era. With this importance, prior studies have attempted to find ways to enhance this critical reading ability. One of the ways that receives little focus is a Concept-Oriented Reading Instruction (CORI) and the REAP (Read, Encode, Annotate, Ponder) strategy. Previous studies have been supported the theory of the two approaches in its potential to enhance the critical reading ability. As a result, in the present study, the author attempts to develop an instructional model based on the CORI approach and the REAP strategy study and to examine its effects on critical Thai reading ability. A quasi-experimental research with two-group comparison design was used. The first group was an experimental group, consisting of 44 undergraduate students at Faculty of Education, Suratthani Rajabhat University, who received the CORI and REAP instruction. The second group was a control group, consisting of 42 students who received a conventional reading instruction approach. The duration of the experiment was 7 weeks. The research instrument was a critical reading test. The data were analyzed by using means, standard deviation, and t-test. The research findings were summarized as follows 1) Students' learning with the CORI and REAP had critical reading ability higher than before experiment at .05 level of significance. 2) Students' learning with the CORI and REAP had critical reading ability higher than students learning with conventional method at .05 level of significance.

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Enhancing Early Literacy Development of the Children via Finger Games

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Abstract

It is widely known that culture in any form has a great impact on forming education. At this point, we can see so many tools to be used as both cultural and educational mediators in teaching and learning process. Finger games is one the most important agents to educate the children in early years. Furthermore, finger games contribute to the development of children including language, cognitive, physical, social etc., domains. The aim of the study is to analyze and define the contributions of finger games to the early literacy development of the children in early years. In this process, 97 pre-service preschool teachers and 10 preschool master students were requested to respond the open-ended questions related to the usage and effects of finger games on early literacy development of the children. The data handled were aggregated on the basis of content analysis technique. As a last remark, some recommendations were made to the preschool teachers and parents about the use of finger games to facilitate the early literacy development of the children as an effective educational tool.

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Enhancing Students' Vocabulary Knowledge in Thai Studies Through Lexicographical Process

Kasidit Watcharaphan, Phranakhon Rajabhat University, Bangkok, Thailand.

Abstract

This research aimed to 1) enhance students' vocabulary knowledge in Thai studies through lexicographical process 2) remove students' limitation on the word choice in Thai studies field and 3) compile words in Thai studies field into conceptual categories in order to provide convenient sources of data. Lexical data was collected from primary sources such as introspection, language corpora and internet resources related to Thai Studies. In addition, different types of dictionaries and encyclopedias were used as secondary sources. Lexical data were categorized by using semantic field theory. The headwords and their lexical entries were related by an associative network. The arrangement of vocabulary items could help students develop self-regulated approach to vocabulary enhancement and the dictionary facilitated communication in Thai Studies.

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Environmental Education For The Care, Production And Consumption Of The Agave Ecosystem In Mexico.

Ever Sánchez-Osorio, Ariel Vázquez-Elorza, David Israel Contreras-Medina, CONACYT- CIATEJ, Mexico.

Abstract

This paper is a theoretical advance of an ongoing study covering environmental education and its usefulness in the production, use and care of emblematic ecosystems in Mexico. The use of agave has provoked an incredibly high production demand in the preparation of spirit drinks. Market supply and demand has sent the agave ecosystem into a crisis. One side's purpose is to protect the product using traditional knowledge, and the other, by means of administrative and technical rationality through scientific implementation, threatens the plant. Environmental education is a good way of caring for and preserving ecosystems with cultural and symbolic roots in Mexico; here, the objective is to find a balance between traditional methods and those based in science-technology. The link between these dichotomies would improve production, ensure the existence and uniqueness of the plant for the future and attack various social and economic problems.

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ERHU PEDAGOGY: A COMPARISON OF QINPAI AND JIANGNAN PAI ERHU PERFORMANCE PRACTICE ON SELECTED REPERTOIRES

Chen Xi, Fung Ying Loo, Malaysia, China.

Abstract

This paper is in the area of erhu pedagogy looking at two different styles of Northern and Southern China: Qinpai and Jiangnan pai. The development of Qinpai erhu since the 1950s resulted in a regional style that reflects a strong Shaanxi local folk and traditional music genre. On the other hand, Jiangnan music is widely spread in Shanghai, Jiangsu province, Zhejiang province in the area of folk music. The musical style of Jiangnan is melodious with simplicity as its main character. Past literatures reveal some insights into the different styles of erhu playing, however, a detailed performance practice of Qinpai and Jiangnan music is absent. This paper discusses Qinpai and Jiangnan unique playing style and techniques. The differences between the two are analysed based on two representative repertoire Qinpai and Jiangnan music. Methodology includes recording and score analysis, interview and transcription. The outcome highlights the various pedagogical concerns in playing techniques, stylistic features and interpretation by using the same instruments in reflecting two different styles.

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Estimating Electrical Conductivity Of Soil Through ALOS Satellite Data Using Regression Models

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Abstract

The Electrical Conductivity (EC) is the value of dielectric properties in soil normally used for significant indicator identifying normal soil and salt-affected soil. EC is influenced by many factors such as soil moisture, soil porosity, texture, and organic matter. EC estimation is the method able to classify soil salinity levels quickly and sufficiently accurate. To determine and monitor the spatial variations in saline soil from the field experience is very complicated and difficult as it often requires dependable models in applying to the specific arrangement and environmental limitations of the study to learn how it impacts on saline soil. ALOS is known as penetrated satellite data as it can detect character of land surface. They have been proved as a powerful tool to indicate the accuracy of salinity value in saline conditions. The main objective was to study the sufficiency of EC as derived from satellite data to predict EC values associated with soil salinity. A regression model was used to create an EC estimation model. EC values were related to scattering values extracted from ALOS satellite data which this research developed an estimation model that could explain the EC of saline soil. The results illustrated that a relationship between two different data sources, satellite data and ground data, the statistical model could be developed to accurately estimate the value of EC soil using ALOS satellite.

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Ethical Perception of Information Technologies at Computer Science Faculties

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Abstract

In recent years Information Technologies (IT) are increasingly becoming an integral part of the everyday activities of all strata of human society. Their role is undeniable, primarily in the sphere of education and professionalism, as well as in providing benefits for the whole human society. But anyway, we should not leave aside the possibility of misuse of Information Technologies by individuals, which can grow from improper behavior up to cybercrime. In fact, the human society faces new challenges with crisis in perception and in particular conditions by the rapid development of computer science and information technologies. In this context, based on the fact that education represents a fundamental component of ethical education of the Information Technologies users, a case study was carried out by Research Centre of the Computer Science Faculty at AAB College in Kosovo. The primary purpose of the research is finding the real situation regarding the ethical perceptions of students, as a massive category of Information Technologies users and resulting conclusions for further cooperation in support of ethical use of Information Technologies.

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Ethics In Nursing Education From The Viewpoints Of Turkish Nursing Educators

Meltem Akbaş, İlhan Tuncer, Selim Kadioglu, Cukurova University, Turkey.

Abstract

Problem Statement: Based on general our observations and the related literature is that would nursing educators be well-intentioned about and responsive toward education ethics; however, due to lack of knowledge or poor working conditions, they may have some ethical violations in terms of their relationships with students. **Purpose of Study:** The purpose of this study is to identify nursing educators' responsivity to the ethical principles in nursing education and the unethical nursing educator behaviours that they have experienced or witnessed. **Methods:** This study which is descriptive in nature was conducted with 134 nursing educators who work in nursing schools which provide education at both undergraduate and graduate levels in Turkey (67.0%). The data were collected through a questionnaire. The questionnaire was sent to participants via mail and the data were analysed using SPSS 15.0 package programming. Results were obtained using numbers, percentages, descriptive statistics, chi-square test for the variables identified in census, dependent and independent t-test, and variance analysis for the measured variables. **Findings and Results:** It was found that although the nurse educator participating in the study took ethical principles into consideration while doing their duty, they reported to have witnessed or experienced unethical nurse educator behaviours. Besides, the proportion of unethical behaviours that were witnessed by the participants was always higher than the ones that were experienced. **Recommendation:** It is suggested that nurse educator who work in nursing schools should be provided opportunities to increase their awareness of nursing education ethics.

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Ethos In The Foreign Languages Teaching

Juan Carlos Vera, Sandra Patricia Vargas, COLOMBIA.

Abstract

At present, within the teaching foreign languages exercise, it is evident to find a focus in the transmission of the technical knowledge, by putting the acting knowledge aside. This means by being unconscious of the educative purpose: the person as the training object. This reality is not aware of the importance for the teacher to contribute to the integral training of his students because his acting must mainly concentrate in the human aspect. This study and analysis project of a specific situation has the purpose of providing the foreign language teacher (for example, French and English) some elements to configure professional ethos that will help him to lead all his actions to the inclusion of ethical qualities and good operative habits in his daily practice, so that he can achieve the right balance between technical knowledge and acting knowledge. In addition, this initiative pretends to help to the recovery of the educative institution and to contribute to the social consistency.

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EVALUATING PATIENT SATISFACTION AFTER ERCP: A VALUABLE TOOL IN PATIENT EDUCATION FOR TREATMENT ADHERENCE

Gheorghe Balan, Catalin Victor Sfarti, Elena Toader, Andrei Vasile Olteanu, Carol Stanciu, Anca Victorita Trifan, Romania.

Abstract

Background: Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) is considered one of the most difficult GI endoscopic procedures, mainly because of its risks, complications and technical complexity. Evaluating patients' satisfaction isn't yet one of the professional principles applied but it may alter future treatment adherence. The aim of our study was to evaluate patients' satisfaction with ERCP procedure and to establish a possible link with future patients adherence to treatment. Methods: A two-phases questionnaire was issued: first phase applied after giving the informed consent before ERCP, and the second one applied 24 hours after ERCP, resulting A (good), B (medium) and C (low) levels of satisfaction. 48 patients were involved in the study over a 10 month period. Adherence was evaluated by registration of active participation to 6 weeks follow-up. Results: 100% (12 patients) with level A satisfaction, opposed to 74% (24 patients) with level B satisfaction and just 55.5% (5 patients) with level C satisfaction complied to 6 weeks follow-up. Conclusions: Patients' adherence to short term follow-up showed to be proportional with the mean level of satisfaction evaluated before and after ERCP. It is in our opinion that better communication and longer doctor-patient interaction time spans could ameliorate patient's satisfaction and subsequently their compliance to follow-up.

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Evaluation Of A Hands-On Summer Research Program For Canadian High School Students

Jastaranpreet Singh, University of Toronto, Canada.

Abstract

While research has become intrinsic to the undergraduate student experience, opportunities for high school students to engage in original research remain limited. In 2012, the Division of Teaching Laboratories at the University of Toronto (UofT), incorporated a research module into its highly successful, Faculty of Medicine's Youth Summer Program (MED YSP). The three-week research module allows students to participate in ongoing research projects under the supervision and mentorship of scientists at UofT research facilities. The amalgam of hands-on research training, specialized seminars and a poster presentation at the end of the program provides students with an authentic research experience. The purpose of this paper is to describe the impact of this module and its operation on student learning, and eventual interest in a career in scientific research. Participant survey responses for four years (2012-2015) were collected and analyzed quantitatively following the completion of the module. The results indicate that the module broadened and enriched students' understanding of research techniques and principles. Students also reported a high degree of satisfaction with the experience. Importantly, many students expressed a renewed and/or increased interest in scientific research. Together, these findings suggest that the MED YSP Research Module has been successful in enthusing high school students about research-oriented careers, as well as building the confidence needed to conduct research at the undergraduate level and beyond. Toronto has an excellent reputation in basic science and clinical research and the hope is that MED YSP's influence will provide the impetus for the development of similar programs across Canada.

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EVALUATION OF ACADEMIC PERSONNEL AND POSTGRADUATE EDUCATION ENTRANCE EXAMINATION (ALES) ACCORDING TO OPINIONS OF ACADEMIC AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Cihat ABDIOGLU, Mustafa CEVIK, Mustafa KAZAK, Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Turkey.

Abstract

The aim of this study is to determine the opinions of academic and administrative staff towards Academic Personnel and Postgraduate Education Entrance Examination (ALES). 154 people from Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University joined to the study. In the study carrying out on survey model, a 24-question survey has been developed to gather the data. For validity and reliability of the survey pre-application was done. Expert opinions were got for content validity and item factor analysis were done for construct validity. The Cronbach-Alpha co-efficient of the survey has been found .869. The results of the survey revealed that there are significant differences of participants' opinions towards ALES in terms of gender and types of mission, graduated program and score.

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Evaluation of an EFL Program - Using CIPP Model

Ömer Gökhan Ulum, University of Hakkari, Turkey

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the English Program of state high schools by means of CIPP (context, input, process and product) model. The universe of this research is composed of 504 students. The source of data has been obtained through a 46 - itemed questionnaire and an interview for the students. In this research, the data has been analyzed using the techniques of mean (\bar{x}), independent samples t-test and Anova. From their responses to the scales representing the program components such as context, input, process and product, it is concluded that most of the students partly agree about these components. However, when it comes to the course book of the program, the students mostly do not favour it. Moreover, the students feel that the course time is too much and they always have the same topics in the courses, as well as hinting on the difficulty of the common exams specified in the program. With all these results in mind, some precautions should be taken by the State in order to empower the program more.

Evaluation Of Awareness Level Of Science Teacher Candidates Related To Environmental Health And Protection

Ertan Yolođlu, Adiyaman University, Turkey.

Abstract

The cause of taking an inextricable situation of the environmental problems in the last century is mainly related to the people insufficient environmental awareness. Training teachers with high level of environmental awareness will play an important role in the education of future generations. In this study, awareness level of teachers related to environmental protection and health investigated. The participants of the study were 3th and 4th grade science teacher candidates who were studying in Adiyaman University during 2015-2016 academic year. An open ended questionnaires' on environmental health and protection agencies and regulation within national and international level were used to collect data from 100 participants. In order to determine students' awareness on environmental health and protection a descriptive analyze were used. The study result indicates that the level of the students' knowledge on environmental health and protection was inadequate. Most of the students have insufficient knowledge about national/international regulations; moreover they have knowledge about national agencies on environmental health and protection but very limited knowledge on international agencies. The study findings indicate that science teacher education programs should provide better learning experiences about environmental health and protection. Also science education curriculum needs to be revised. Furthermore, similar studies should be conducted for the in-service science teachers in order to see their proficiency about environmental health and protection.

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Evaluation Of European Pre-Service Teachers' Interculturality In Teaching Contexts

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Abstract

This paper aims at measuring the intercultural skills of European pre-service teachers in order to analyse possible shortcomings and identify teaching needs in teacher training institutions/curricula. For that, we designed a survey to assess Intercultural Communicative Competence (ICC; Byram, 1997) on pre-service teachers, following the criteria established by the INCA Project in which ICC levels are ranked, from the point of view of the assessee, according to knowledge, openness and adaptability standards. The survey poses a variety of school situations where ICC comes into play and different reactions and behavioural responses to choose from, ranging from insufficiently intercultural to highly intercultural. The sample is made up of 113 participants from 6 universities and 10 nationalities. Their answers were collected and analysed with SPSS, also taking into account sociolinguistic variables as sex, age, mother tongue or number of languages spoken, among others. Results show that most European pre-service teachers participating remain in the third position out of four according to the INCA classification, that is, intermediate, which means that it is necessary to insist on the improvement of teacher training curricula to enhance future teachers' ICC.

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Evaluation of Greenhouse Gas Emission in Office of the Dean, Faculty of Science and Technology, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University

Anat Thapinta, SuanSunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok, Thailand.

Abstract

This research aimed to study compositions and activities related to greenhouse gas emission and also to investigate the amount of greenhouse gas released from Office of the Dean, Faculty of Science and Technology, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University in Bangkok, Thailand. According to the research, data were collected daily for 6 months from October 2014 to March 2015 to cover 5 activities including the use of electricity, tap water, white paper, and the amount of wastes generated in the Office of the Dean together with the consumption of fuel by the office's vehicle. Those data were then calculated in terms of carbon footprint to figure out the amount of greenhouse gas released from each activity mentioned above. As a result of the study, it was found that the emission of greenhouse gas by waste generation in the office had the highest amount at 432.332 kg CO₂/unit/month by average whereas the emission by the rest of activities had lower amounts at the average of 161.6363, 78.0198, 45.7452 and 20.9916 kg CO₂/unit/month for the use of electricity, fuel consumption, the use of white paper and tap water, respectively.

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Evaluation Of Learning At The Moroccan School

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Morocco.

Abstract

The evaluation of learning is often the subject of discussion among education professionals. On their own, the ratings of validity and reliability refer to a wide range of research questions to be answered using sophisticated statistics. Very often the evaluation device studied is limited to a particular episode or a single object evaluation excerpt from a curriculum. The evaluation methodology of some complex learning can also be part of a system of evaluation of the educational approach. Several hypotheses can be made about the poor results of physical science learning assessments in high school students from Morocco, including the high level of difficulty of controls and unmotivated students to matter, missed summative evaluation criteria, a formulation of complicated issues, posing in students some complexity, not enough continuous assessment that will improve the level of students (homework in students, noted rapid tests, activities ..) no consideration of the differences between pupils, lack of coordination between the family of the student and pedagogical frameworks for the motivation to learn. We then propose to evaluate the physical sciences student learning scientific core high school level in terms of summative evaluation, based on a comparison of results obtained by students on controls established by their teachers and those obtained on a control that we have designed. We estimated the psychometric properties of the items of the controls in terms of their indices of difficulty and discrimination indices. We also calculated the standard deviation for each control. Then we conducted a survey on the pupil himself on his social environment, his passion to the field of physical science, the difficulty of the questions of monitoring and preparation time. Each issue two checks was treated by the method of ETS. This study shows that most students have very scores below average in the physics of matter and chemistry. These notes are due to the fact that this material is experimental, and since teachers do not do experiments, students do not understand the lessons, experiences that can help them correct their representation and to better understand the phenomena. Another factor is that parents do not have time to monitor and assist students in their studies, the majority of students do not do exercises and homework to help them better assimilate their chemistry and physics lessons sometimes students do not understand the questions controls because of the wording of these

questions, it will then create reading workshops .Sometimes teachers do not respect the Ministerial 142-09 notes to prepare a valid control and which respects assessment criteria.

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Evaluation Of Learning Context From The International Students' Perspective In A Turkish University

Suat ÇAPUK, Adıyaman University, Turkey.

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to evaluate learning context from the international undergraduate students' perceptive in a Turkish University. In this study data were collected from 21 undergraduate students in Arabic, Turkish, Science, Mathematics, Elementary Education, and Social Studies teacher preparation programs at the College of Education. In order to understand international students' perceptions about context of teaching and learning in a Turkish University, a qualitative case study was used. For the data collection, firstly an open ended questionnaires' about learning styles of international students and their preferences was used, data about students' language proficiency level and entrance exam scores were collected, than each student and their professor interviewed by the researcher. The collected data from students and faculty member were analyzed and reported by using NVivo Computer program. Preliminary findings of the study indicates that students having problems about student/professor interaction, motivation, Turkish proficiency, cultural variations in written logic, and understanding. Based on these findings same important suggestion were made in order to better serve to the international students who were studying in Turkish universities. First of all, teaching and learning context and teaching methodologies need to be adjusted to the needs of these international students. And there should be orientation programs both for international students and faculty members about multicultural aspects of teaching and learning for teaching in a multicultural classroom context.

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Evaluation of Public Bus Network in Bangkok

Chalermpol Tapsai, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

Travel in large cities is an important factor affecting the quality of life and economic. It may causes many problems if lack of good public transport system. Due to unusual events often arise in Thailand, i.e., political rallies, heavy rain and public facility construction, some of the bus-stops are disabled and effect on the traveling efficiency. Consequently, management of mass transportation is very important. The main aim of this research is to investigate the network of public bus in Bangkok and evaluate the performance of the network and define important nodes(bus-stops) which made significant impact when these nodes are not available. The scope of this research is the bus network of Public of Bangkok Mass Transit Authority(BMTA), Which currently has 3,296 bus of 115 bus routes [5], the researcher collected data on bus number and routes from the BMTA's website, and measure the travel distance of each route by Google Map using for create network model. The network was evaluated by Network Centrality values using Pajek. The results shown that : the most 3 important nodes which play major role in the network is Pratunam, Bangplad and Praholyothin which have Betweenness Centrality values 0.19, 0.15 and 0.14, respectively. Moreover, the most 3 nodes which have outgoing number of buses are Ratchayothin, Samyan and Pratunam with the Weighted Degree Centrality of 24, 23 and 21 respectively. On simulation in case of the important nodes are not available, the path recovery has processed to find a new alternative routes with the shortest path by using AODV Route Recovery algorithm, the results shown that the travel distance to cross over the unavailable node is increase in all directions.

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Evaluation Of The Effect Of Mathematical Routines On The Development Of Mathematical Problem Skills And School Motivation Of The Primary School Students In Abitibi-Témiscamingue

Thomas Rajotte, Lisa Bureau-Levasseur, Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue.

Abstract

Problematic: Since recent decades, the dropout rate in Abitibi-Témiscamingue is a worrying phenomenon. An analysis of the results of ministerial examinations identify that students in Abitibi-Témiscamingue have specific difficulties with mathematical problem solving tasks (MELS, 2014). Among the activities that develop those skills, the daily routines in mathematics seem to be a preferred pedagogical approach. Research object: The main purpose of this project is to evaluate the effects of doing daily routines in mathematics on two indicators of student success in school : problem solving rates and school motivation. Methodology and preliminary results To meet this objective, a pretest-posttest with unequivalent control group was implemented. The results show that daily routines in mathematics help to develop problem solving skills of the students in Abitibi-Témiscamingue. Moreover, those routines have an effect on the extrinsic motivation of girls in Abitibi-Témiscamingue.

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EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTS OF TWO DIFFERENT COUNSELING PROGRAMS APPLIED TO FRESHMAN NURSING STUDENTS

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Abstract

Introduction: Stress is an important psychosocial factor affecting academic performance and the well-being of students. Nursing students encounter various problems caused by the hospital environment, and as university students. **Objective:** The present study was conducted to evaluate the effects of two different counseling programs applied to freshman nursing students. **Method:** The population of the study is composed of 320 freshman students enrolled in the Department of Nursing in the 2013-2014 academic year. Of these students, 116 were allocated into the experimental group (34 in the professional counseling and 44 in the mentorship program) and 38 students were allocated into the control group using simple random sampling. The Ways of Coping Inventory (WCI), State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI), Clinical Stress Questionnaire (CSQ), Attitude Scale for Nursing Profession (ASNP), Rotter's Internal-External Locus of Control Scale (RIELCS), and a Student Information Form, developed by the authors, were used for data collection. Verbal consent was obtained from the students and G.U. Faculty of Health Sciences approved the study. **Results:** Of the students, 86% were females, 68.1% were high school or regular high school graduates, and 78.4% reported that they had intentionally chosen the nursing program. The students have expressed that they were anxious about the classes (70.7%) and the future (49.1%), and also they have financial (25.9%) and accommodation problems (11.2%). The scores in the State-Trait Anxiety Scale suggested that all the students experienced mild-to-moderate anxiety. Although the comparison between the pre-test and post-test scores in the scales did not show any significant differences between the groups, there was an increase in post-test scores in certain sub-domains of the Stress Coping Styles Scale and there was a shift toward internal locus of control in the mentorship group, although this finding was not significant. **Conclusion:** The present study, examining the effectiveness of two different counseling programs applied to freshman nursing students, did not find any differences between the groups.

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Evaluation Of The Relationship Between Self-Perception And Number Of Siblings In Elementary School Students: The Case Of Ađrı Province

Sultanberk Halmatov, İsmail elik, Abdselami Sarıgl, Ađrı İbrahim een University, Turkey.

Abstract

As the nature of creation, the human tends to live together. He needs to gain the skills to live together and behave in that way. The individual tries to find out his limitations and abilities by recognising his own identity and then begins to launch relationships and accommodation processes with others. Identifying of individual himself and the others is about the development. The term of self-conception is defined as self-perception about the individual himself that is common at the beginning but changeable and sophisticated in parallel with the age (Pastorino & Doyle-Portillo, 2013). According to the theory of identity developed by Horney, identity is defined as inner powers that are carried from the birth and also possessed by every individual but in which individual differences may be displayed. Idealised identity that was developed about identity is seen as the identity that replaces with the senses confidence and loyalty and provides the sense of that the individual sees himself as more powerful than the others (Horney, 1946; Cebeci, 2004). In the study, the effect of number of siblings on self-perception is researched. It is detected that there has been a relation between the number of siblings and the self-perception and that self-respect and social adaptation of the individual may display changes according to the number of siblings.

Evaluation Of The Sector Of Sciences Of The Earth And The Universe (SEU), Faculty Of Sciences Ben M'Sik, Casablanca Through Teachers: Analysis And Suggestions

Chakib Abdellatif, Zahour Ghalem, Talbi Mohammed, Sayad Ahmed, Morocco.

Abstract

In this study, we are interested in evaluating the Earth and Universe Science (SEU) department at the Faculty of Sciences Ben M 'Sik Casablanca through teachers. The achievement of this work required an assessment which was carried out firstly through a satisfaction survey and secondly, through a questionnaire containing a number of questions (70 questions) related to profile of the teacher, the program and teaching strategies in the discipline (SEU), material resources, documentaries and educational tools, relationships and communication, and training offers at licence level "SEU". The survey took into account the content, quality of education and type of action of teachers in the SEU sector, targeting all categories of teachers in the Department of Geology (department head, coordinator and Teachers of practical work, directed work and lectures). Concerning the treatment of the results, we used the Sphinx software to analyze all the data through the treatment, the flat table, the intersection of questions, and the table of characteristics. The aim is to assess training in the (SEU) in terms of quality and quantity. This research allowed us to identify many difficulties that scientific students who are registered in the sector of Earth Science and the Universe "SEU" of the Faculty of Sciences Ben M'Sik (Casablanca, Morocco). These results are some answers to help improve the teaching and learning of the SEU sector.

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EVALUATION OF THREE WISHES THAT WERE MADE BY 5-6 AGE GROUP CHILDREN IN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION ACCORDING TO GENDER

Sultanberk Halmatov, Emine Kızıldaş, Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen University, Turkey.

Abstract

Gender identity is the comprehension of the individual, oneself, as a male or female apart from the biological gender. The expectation of the society from the individual is to behave in parallel with one's gender. It is expected from male to display masculine behaviours and from female to display feminine behaviours. Almost every individual displays coherent behaviours in terms of sexual and biological features. The difference between male and female is a research field for science that has been studied and wondered for a long time. The difference between male and female remains on the current agenda on media or in the world of science and art. McNemar (1942) made a research on the difference between male and female. According to him, females are as successful as the males in terms of mathematics and mechanical skills while the females are much more developed than males in aesthetic, language acquisition and coordination. In addition, females are much more skilful than males in social development and learning. In the study, it is aimed to investigate the "three wishes" of the children getting the early childhood education in Ağrı province according to their gender. In the study, phenomenological figure mostly used in qualitative studies was utilized. It is seen that the wishes of 40 female children out of 60 (% 67) are about themselves (egoistic wishes) and the wishes of 20 female children (% 33) are the ones that they think about others. While only 19 male children out of 60 (% 32) wished for themselves, 41 male children (% 68) wished for others. It can be seen in the study that Half of 120 wishes of female children (% 50) is about clothes (dress, shoes, etc.), % 33 is about accessories (necklace, earrings and watch, etc.) and only % 12 of female children wish for toys. However, it is seen that a great number than the of male children (% 47) wish for toys while % 4 of male children select clothes and % 3 for accessories. While female children wish for clothes and accessories much more males, they wish for food and pets less than males.

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EVALUATION OF TURKISH AND MATHEMATICS TEACHING PROGRAMS ACCORDING TO VALUE-BASED PROGRAM EVALUATION MODEL PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

SERAP NUR CANOĞLU, OKTAY AKBAŞ, **Kırıkkale University, Turkey.**

Abstract

This study evaluated secondary school seventh grade Turkish and mathematics programs by using the Context-Input-Process-Product Evaluation Model (CIPP) based on student, teacher and inspector views. The convergent parallel mixed method design was used in the study. Student values were identified by using the scales for socio-level identification, traditional values, democratic values, work-business values, scientific values and basic values. Teacher values, on the other hand, were identified by using the Schwartz Values Scale. Course observation forms were developed by the researchers to explore the learning contexts of Turkish and mathematics courses and the values they promote in their respective instructional processes. Interview forms were also developed by the researchers to reveal teacher and inspector views in the context and process evaluation dimensions. The study was conducted in 26 schools in the center of Kırıkkale. Participants were 300 students, 54 Turkish teachers, 49 mathematics teachers and 4 inspectors. The quantitative and qualitative data obtained in the study were analyzed by using the SPSS and QSR NVIVO packages, respectively.

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Evaluation of Views of Directors To Determine Effective Time Management In Preschool Education

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Abstract

In this research, the target is to evaluate the views of directors and teachers of institutions which are preschool educators, and how they would manage time effectively. In the district capital of Nicosia in the TRNC, 9 public preschool educators, 11 school directors (headmasters and assistant directors) and 32 teachers as a total of 43 participants has taken place in order to evaluate their opinions and the easily accessible technique face-to-face has been used for sampling. Data obtained from research validity and reliability study has been developed by researchers that have been achieved with the interview form. As a result of this investigation, directors and teachers have similar thoughts in some topics, but they also have differences in ideas in other topics related to directors managing the time effectively. As the conclusion of this study, the differences seen in ideas would have a chance to eliminate by seminars and trainings for directors and teachers to clarify their senior management and close the differences. The most point that directors and teachers have in common evaluated is the topic that directors spend time on routine and unnecessary work, where as the point that their ideas differed was that the initiative used by the directors

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Examination Internal Efficiency Of Elementary Courses In Afghanes Non-Profit Schools In Tehran At 2014-2015 Academic Year

Mohammad Naqi Evaz, Allameh Tatabaie University, Tehran, Iran

Abstract

The elementary educational system is first course of public education that children with entrance to this course enter new world of education. This system always had been considered for families, politics makers and educational planners because of it has financial and individual benefit. Hence, it is for this respect that plentiful financial sources, would sources and human sources are allocated to this system every year, and shortage of sources reveal more and more attention exigence to internal efficiency of elementary educational system, but among of this way some factors're caused to retarding the student's movement in the way of studying or dropout of them, there for, this present research is sought to in the examination internal efficiency of elementary courses in afghanes non-profit schools in tehran at 2014-2015 academic year, until help to afghanes politics maker and educational planner, in order to punctual acquaintance of internal efficiency of the elementary courses educational system in Tehran and other cities, that have non- profit schools, in order to help them at adjustment and improvement and promotion of internal efficiency of the elementary education system, present research was surveying's type that it is in the type of investigative and descriptive method, statistical community for this research include student of afghans non-profit school in tehran at 2014-2015 academic year. That this statistical community consist of (1362) student, the sample also was equal to these statistical community. the way of data's collection in this present research for completing researchs question include of examination of document and relevant existance evidence. Such year book and statistical paper of afghanes ambassador in tehran. About the non-profit schools in tehran and also use of special statistical questionnaire- that they send to school for collecting the in formation every year- and statistics form- that they are built by researcher. this research has had eight question, that for analyzing and resolutioning the in formation has used of affluence and affluence present, and tables and statistical graph and also formulas of dropouts, promotion, basis repetition and Survival and academic failure.

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EXAMINATION OF 4th GRADE STUDENTS' ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP LEVEL AND EMPHATIC TENDENCY LEVEL

Ceren ÇEVİK KANSU, Bayburt University, Turkey.

Abstract

In this study, 4th grade primary school students' active citizenship level and emphatic tendency levels are aimed to define. Relational survey method in descriptive type was used in this research. 180, 4th grade primary school students who are studying in the Bayburt's city center primary schools (female student:86 and male student:94) in Turkey. The data were obtained by using 'Active Citizenship Scale', which is improved by Çevik-Kansu and Öksüz (2014) and using KA-Sİ 'Emphatic Tendency Scale', which is improved by Kaya and Siyez (2010). The data that are obtained from scale were analyzed with the help of statistic packet program. Then the relation between active citizenship scale points and KA-Sİ emphatic tendency scale points were analyzed. According to obtained results: it is determined that If students' active citizenship level are high, their emphatic tendency level (cognitive empathy and emotional empathy) are high too. In a class students' presence whose emphatic tendency levels are high, increase the emphatic school perception and accordingly school life quality. With the rise of class level, perception about emphatic class level declines. So studying in primary school level is important for further age levels. So, If the necessary precautions for improving students' emphatic tendency level while students are studying in primary school level, this may contribute to increase productivity in education.

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EXAMINATION OF STUDIES ON TECHNOLOGY-ASSISTED COOPERATIVE LEARNING PUBLISHED BETWEEN 2010-2014

Ahmet Arnavut, Fezile Ozdamli, Turkey.

Abstract

This study is a content analysis of the articles about technology-assisted cooperative learning published in Science Direct database between the years of 2010 and 2014. Developing technology has become a topic that we encounter in every aspect of our lives. Educators deal with the contribution and integration of technology into education. Therefore, in this study it was aimed to examine how integration of cooperative learning into technology would contribute to education or it would contribute to education or not. According to the results of the studies obtained from Science Direct database, there are many research related with technology-assisted cooperative learning. However, since all of the studies did not fulfill our search criteria for content analysis, a total number of 58 articles published between the years of 2010 and 2014 were used in this study.

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Examination Of The M-Learning Based Instruction Model With Respect To Mental Wellbeing Levels,

Ayşegül Özdemir Topaloglu, Turkey.

Abstract

As the number of the mobile devices used has been increasing, they are now used more often in education. Another reason for this is that mobile technologies provide continuous and flexible learning opportunities anywhere and anytime. For that reason, it is safe to say that “Mobile Learning” is the most important learning model today and in the future as our main goal is to raise individuals who can meet the expectations of the 21st century. Thus, there is a need for developing creativity and raising individuals who are adaptive to business and life conditions that are changing constantly. On the other hand, the psychological and subjective wellness of individuals while using mobile technologies should also be investigated. The aim of this study is to find out whether there is a relation between the attitudes of the students, who are also using a mobile learning based instruction model in addition to the traditional ones, towards mobile learning and their mental wellness levels. Descriptive methods were utilized in the study. The research sample is made up of 234 students studying at a private university. Demographic information form, M-Learning Attitude Scale and Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale were used for the aims of the study. For data analyses were used SPSS 20.0 version for WINDOWS. The group differences were tested by t-test and F statistics with post comparison range test. As the data are in the process of evaluation, the findings are not presented here.

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Examining Preservice Elementary Mathematics Teachers' Understandings of Sequence

Fatih KARAKUS, Nimet Pancarođlu, Zeynep Bahar ERŐEN, Afyon Kocatepe University, Turkey.

Abstract

A sequence is defined as a function on the natural numbers into real numbers. The concept of a sequence and its limit has significant impact on the related concepts in mathematics. In the research literature, studies primarily have focused on the limit of a sequence (e.g. Cheng & Leung, 2015; Mamona-Downs, 2010). There are also a few studies related to the students' difficulties in learning the concept of sequences. There is not any study about pre-service teachers' understanding about the concept of sequence. The purpose of this study is to provide an account of preservice elementary mathematics teachers' understandings about the concept of sequence. Three dimensions of preservice mathematics teachers' understandings are examined: defining and determining the sequences, finding limit of a sequence and understanding of a formal definition for finding the limit of a sequence. The study was conducted with 220 freshmen and senior level preservice elementary mathematics teachers with the use of a four-part open-ended questionnaire consisting of 18 questions prepared through a literature review. The data were categorized in terms of descriptive analysis and analyzed qualitatively. Because the data analysis process continues, the data results will be given in the full text.

EXAMINING THE EQUATING ERROR ON TESTS HAVING DIFFERANTAL ITEM FUNCTION

Meltem Yurtđu, Cem Oktay Güzeller, Hacettepe University, Turkey.

Abstract

To evaluate education system or to place students higher level, countries participate international and national large scale exams or these exams are prepared and applied. The right decision making end of these large scale exams that are extremely important for societies depends on reliability and validity of exams. In order to ensure the reliability of the tests in large-scale exams, many test forms, which serve the same purpose, are prepared and applied. The difficulty levels of these forms being different require the equalization studies. Some items may pose an advantage when a sampling is applied with subgroups having the same skill levels. This situation makes Differential Item Function (DIF) studying important. In this study, the effect of having the DIF items in these forms, which be equalized, on equating error will be examined. The study will consist of 40 common items, anchor items and uniform B level DIF items. The sampling size in 1000 and 2000, the number of the items with DIF in 5 and 10, the type of the test in which there are DIF items in the test to be equalized, the anchor test and both tests will deal with as variable conditions in the study. The study includes 12 different simulation conditions. The simulated data that are in agreement with the 3-parameter Model that are given points as 1-0 will be produced with the WINGEN2 Program. The Common Item Design and the mean-mean, mean-standard deviation, Haebara and Stocking-Lord Methods that are based on Item Response Theory will be used in equal groups as equalization methods. These conditions will be compared with the test forms in which there are no DIF items in order to obtain reference data. The results will be interpreted and handled in a comparative method.

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Examining the Language Development and the Education of Communication in Special Education Teacher Training Programs in Turkey and European Union Member States

Pelin Pistav Akmese, Nilay Kayhan, Turkey.

Abstract

Problem Statement: In the programs of the countries which educate teachers for the department of special education, there are vital differences in terms of the course credit and the period related to language development and communication skills. **Purpose of Study:** In this study, it is aimed for the courses regarding the language development and the communication which are found in Teacher Education Program for children with disability education at the department of special education to be examined in terms of their contents and credits. **Methods:** The data have been obtained from the sources of European Union member states and Turkey, called Agencies of the European Union, Eurydice- Network on Education Systems and Policies in Europe by means of examining the courses in Special Education Teacher Training undergraduate programs of higher education institutions of each country expressed in the reports of National Education System Descriptions. **Findings and Results:** While there are undergraduate programs for four years of study peculiar to each categories of disability in Turkey, it has been seen that the most courses concerning the categories of language development and communication skills among the so-called programs are found at the department of Hearing Impaired Education Teacher Training. In countries such as Finland, Lithuania and Sweden, preservice teachers take common ground courses of special education department in a process ranging from 6 to 7 academic terms. The successful ones at these courses gain expertise such as pre-school, or elementary school special education teacher according to their category of disability with the midterm proficiency exam. **Conclusions and Recommendations:** It is thought that the findings obtained will contribute to the regulations to be made according to European Credit Transfer System (ECTS) in conformity with the courses which are found in the programs in the areas of disability education dependent upon the department of special education

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Examining the Level of Internet Addiction of Adolescents In Terms of Various Variables

Mehmet Fatih AYZAZ, Kasım Karataş, Dicle University, Turkey.

Abstract

The aim of the research is to examine the internet addiction of adolescents according to their genders, the type of their high-schools and class level, the time interval that they use internet most widely, their internet usage duration and usage purpose. For that, it is studied with 335 high-school students in Elazığ city of Turkey in 2015. The internet addiction scale that Young (1998) developed was used to determine internet addiction of adolescents. In the analysis of data, t-test and unilateral variance analysis were used. At the result of analysis, the mean score of that adolescents got by internet addiction scale was determined as . In analysis between variables it was seen that the internet addiction level of Science-High School students was lower compared to Anatolian and Vocational High-School students. It was observed that the more the usage duration increases the more the internet addiction increases. It was determined the students who use internet mostly for games or social media are more addicted. Besides; as statistical, a significant difference wasn't determined between genders, classes and the variables that internet is mostly used.

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Examining The Students' Understanding Level Towards The Concepts Of Special Theory Of Relativity

Özgür Özcan, Hacettepe University, Turkey.

Abstract

Special theory of relativity is one of the important topics of modern physics. Studies so far on this subject showed that many students had conceptual and mathematical difficulties regarding this topic. The current study which was designed as a qualitative research aims to determine the pre service physics teachers' understanding level about three core concept of special theory of relativity, such as time dilatation, length contraction and reference frames. The data was collected through semi structured interviews and was analyzed by using qualitative research method. At the end of the analysis process we determined the understanding level of the students regarding the core concept mentioned above. In order to achieve this, the students' conceptual frameworks based on the operational definitions made by them were determined firstly. We think that the findings of this study might be useful to other studies supposed to be done in the future, especially for investigating the students' mental models related to special theory of relativity.

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Examining the Teaching Games in Special Education Teacher Training in Turkey and European Union Member States

Nilay Kayhan, Pelin Piştav Akmeşe, Ankara University, Turkey.

Abstract

Problem Statement: Game is an activity that children voluntarily take part in, helping them to imagine something, entertaining, active and having general rules for motivating, and is an important tool in learning. It is significant to review the courses in respect of teaching games which are involved in the curriculum in terms of time and content in order to determine how they are qualified in the area of special education, and teaching methods related to teaching games which has an important role for the education of children with special needs. **Purpose of Study:** In this study, it is aimed for the courses regarding the language development and the communication which are found in Teacher Education Program for intellectual disability, visual impairment, hearing-impaired, multiple disabilities, gifted and talented education at the department of special education to be examined in terms of their contents and credits. **Methods:** In the descriptive research method with regard to identifying the existing situation, the information concerning the variables of the European Union member states and Turkey have been reached from the sources called Agencies of the European Union, Eurydice- Network on Education Systems and Policies in Europe. The findings have been obtained by means of examining the courses in Special Education Teacher Training undergraduate programs stated in the reports of National Education System Descriptions that each country published. **Findings and Results:** Many courses in relation to teaching games are obligatory in most of the European Union member states (Czech Republic, Denmark, Holland, Spain, Sweden, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Hungary, and Greece), and the contents of these courses have been determined according to the age of children that the preservice teachers will work with and the variety of disabilities. In Teacher Education Program for intellectual disability, and visual impairment in Turkey, while the courses of "Physical Education and Teaching Games" are theoretically available, any course regarding games and teaching games have not been found in Teacher Education Program for Hearing Impairment undergraduate program. **Conclusions and Recommendations:** It is thought that the teachers', who work in the special education department, developing their skills and knowledge concerning teaching games is important in terms of the use of effectively teaching games for the education of children with special needs.

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EXAMINING TURKEY’S MATHEMATICS ACHIEVEMENT IN PISA 2012 PREDICTED BY SOCIALECONOMIC STATUS BY USING CHAID ANALYSIS

HAYDAR KARAMAN, Hacettepe University, Turkey.

Abstract

The aim of this research is to examine Turkey’s mathematics achievement in PISA 2012 which is predicted by socioeconomic status by using CHAID analysis. The sample consists of 15 year old Turkish students who participate into Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2012. Data collection instrument is student questionnaire in PISA 2012. Data analysis will be made by using one of the decision tree methods, CHAID (Chi-Squared Automatic Interaction Detection).

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Expanding Higher Education In Practice

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Abstract

This research is about the pedagogical innovation in Universities and the gradual disappearance of boundaries between formal, non-formal and informal education. We analyze three cases in different Universities that integrate the principles of “expanded education” as way to innovate in didactics and organization. This research helps to explore different proposals to deal with the gap between the social changes and academic tradition in University.

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Expectations Of Student Nurses From Instructors In Clinics, Classrooms And Out Of Classroom Settings

Meltem Akbaş, Sümeyye Akçoban, Cukurova University, Turkey.

Abstract

Problem Statement: Technological developments, globalization and changes in student profiles increased students' expectations from instructors. Expectations of students from theoretical and practical education and instructors have gained importance in forming effective education processes. Instructors should have knowledge, skills, attitudes and behaviors to meet students' expectations in classrooms, clinics, and out of classroom settings. **Purpose of Study:** This study aims to identify expectations of student nurses from instructors in clinics, classrooms and out of classroom settings. **Methods:** This descriptive study was conducted in Çukurova University, Turkey, in February 2015. Target population was 800 2nd, 3rd, and 4th year nursing department students, and the participants were 411 students. Ethics committee approval, institution approval, and students' written consent were obtained for the study. The data were collected through a questionnaire and analysed in SPSS 15.0 for Windows, using percentages and arithmetic means. **Findings and Results:** Average age of the participants was found 21,16±1,907, and 71,8% were female, 51,3 % graduated from Anatolian and Science High schools, 49,4% found theoretical education sufficient, 75,2% partially found an opportunity to practice in clinics, 43,8 % felt partially happy while working in clinics, and 60,8% did not meet instructors out of classroom settings. 81,3% said that instructors should consolidate the topics with their knowledge and experience instead of reading them from slides in class, 84,9% thought instructors should stand upon their rights in problematic situations experienced in clinics, 81,8% expected their instructors to evaluate them "as a

human being rather than a student”. Recommendation: It is recommended that at the end of each course or semester, each course and instructor should be evaluated by students, and group discussions and in-service training programs should be organized in accordance with the feedback obtained.

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Expert System for Growing Lettuce Hydroponics System

Satien Janpla, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Dusit Bangkok

Abstract

Growing vegetable salad using hydroponics system is increasingly gaining popularity in Thailand as no land or soil is required and is free from poisonous substances. The farming may be for household use only or for commercial purpose. There are six highly planted types of vegetable, for example, Green Oak, Red Oak, Red Coral, Cos, Butter Head, Bathavia. This research is thus carried out with an aim of developing an expert system for growing lettuce on hydroponics system as well as to evaluate the system performance using the domain experts and the end users. This system is developed based on PHP programming language and JavaScript coupled with MySQL as its database. The main system can be segmented into individual modules, namely, Membership, System Administration, Planting Plan and Disease Detection subsystems. The expert system is undergone the rigorous evaluation by experts through real testing and answering the questionnaires. System testing based on quality evaluation is undertaken by 15 domain experts and 45 general users. The research result identifies that by the average of 4.23 and s.d. of 0.64 and by the average of 3.99 and s.d. of 0.78 from the group of domain experts and group of general users, respectively. This can be concluded that this expert system is of good quality and can be effectively applied to practical uses. However, the developed system is still lacked in the planting devices aspect, since there are wide variety of devices, their sizes and price. All depend on the manufacturers. To cope with this limitation, this research is restricted to only devices that are highly deployed and widely sought after. It is therefore recommended that for more precise, accurate and effective processing, more devices are to be added. Furthermore, the selling price is another important factor for the developed system since price fluctuation depends heavily on the season, quantity produced and market

demand. All these contribute to the computation and the prediction accuracy of the selling price. An accounting system can productively assist in recording income and expenses so that plant owners, at any point in time, know their financial and investment status. The design of user interface is actively geared toward a simple yet beautiful and virtually graphical representation of significant information.

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Exploring Of Students' Knowledge Using The Concept Inventory Test At Technical University

Peter Hockicko, Gabriela Tarjányiová, University of Zilina, Slovakia.

Abstract

The Force Concept Inventory (FCI) test has been widely used to investigate students' concept and understanding of introductory mechanics. It can be used to monitor the preconceptions, misconceptions and development of the students' conceptual understanding on mechanics. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the entering engineering students' prior knowledge in key concepts of mechanics in introductory physics using Concept Inventory Tests at Technical University. Our findings have revealed absence of basic knowledge in the field of physics. Due to the fact that the testing revealed that students have problems with reading comprehension, graph interpretation, mathematical relationship, it is necessary for the future to pay attention not only to physics as a subject but also to skills related to maths and to overall engineering studies – to STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) education. Video analysis and simulations (VAS method) of problem tasks using interactive programme Tracker is one of the methods that considerably helps to form conceptual thinking and to develop manual skills and intellectual capabilities of students and finally at the same time eliminates misconceptions. Using videos and other multimedia aids affects in a positive manner the level of the students' knowledge and understanding of physical phenomena. In the paper, the pre-course and post-course diagnostic assessments administered to 117 students from Faculty of Civil Engineering and some

misconceptions are presented. The attention is paid mostly to freshman university students and their knowledge of physics. Our findings have revealed absence of basic knowledge in the field of physics.

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Exploring Polish Students' Perception of Plagiarism: Instances and Types

Masood Khoshsaligheh, Milad Mehdizadkhani, Sareh Keyvan, Iran, Poland.

Abstract

As for plagiarism, there are multiple types and numerous instances, but the most frequent challenge with plagiarism in institutes of higher education is with students' disregarding the right and ownership of other authors with their ideas, methods or words. However, what calls for considerations is that at often times students are not quite to blame and their committing such ethical violations in fact results from their lack of full knowledge of what constitutes plagiarism. As an initial measure to properly inform students of all varieties of plagiarism is to find out what they perceive of plagiarism. The current study aims at exploring the understanding and perception of a sample of Polish students of language and translation in terms of the various instances of plagiarism. The study uses a questionnaire instrument based on a Likert scale which was designed and established for psychometric properties of the data by the same authors in the Iranian educational context for a similar purpose. The questionnaire contains 34 items, which according to the results of validation measures, manifest five major construct i.e., categories, including a) Fraudulence, b) Unacknowledged Use of Others' Work, c) Duplicate Publication, d) Misreferencing, and e) Excessive Overuse. The instrument was used to collect the responses of approximately 100 Polish graduate and undergraduate students of English studies and Applied Linguistics at the University of Warsaw. The findings report the extent of severity of each instance and type of plagiarism as well as the most and the least serious ones in the view of the participating Polish students of language studies. While they are basically on the right track, the study recommends further orientations in terms of the more subtle forms of plagiarism.

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Exploring Small College Marketing Strategies for Retaining Students

Melissa Marie Martirano, New Jersey City University, United States

Abstract

Over the past decade, enrollment in small colleges in the United States has dropped dramatically. Some have had to cut back on resources available, offer more financial aid, and step up marketing practices, to compete with larger, better-funded, or technically-specific schools. Some have closed their doors due to financial pressures. This study will examine theories of marketing as they relate to college selection, specifically regarding internet marketing theory, social media marketing theory, enrollment management and marketing theory and structured enrollment and marketing theory. In addition, research will examine the effect of CRM tools on marketing options. The methodology employed is qualitative, based on an objective process as delineated by transcendental phenomenology and content analysis. Questionnaires for current students and interviews with administrators and staff are the research information gathering tools. Participants will be current and former educators at small colleges, and students presently attending small colleges, located in the Eastern region of the United States (New England/Mid-Atlantic). This research is intended for those interested in marketing theories, including but not limited to educators, alumni and even students at small colleges who may gain insight from this analysis.

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Exploring The Uses Of Social Networking Tools By High School Students In Lebanon: Current Practices And Preferences

Rana Zein, Maysoun Dimashkieh, Zayed University, United Arab Emirates.

Abstract

The proliferation of social networking (SN) tools in students' life is evident these days. How these tools impact their learning and their life in general is still under investigation. This study explores various Social Networking

tools uses by high school students in Lebanon. Few studies have been done till now in the chosen country context. Using mixed method methodology, data was collected from a questionnaire given to a sample of 125 high school students and two focus group interviews. The following research questions were discussed: "What are the mostly used SN tools by teens? ", "How often and for what purposes do students use SN tools at home and at school?" and "Which type of learning activities do the students prefer to implement with various Social Networking tools?". The tools selected were blog, wiki, instant messenger (IM) as Whatsapp, email, podcast /vodcast and face book. The findings showed that students were extensively using SN applications in their daily life for communication, socializing and for various format of formal and informal learning. The mostly used app was the Whatsapp IM. These tools were found to be as engaging for them in the MENA as it appears to be in the developed world. This study gives insight on students' suggestions and ideas for various formal learning tasks using SN tools that might be beneficial for teaching and learning. The learning tasks discussed are: revision of lecture online, online study group discussion, submission of group assignment, online class discussion with the teacher, online individual learning discussion with a classmate, and receiving assignments online from teacher. As recommendation the Lebanese curriculum should be updated in such a way to benefit from the affordance of the extensive students' uses and interests in SN. New rules and regulations should be included in the curriculum regarding SN in order to enhance responsible and ethical uses. Parents' involvement is recommended in establishing best practices and balanced uses for SN in both the personal and the academic life of their children.

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Extraction and Analysis of the Volatile Oils from African Marigold

Ploysai Ohama, Jinda Cheawpansa, Saowanee Kumpum, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

The essential oil from flowers and leaves of African marigold (*Tagetes erecta* L.) cultivated in Thailand was obtained by solid-liquid extraction and solid-phase microextraction (HS-SPME) coupled with gas chromatography and mass spectrometric analysis.

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Factors Affecting the Teacher-School Bonding of Private Kindergarten School Teachers in Pathumthani province

Ganratchakan Ninlawan, Suansunandha Rajabhat University.

Abstract

The purpose of this research was to study factors related to teacher-school bonding of private kindergarten school teachers in Pathumthani province 1. The research employed a questionnaire as the instrument for data collection. A total number of 182 questionnaires were distributed, and 100 percent, were completed and returned. The data was analyzed by frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation and stepwise multiple regression analysis. Research finding were as follows: 1. The level related to bonding to an organization in terms of job characteristics; job security and job freedom were at a high level, while those regarding job advancement, feedback evaluation, participation, and fringe benefits were at moderate level. In terms of environment, goals and policy clarification, working standards, organizational structure, work support, and friendliness were at a high level, while compliments and rewards were at a moderate level. 2. The overall level of bonding to an organization was at a high level in every aspect, namely, organizational identification, relationships, unity, and loyalty. 3. Factors affecting the level of bonding to an organization were relationships with colleagues and superiors (X_3), career development (X_2) and goals, policy and organizational structure clarification (X_4), respectively. The regression equation or predicting equation using raw scores was as follows: $Y' = .794 + .325 (X_3) + .312 (X_2) + .197 (X_4)$ The regression equation using standard scores was as follows: $Z' = .335 (Z_3) + .302 (Z_2) + .224 (Z_4)$

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Factors Difficulting Students' Performance in English in The High School Diploma in Spain

Jesus Garcia Laborda, Universidad de Alcala, Spain.

Abstract

The OPENPAU project has informed on ways of teaching and testing towards the implementation of a graduation university test of foreign languages in Spain. However, little has been said about the main constraints that affect its implementation. This paper reports the main constraints that impede the implementation of such test. The paper concludes that much has been done to overcome these issues but further research in capital areas such as delivery and validity will be required when the new test will be implemented.

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Factors Influencing Intention To Implement Bystander CPR Among Adults

Yun Hee Kim, Hae Sook Sohn, Korea.

Abstract

This descriptive study aimed to examine factors affecting intention to perform bystander cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) among adults. A telephone survey was administered. A computer assisted telephone

interviewing system (CATIS) randomly selected from a sample of telephone numbers until the number of completed surveys (250 samples) for each region compared to the total sample size (16 regions, 4,000 samples). Data were analyzed through chi-tests and hierarchical multiple regression. About 60% of the respondents reported that they were willing to perform CPR on a stranger. Being male (OR: 1.607, 95% CI, 1.388-1.860), higher education level (OR: 1.172, 95% CI, 1.006-1.365), having experience of CPR training (OR: 1.571, 95% CI, 1.327-1.861), awareness of CPR (OR: 1.270, 95% CI, 1.025-1.574), having positive attitude toward performing bystander CPR (OR: 1.906, 95% CI, 1.300-2.796), having social influence (OR: 1.352, 95% CI, 1.019-1.794) and having self-efficacy (OR: 3.905, 95% CI, 2.974-5.173) were significant factors of intention to perform bystander CPR. For strengthening intention to perform bystander CPR, the training programs should aim for positive attitude, higher social influence and higher self-efficacy of learners.

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Factors Militating Against the Scientific Educational Administrative Approach in The Gambia School System.

ELELEME CHINAGOOM HUMBLE, FANGDEMAASSOCIATION-NEDERLANDS.

Abstract

Science application in all aspects of life has become the most glaring phenomenon in the world of today. Its application in educational management is a laudable initiative. It has simplified labor task, created a good atmosphere for conducive industry. Yes! This is true for the developed world. Does it apply for third world

nations like, the Gambia, Nigeria etc? The outlook of school Administration in these part of the world still leaves room for different approaches to analyze. My several years in this part of the world, is yet to fathom the venom behind this backwardness, may be the conference does? The importance of scientific approaches in the world of today, in all areas of life cannot be overemphasized. It has spread in a geometrical rate that one expects to have the same impact in the administration of schools in The Gambia. Despite the huge amount of money spent on sciences and its applications, much is still not felt in the school system. How long will the system retain its old time story on in civilization? When will the Gambia school administration embrace the truth in this present dispensation of Scientific age?. This backwardness, coupled with the type of system in place, which has been drawing productivity and efficiency to the drain, has prompted this study. This research is exercising the direct questionnaire approach, involving face to face interview and a few information retrieved from paper written questionnaires. Some Administrators were given such questionnaires, coupled with the face to face responses. A simple statistical measures of percentage correlations was adopted at the end.- Unqualified employment of Administrative personnel, insufficient fund, Lack of staff development programs, Misplacement of priorities, etc - No adequate awareness of scientific approaches in educational administration in the Gambia, Insufficient funding, and In adequate expertise involvement in the Gambia educational system. The scientific approach in Educational Administration should be the climax for any management of a school system to adopt. It makes administration simply and the resources becomes easy to manage. All developed Nations, existing Organizations, NGOs and various conferences organizing bodies, should extent their supports, in any way possible to third world nations like the Gambia, in the area of scientific adaptations in the management of schools and other sectors of the nation. By so doing, we would have started awakening them into the realities of life, most especially in the science world.

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Factors That Affect The Achievement Of Students Major In Mathematics, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University

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Abstract

This research aims to investigate the relationship between grade point average at high school level. The gender factor, Factors attitudes toward mathematics , Factors of study habits, Factors of motivation, Factors of Teaching , Factors of relationship between seniors and student achievement. And create a linear equation from good predictors of the seven factors of the sample were students in math class at one university. Year 2015 Number 43, by means of simple random sampling. The instruments used in the questionnaire. The statistical tests used were mean and standard deviation and multiple regression analysis. The study found that: 1) The correlation coefficient between the seven factors on student achievement found that the grade point average in high school level. The gender factor And achievement are related to positive. The correlation coefficient was 0.475 and 0.365 significance level of 0.01 and 0.05 respectively. 2) predict academic achievement, first year student of mathematics. Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University in the form of raw score is $y' = 1.429x_1 + 0.184x_2$.

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Factors That Affected Quality Management Across Sub-District Administrative Organization

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Abstract

Management system in the 21st century, borderless era, the information technology has grown rapidly when comparing to the 20th century. Organizations in the present day have to adjust to the time changing and be able to create the advantage in the competition. Both public and private organization must definitely find the modern ways and techniques in order to take the organization to the management excellence level. This research was aimed to study factors that affected quality management across 10 Sub-district administrative organizations in Samut Songkhram province. The sample groups were organization executives and managers in total of 125 people. This research was a qualitative research that divided the quality management across sub-

district administrative organization into 7 areas, which were 1.Leadership, 2.Training, 3.Organization Structure, 4.Commucation, 5.Rewarding, 6.Evaluation process, and 7.Teamwork. An In-Depth interview was a tool that used in this research. It was a tool that was used for collecting information from the executives and managers where types of interview format had different sub-structure. Research result from interviewing organization executive and other managers about factors that affected quality management across the organization showed that 1.) Leadership: Good behavior and Leading role would affect the organization development. Therefore, a leader should be responsible when providing service and working for the public that would affect the whole society. 2.) Training: Organization obtained benefit from training. Therefore, the organization should arrange a training program at least once a month. The best training and the most suitable for organization were training with tools or personal direct training. And emphasize on walks rally platform training and learning from simulate tool that created real-life situation. 3.) Structure: There should be a clear command line, which affect the facilitation to the public and reaching out to citizen. Good organization structure should distribute works according to individual skill and have a flow and convenient communication system. 4.) Communication: This was important to management because communication is a tool to success. 5.) Rewarding: That included motivation, encouragement, and finally returned to employees and improved then increased organization's potential. 6.) Evaluation: Service and organization development and promote working potential could stimulate employees to improve abilities of each. 7.) Teamwork: That enabled the organization to succeed in the goal and good teamwork affected to the growth of the organization. In conclusion, factors that affected quality management across the organization showed results in 7 areas, which were important factors that influenced to each organization management.

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Fatigue Index Of Female Athletes In Relation With Body Mass Index

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Abstract

Intense physical efforts performed at maximal or near-maximal speeds are important for successful of team-

sport performance. The aim of our paper is to find out if there are any differences between female football players and female 7th rugby players in relation with their body mass index. In this study participated 26 female athletes (rugby N=12; football N=14), with a mean age 20.56 ± 3.31 years. Were done some anthropometric measurements as height and weight and Running-based Anaerobic Sprint Test for anaerobic performance (minimal, average and maximal power). On the base of measurements we found out the fatigue index. Statistical analyses revealed no statistical differences for fatigue index between groups, and Pearson moment showed a higher correlation between fatigue index and anthropometrics (height and weight). In conclusion, fatigue index depends by specific sport (team, individual), gender and not in the end by height and weight.

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Features Of Psychological Adaptation Of Training Future Teachers Of Physical Culture

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Abstract

It is still relevant and is relentless scientific interest in the professional development of the individual at all stages of the formation of a specialist. The latter is a fairly complex process, since it is based on the psychology of individual differences, and gifted students. Depending on how the properties of the individual student are manifested in a variety of conditions and activities meet the required specification, it depends on the possibility of rapid development of knowledge and ultimately professional skills. In view of the fact that employers place high demands on personal competencies and professional skills of young professionals the problem of social and psychological adaptation of future specialists is a very important issue. In this regard, the aim of this study was to study the teaching methods of adaptation of students - future teachers of physical training to training conditions in high school. The article presents a comprehensive training program and the basic principles of psychological support of students in the learning process. Considered in detail and highlights the application of particular methods of self-regulation and mental conditions of students in the sport. In this article described the methods, tools and techniques programs of psychological correction of the students. The basis of the program made the definition of the individual characteristics of students, the development of individual programs and algorithms sports perfection, psychological testing and counseling; participation in trainings; methods of self-regulation; methods of autogenous training. According to the results of the study found that the introduction of a program of psychological support in the learning process of students - future teachers of physical culture will lead to an increase in individual sports skills of the majority of students and their professional and personal growth.

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Feedback Using ICT In The Educational Process

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Abstract

The contemporary educational process faces problems with students learning motivation, knowledge evaluation and student performance benchmarking during every lecture and seminar.

Applying a feedback into the educational process using Information Technology is an approach for solving this problem, as the classical feedback implementation does not eliminate discovered learning gaps. The aim of the paper is to analyze different feedback types, its characteristics and implementation options with IT. Several levels of student educational process can be identified from assignments, test and questionnaire evaluation perspective. We assume following outputs bringing improvements into the educational process: self-study improvement, teaching improvement caused by better understanding of lecturer information. Shortening the knowledge restoration time during incomplete or unclear subject, handover, matter understanding or shortening the understanding time caused by lecturer, incomplete matter presentation. A great benefit of given learning system is the students activity feedback automation, during the whole period or semester.

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FEN VE SOSYAL BİLGİLER ALANINDA UZMAN VE İSTATİSTİK TEKNİKLERLE KESTİRİLEN DEĞİŞEN MADDE FONKSİYONLARININ KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

Nuri DOĞAN, Ronald K. Hambleton, Sinan Yavuz, Meltem Yurtçu, Turkey, United States.

Abstract

Eđitim alanında kullanılan başarı testlerinin en önemli psikometrik özelliklerinden birisi de geçerliktir. Testlerin geçerliğini belirlemek için son yıllarda ısrarla önerilen alıřmalardan biri madde yanlılıđı alıřmalarıdır. Madde yanlılıđı alıřmaları genelde istatistiksel olarak deđiřen madde fonksiyonu (DMF: differential item functioning = DIF) analizlerine ve maddelerin uzmanlar tarafından incelenmesine dayanmaktadır. Bu arařtırma alan uzmanlarından maddelerin DMF dzeylerini tahmin etmelerini isteyerek onların tahminleriyle istatistik tekniklerden elde edilen tahminlerin karřılařtırılması amalanmıřtır. Bu amaca bađlı olarak ařađıdaki sorulara cevap aranmıřtır. 1. Alan uzmanları tarafından Fen ve Sosyal Bilgiler alanlarındaki sorulara ynelik DMF kestirimlerinin tutarlılık dzeyi nasıldır? 2. Fen ve Sosyal Bilgiler alanlarındaki sorular için farklı istatistiksel tekniklerle yapılan DMF kestirimlerinin uyumu nasıldır? 3. Fen ve Sosyal Bilgiler alanlarındaki sorulara ynelik uzmanlar ve istatistik tekniklerle yapılan DMF kestirimlerinin uyumu nasıldır? alıřma alan uzmanlarının DMF tahminleri ile istatistiksel DMF sonuları arasındaki uyumu ortaya koymayı amaladığından iliřkisel bir arařtırma olarak tasarlanmıřtır. Arařtırmanın evrenini ise Trkiye’de uygulanan 2011 Seviye Belirleme Sınavı’na (SBS) 2005 katılan 777.291 sekizinci sınıf đrencisi oluřturmaktadır. DMF tahmini için 7-8 kiřilik uzman grupları oluřturulmuřtur. Uzman grupları ortaokul dzeyinde Fen ve Sosyal Bilgiler dersi veren đretmenlerden oluřmaktadır. Analizler  ařamada tamamlanmıřtır. ncelikle uzmanlardan kendilerine verilerin testteki soruları inceleyerek cinsiyete gre DMF dzeylerini tahmin etmeleri istenmiřtir. Maddelerin DMF tahmini için uzmanların uyumuna bakılmıřtır. Ardından evrenden ekilen yaklařık 130000 đrencinin Fen ve Sosyal Bilgiler testlerdeki cevapları için lojistik regresyon ve Mantel-Haenszel testi kullanılarak hesaplanan DMF dzeyleri karřılařtırılmıřtır. Son ařamda ise uzman tahminleri ile istatistiksel analiz sonuları karřılařtırılmıřtır. Analiz sonularına gre uzmanların ve istatistiksel tekniklerin kendi iinde uyumlu olduđu; birbirlerinden olduka farklı olduđu grlmřtr.

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Financial Accounting Management From A Global Perspective

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Abstract

The upward trend in trade and investment barriers fall as a result of the interdependence between states and between them creating exchanges between companies, organizations in the world economy can briefly define the term "globalization". Globalization organizations is under the direct influence of economic globalization characterized by four types of flows as follows: goods, services, people, capital and technology.

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Findings From The Performance Of Civil Engineering Students In Learning Mathematics

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Abstract

Engineering mathematics which is a compulsory subject in civil engineering education is designed to equip civil engineering students with a strong mathematical knowledge for solving engineering problems in other courses

such as fluid mechanics, soil mechanics, structural mechanics, transportation and highway engineering. The purposes of the present study are to report the findings from the assessment of students' performance in a mid-term mathematics test and to explore the issues related to the students' difficulties in working out correct solutions. A total of 136 third year degree students were given a set of four questions related to probability and statistics in a mid-test test during the first semester of the academic year 2015-16. The answers provided by students were analysed with respect to their being correct, partial, wrong and void which yielded a general description of students' performance. It is found that only 35% of students could successfully use the integration by parts for evaluating the double integrals in probability related questions. On the other hand, only 38% of students could correctly use the operation of logarithm function and determine the maximum likelihood estimator from samples. It was concluded that 60% of students faced with various levels of difficulties in the manipulation of the solutions.

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Findings Of Financial Position In E-Commerce Activities

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Abstract

Findings of financial position by reporting specific e-commerce activities is the first and most important step to achieve economic and financial analysis that is done monthly, quarterly and annually at the branch level, zone, region or enterprise level. In terms of assessing the financial position of enterprise e-commerce, balance model used is one month, according to OMEF nr.498 / 18.06.2007 on the financial statements, which is calculated automatically integrated accounting programs tailored to model the AICPA, which lists specific features of this field. He also called logbook.

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Flight Tests And Flight Data Analysis - Teaching Aerospace Engineering Students

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Abstract

The ability to carry out in-flight tests and to analyse the flight data registered is, in the case of aerospace engineering students, a vital aspect of education. Since aircraft flight tests are very expensive, frequently the funds allocated to them in the process of education are insufficient. The aim of this article is to present a

relatively low-cost method of training students to carry out flight tests and to analyse flight data. The method relies on three consecutive steps. At first, simulation tests are carried out relying on the mathematical model of an aircraft. During these simulations, the student analyses the behaviour of the aircraft. Next, flight data registered during previously held in-flight tests carried out in frames of academic research projects or student projects are analysed. Finally, flight tests are performed by students. Additionally, the article describes how a flight control system mounted on different types of aircraft, such as an unmanned aircraft, an ultralight airplane and a twin-engine airplane can be used in the training. As a result, having mastered the ability to analyse real flight data (in-flight tests of new constructions, objective control of airline flights, aircraft accident analysis), the students will become high-class specialists being able to conduct flight tests and analyse flight data. The research project has been financed from a grant allocated by the National Centre for Research and Development in Poland for the years 2013-2016.

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Following the Footsteps of the Father of Kindergarten, Friedrich Froebel, and Understanding the Kindergarten System

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Abstract

During summer 2014, two education faculty members visited the sites (i.e., two countries and cities) to follow the footsteps of the father of kindergarten, Friedrich Froebel, and understand the kindergarten system. We visited various towns and cities in Germany and Switzerland including Froebel's birthplace and Froebel's first kindergarten site in Germany, and the site for Pestalozzi's school site where Froebel worked as a school teacher in Switzerland. The travel route will be aligned with Froebel's footsteps from his birth to death including his life, education, student teaching, internship, and his creation of the first kindergarten system in the world. As a result, two faculty members understood Froebel's legacy and challenges in Early Childhood Education and his practice and collected various resources such as pictures and documents from the trip. The faculty members will use the resources in their teaching in a college. In addition, based on the outcomes from the faculty members' trip in 2014, one of the faculty members will design the study abroad program for the course 495T: Germany at the end of 2015 and then ascertain the safest and most economic travel route and travel expenses, including lodging and transportation for the study abroad program in May, 2016. This 2016 study abroad program will insure that students gain a global point of view of Early Childhood Education.

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Forecasting Durian Export Value of Thailand.

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Abstract

The objective of this study is to forecast the export value of Durian of Thailand and to compare three methods of forecasting. The methods are Decomposition method, Winters' forecast method, and Box-Jenkins' forecast method. The comparison was considered by Mean Absolute Percent Error (MAPE). The method which gives the lowest MAPE is the most suitable method. Data was collected for 72 month, started from January 2010 to December 2015. Results show that the Box-Jenkins' method is the most suitable method.

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Forecasting Model Of Monthly Water Storage Of The Large Dams In Thailand

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Abstract

The purpose of this research was to construct the appropriate forecasting model for water storage in the Bhumibol dam and the Sirikit dam . The studied data were monthly time series gathered form the website

of the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand during January 2002 to December 2013 of 132 values were divided into 2 sets. The first set had 120 values from January 2002 to December 2012 for constructing the forecasting model. The other set had 12 values from January 2013 to December 2013 for comparing accuracy of the forecasting via the criteria of the smallest mean absolute percentage error(MAPE). The results of preliminary time series analysis show that there are trend and seasonal variation. Three forecasting methods were used in the study are Regression method, Box and Jenkins method and combined forecasting method. Three forecasting methods were used in the study namely: Regression method, Box and Jenkins method and combined forecasting method. The results of the study indicate that regression method gave the suitable forecasting for water storage in the Bhumibol dam and the Sirikit dam.

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Foreign Language Listening Anxiety among Turkish EFL Learners

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Abstract

Among the skills, listening has remarkable effect on learning a foreign language and it is a keystone for communication. Foreign language anxiety is an internal factor which has several effects on learners' performance during the learning process. There are types of FLA and Listening Anxiety is one of them. The aim of this research is to identify the level of foreign language listening anxiety (FLLA) among Turkish EFL learners' experience and whether there is a significant difference between school types and proficiency level. This research consists of 110 students from two different types of high school in National Education System; vocational and general. The students were chosen randomly and Foreign Language Listening Anxiety Scale was conducted, then the results were analyzed with SPSS. According to results, these students all experience FLLA and although their academic proficiency level is quite different, there is no significant difference between school types.

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FORM MAKING OF ADVERTISING STRUCTURES SUBJECT TO THE CULTURAL PERCEPTION CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AMBIENT URBAN ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract

Presently placement of the advertising bills in urban environment is both urgent and debatable issue. On the one hand, advertising providers are keen to present their product bigger and brighter, on the other hand the

overall and eye-catching exhibition stands can be disharmonious with the surrounding architectural ensemble of the city. This situation is relevant for every cultural city. A few different neighbouring styles of architectural forms are quite frequent in the cities of great historical past. As a result, the designer or architect has to solve the complex problem while designing the objects in such environment, i.e. naturally fit them into the existing site development. Often form making is found it hard due to that the existing architectural forms of totally different stylistic execution coexist in the visual proximity. The emerging contradictions require a conceptual analysis based on the study of the historical city center and the necessity for placement of the major advertising and notice boards therein. Review of the existing structures which place the show bills of the theaters and concert halls in the country showed that they are executed in most cases against the style of the surrounding architectural ensemble, which is not infrequent. When designing the advertising bills in the city of Tomsk the following tasks were resolved and recommended to the student designers for use: design concept, stylistic concept, geometrical arrangement in the urban environment and economically viable solutions of the structural elements manufacture. All these tasks have to be solved by the designer, thus creating the culture of the urban environment perception subject to the individual characteristics of every object. Nowadays, placement of advertising posters in the urban environment today is an important and at the same time controversial topic. On the one hand, advertisers are keen to show their performer bigger and brighter on the other hand the overall and conspicuous stands can be disharmonious with the architectural ensemble of the city. In addition, this situation is actual in every cultural city. In the cities of great historical past of the neighborhood a few different styles of architectural forms is quite frequent phenomenon. Consequently, designer or architect at the designing of objects in the environment must solve the complex problem: place them into the existing building organically. Often, shaping is very difficult, because in visual proximity is located architectural forms made in different stylistic performance. Analysis of existing structures to accommodate the posters theaters and concert halls of Russian Federation showed that they implemented, in most cases, are not supporting style surrounding architectural environment, and it is common. In the design of advertising posters in the city of Tomsk had been resolved and recommended for use by students the following tasks, such as a design decision, stylistic decision, placement in space of the urban environment and economically viable solutions to manufacturing elements of construction. All these problems must be solved designer, creating a culture of perception of the urban environment and taking into account the individual characteristics of each facility.

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Formal And Material In Syllogistic Reasoning

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Abstract

The psychological study of how ordinary people reason may be useful not only from the standpoint of cognitive psychology, but also from that of education. Our empirical study aims to investigate the correctness of thinking in various schemes of syllogistic reasoning. For this purpose we applied a set of four questionnaires, comprising 16 syllogisms each, of which 8 with affirmative conclusion and 8 with negative conclusion; 8 modes with universal conclusion, 8 modes with particular conclusion; each questionnaire includes four modes of each syllogistic figure. The first questionnaire contains complete syllogisms in formal expression, which the respondent must evaluate in terms of correctness. The second questionnaire contains the same premises as the first one, but the subjects are required to draw the proper conclusion themselves. Questionnaires 3 and 4 are analogous to the first two, except that this time syllogisms are formulated in natural language. Statistical processing involved comparing the number of correct answers in relation to the variables studied.

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FORMAL AND MATERIAL IN THE SYLLOGISTIC THINKING

Mircea Adrian Marica, Ovidius University of Constanta.

Abstract

Problem statement. The psychological study of the modality in which common people reason may be very useful not only from the perspective of cognitive psychology, but also from the educational perspective. Purpose of study: Our empiric study aims to research the accuracy of thinking in different schemes of syllogistic reasoning. Research methods: The first questionnaire includes complete syllogisms in formal expressing, which the respondent must evaluate from the accuracy perspective. The second questionnaire includes the same premises as in the first questionnaire, but the subject is required to draw alone the proper conclusion. Questionnaires 3 and 4 are similar to the first two, with the difference that this time the syllogisms are formulated in the natural language. Findings. In this regard I applied to a number of 300 subjects a set of four questionnaires which include 16 syllogisms each, from which 8 with affirmative conclusion and 8 with negative conclusion; 8 modalities with universal conclusion, 8 modalities particular conclusion; in each questionnaire there are four modalities from each syllogistic figure. The statistical processing implied the comparison of the number of correct answers based on the variables: syllogistic figure, type of conclusion - affirmative/negative, universal/particular, scheme of thinking expressed in formal language, respectively in natural language. Conclusions. The results obtained indicate the existence of some significant differences among more analyzed variables.

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Formation Of Human Security Culture By Means Of Folklore

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Abstract

The objective need of the individual and society for protection against dangers arising from the human encroachment have now reached its maximum extent. The relevance of the problem under investigation is due to the fact that the culture of human safe behavior has always been in the the focus of any ethnic group's attention, which was reflected in mythology, fairy-tales, epics, proverbs and sayings. The people, the genius creator of the language and the teacher all in one, created the greatest works of artistic expression that are intended to lead children in all stages of their emotional and moral development. Folklore contains the richest material for the development of moral qualities. Folklore is diverse and rich in various types and genres. The aim of the article is thus to determine the characteristics of folklore essential for the formation of human safe behavior. In the study of the present problem the following approaches were implemented: sociological survey of future educators, existential method that made it possible to study how students perceived psychological difficulties facing them. In the article the pedagogical rationale of including such means of folklore like tales, proverbs, epics, folk sayings and games in the formation of health and safety culture in school students. The task of the adult is teaching the child to choose the right ways of psychological defence, depending on life circumstances, rather than protecting the child from adverse environmental conditions. Tales about health and safety are textbooks of life. They contain the experience of many generations that teaches the kid to ask for help, not to violate the prohibitions, to be brave and not to give up.

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FORMATION OF YOUTH PROFESSIONAL INTERESTS ACCORDING TO THE DEMANDS OF LABOUR MARKET

Una Libkovska, Inese Lusena-Ezera, Liepaja University, Latvia.

Abstract

One of the headline targets of the European Employment Strategy is a successful integration of youth in the labour market. The data of the Council of Europe show the large difference between member states (EU 28) in the issue of youth employment. Therefore, by recognizing the current complex socio-economic conditions, the

increase of unemployment and the highly competitive market, the importance and complexity of the youth decision about profession is outlined. While analysing the issues about the vocational choice, many scientists examine issues related with the formation of youth's professional interests and the development of creativity, and consider that mainly creativity has a future potential and prosperity. The article analyses data of European Commission, OECD and Eurostat, and Latvian labour market data about youth unemployment rates in the period from 2008 to 2014, as well as examines the results of the empirical study about the Latvian youth's development of creativity in the formation of intents about profession and its conformity to the demands of present labour market. For the determination of youth professional interests methods of analysis and synthesis, time series analysis and mathematical statistics analysis methods were applied. For the interpretation of models and facts a survey method, expert interview method, focus group discussion analysis, SWOT and PEST methods were applied for development of professional interests in comprehensive school. In the framework of the study a questionnaire was used to examine the professional intents of youth from Latvian secondary schools, as well as a focus group discussion with students' parents and teachers was organized to determine the concepts about the issues of vocational choice in the context of supply and demand in the labour market. The results of the study revealed that while making decision about the future's profession students focus on further learning of languages, whereas such labour market demands as initiative, efficiency and accuracy, according to the point of view of students, do not require development. The focus group of teachers recognised that more attention should be paid to develop entrepreneurial abilities of students, whereas the results of parents' interview revealed that unfortunately students' parents are lacking knowledge about their children's skills, interests and future occupation.

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FORMUN SOYUT DİLİ: BEDEN, DANS VE MEKÂN

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Abstract

Bir problem çözüme edimi olarak tasarımın temeli yaratıcı düşünceye dayanır. Yaratıcı düşünce insanın tüm düşünsel ve duyuşsal becerilerini kapsayan bir olgudur. Tasarım eğitiminin temel amaçlarından biri de söz konusu yaratıcı düşünme becerisinin geliştirilmesidir. Bu bağlamda öğrencilerin üniversite eğitimi öncesindeki edindikleri kalıpların kırılarak farklı bakış açıları geliştirmelerine yardımcı olacak düşünme, algılama becerileri kazandırılması önemlidir. Yaratıcılık üzerine yapılan araştırmalar göstermiştir ki, yaratıcı süreçte yer alan farklı düşünme, sezgi, imgelem, sınıama ve yeniden kurma gibi yetiler çeşitli teknikler ve tasarım yöntemleri ile geliştirilebilmektedir. Bu sebeple günümüz tasarım eğitiminin ilk yılında, ezber ve tekrara dayalı bir eğitim sisteminden gelen öğrencilerin yaratıcı potansiyellerinin ortaya çıkarılması ve geliştirilmesi için çeşitli yöntemler uygulanır. Bu yöntemlerin uygulandığı temel derslerden biri de tasarım stüdyolarıdır. İlk yıl tasarım stüdyolarında üç boyutlu düşünme ve form yaratma becerisinin geliştirilmesine yönelik olarak uygulanan yöntemlerden biri de soyutlama temelli tasarım çalışmalarıdır. Somut kavram ya da nesnelere soyut kavramlara, ya da soyut kavramlardan somut formlara ulaşma alıştırmaları tasarımcının bakış açısına göre değişen felsefi açınlardan ve düşünsel imgelem gücünden yararlanarak oluşur. Bu çalışmalar algılama ve düşünme arasındaki ilişkiyi geliştirmesi açısından önemlidir. Bu çalışmada KTU İç Mimarlık Bölümü birinci sınıf öğrencileriyle 2013-2014 Bahar Yarıyılı İç Mimari Proje II stüdyosunda uygulanan biçimsel ve kavramsal soyutlamalarla form üretilmesi temeline dayanan stüdyo deneyimlerimiz ve sonuç ürünler paylaşılacaktır. Çalışmanın temel amacı öğrencilerin görsel birikimlerinin/hafızalarının zenginleştirilmesi, görsel iletişim becerilerinin artırılması, yaratıcı/soyut/üç boyutlu düşünme yetilerinin geliştirilmesi ve bu düşünsel temelli çalışmalarla üretilen formların işlevlendirilerek form – mekân ilişkisinin kurgulanmasıdır. Bu temel kazanımları hedef alarak sonuç ürünün kişisel dans stüdyosu işlevine hizmet edecek bir yapının formunu tasarlamak üzere kurgulanan bu stüdyo çalışması üç temel adımdan oluşmaktadır. İlk adım tasarımda soyutlama konusunda kuramsal bilgilerin kazandırılması, ikinci adım biçimsel ve kavramsal soyutlamalar ile form yaratma adımı ve son adım ise oluşturulan formun kişisel dans stüdyosu işlevine hizmet edecek şekilde mekânsal organizasyonun kurgulanmasıdır.

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Framing Curricular Reform In Indonesia: De-Professionalising Or Re-Professionalising For Which Teachers?

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Abstract

This paper draws on Bernstein's theory of 'classification and framing' of curricular knowledge regarding the impact of curricular reform on teachers' professionalism to analyse how curriculum reforms offering new conditions for teachers' professionalism. We focus on a study conducted in Indonesia at a time when two curricular reforms were underway. School-based curriculum was being implemented to allow Indonesian teachers more autonomy to develop curriculum to suit their local school community. The second concurrent reform introducing character education was more prescriptive, requiring all teachers to address a particular set of stipulated values across all classes. This study seeks to understand how the two different frames of curricula would work to de-professionalise or re-professionalise teachers. Teachers of different status: state school teachers and private school teachers were interviewed and their classes were observed to understand how they exercised degrees of professionalism when they implemented these reforms. This study found that system investment plays an important role in the implementation of the weaker framing of school based curriculum. It is evident that teachers working in state schools could cope better with the weaker framing of school-based curriculum than their counterparts in private schools.

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Frekans Kestirimi ve Zincirleme Eşit Yüzdelikli Eşitleme Yöntemlerinde Ön-Düzenleştirilmiş Puanların Eşitleme Hatasına Etkisi

Cigdem Akin Arıkan, Sümeyra Soysal, Selahattin GELBAL, Hacettepe University, Turkey.

Abstract

Test eşitleme bir test formundan elde edilen birim sisteminin diğer test formunun birim sistemine dönüştürülmesidir (Angoff, 1984). Benzer test özelliklerine sahip test formları arasındaki farklılıkların düzenlenerek, bu test formlarından elde edilen puanların birbiri yerine kullanılmasını sağlayan istatistiksel sürece eşitleme denir. Eşitlemede, düzgünleştirme yöntemleri sıklıkla kullanılmaktadır. Düzgünleştirme ön-düzgünleştirme ve son düzgünleştirme olarak ikiye ayrılır. Ön düzgünleştirme, eşitleme yapılmadan önce ham puan dağılımlarına uygulanırken, son düzgünleştirme eşitleme yapıldıktan sonra elde edilen ham puan dağılımlarına uygulanır. Ön düzgünleştirmede Log-linear ve güçlü gerçek puan (strong true score) yöntemleri, son-düzgünleştirmede ise kübik spline yöntemi bulunmaktadır. Literatürde log linear ve kübik spline yöntemleri sıklıkla kullanılmaktadır (Kolen ve Brennan, 2014). Bu çalışmada, 2012 yılında uygulanan PISA (Uluslararası Öğrenci Değerlendirme Programı) sınavının 4. kitapçığında yer alan matematik alt testinden elde edilen puanlar ile 6. kitapçıktan elde edilen puanlar frekans kestirimi eşit yüzdelli eşitleme (düzgünleştirilmemiş-ön-düzgünleştirilmiş) ve zincirleme eşit yüzdelli eşitleme yöntemleri (düzgünleştirilmemiş-ön-düzgünleştirilmiş) ile eşitlenecektir. Ön düzgünleştirme yöntemlerinden log-linear yöntem kullanılacaktır. Son aşamada ise öndüzgünleştirilmenin yapıldığı ve yapılmadığı durumlara ağırlıklandırılmış hata kareleri ortalamalarını veren (WMSE) hesaplanacaktır.

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From Disability To Self-Empowerment: Key Factors For Motivation And Success Of Spanish Entrepreneurs With Disabilities

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Abstract

In Spain there are over 3.8 million people with disabilities, of which only 24.5% find a paid job. Behind this data we can find talents, value and infinite potential for efforts and personal growth that are unfortunately being wasted. Entrepreneurship is currently enhanced by public and private institutions as a key activity for economic growth, innovation and job creation. For people with disabilities it also proves to be an opportunity for becoming responsible for one's own development and well-being, strengthening autonomy and self-esteem and easing true social inclusion. In this research we define entrepreneurship beyond business creation, therefore extending to daily life the benefits of the necessary competencies. We do so by understanding the concept as the ability of transforming ideas into action, creating and assuming risks by establishing, planning and managing projects in order to achieve goals. As current Entrepreneurship Theory and empirical research suggests we assume that motivation and actions leading to success can be explained by bringing together the inter-dependent internal factors (beliefs, attitudes, skills, identity, knowledge, chosen strategies...) and external factors (socio-economic environment, family support, financial support...). This research explores and analyzes these key factors, considering the special characteristics and needs for the rarely considered entrepreneurs with disabilities. Using a qualitative approach, in-depth interviews are carried out with Spanish entrepreneurs with different disabilities, allowing useful insight into some particular barriers as well as some interesting adversity-enhanced competencies. In order to make entrepreneurship a more feasible and desirable alternative it is suggested that model-based learning could be a valuable tool for other potential entrepreneurs with disabilities as well as for vocational and business-support professionals.

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From The Power Of Words To The Diversity Of Speech Acts

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Abstract

To speak is to act, and performing speech-acts means to perform actions - this is the simple acception of the fundamental thesis of pragmalinguistics . The way how speech-acts are built, as they are layed in contexts and co-texts, the way how they have the power to change reality, these are the main issues of this paper. A verbal enunciation is a speechact, as far as it is built on the conventions of a language community and is recognized and accepted as a form of acting in presence of others. This paper has taken as a purpose to analyse examples of speech-acts, as they are used in the new media for developing the autor`s intention and intensify it`s effect.

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FROM VOCATIONAL TRAINING TO THE LABOR MARKET: TRANSITION PROCESS OF YOUNGSTERS WITH PATHS OF FAILURE AND DROPOUT OF SCHOOL.

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Abstract

The transition from school/training to the labor market is a research field in consolidation, fact revealed by the progress made in the theoretical development plan and in the methodological and empirical fields. From this field we have chosen as an object of study the transition paths of graduates of vocational training courses held in training centers and that are aimed at young people in situations of dropout of regular school. We are interested in understanding the potentialities of the pedagogical model of this vocational education and if it provides an opportunity for further education and integration of young people into the labor market, in a context of non-linear, long and winding routes. We use: secondary analysis data from the Institute of Employment and Vocational Training about Learning System and Courses of Education and Training for Youth, resulting from surveys applied to trainees in 2011 and 2013; and the results from surveys that are applied to trainees oriented by professionals of a social solidarity institution. The secondary analysis of statistical data shows that for both measures, in 2011 and in 2013, we have a higher percentage of respondents unemployed, a situation that has worsened between the two years analyzed. For those who work, career paths are marked by instability and precariousness. On the other hand, the survey that is being applied reveals the potential of a pedagogical model centered on "learning how to do".

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Fuzzy Rule-Based Approach For Criterion-Referenced Assessment And Grading Of Students' Performance In A Civil Engineering Design Project

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Abstract

The primary objective of assessment and grading is to reflect how well students have achieved the intended learning outcomes for a subject. In criterion-referenced assessment, students' performances are judged against pre-set criteria and the level that students are expected to demonstrate in the assessment. The fact is that there are a number of assessment tasks which have to be qualitatively assessed for each student in a civil engineering group project. Combining performances in these assessment tasks is not easily handled and accomplished in a qualitative way to come up with an overall grade. The present study is to adopt a fuzzy rule-based approach for criterion-referenced assessment and grading of students' performance in a civil engineering group project. A total of 99 final year degree students had to form a group of 5 to 6 members to participate in both schematic design and detailed design of a civil engineering project under the supervision of academic staff and industrial supervisors as facilitators in the academic year 2014-2015. The assessment tasks such as group discussion, project reports and presentations were qualitatively assessed by the facilitators. An overall grade was finally assigned to each student qualitatively by using profiling. A fuzzy rule-based model for assessment and grading is developed and trained with the help of data collected from the performances in these assessment tasks. It is found that the model is validated by comparing the predicted results with the other data. More data will be collected from the students' works on the assessment tasks in order to enhance generalization of the model for assessment and grading of students' performance.

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Gamified Open Q&A Forum Model As A Platform For A Cmoocs

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Abstract

Connectivist MOOCs, where collective and connected student's contributions become the stars of course, are not only an opportunity to their participants but also for open knowledge and open educational resources. The most MOOC platforms usually have rigid structures, limiting the content contributions to teachers role and relegating the students contributions to internal forums, blogs or wikis only accessible for registered users. This lack of openness forces to seek external formulas outside the platform as learning communities such as social networks. Another problem is the difficulty of assessing the skills learned associated with educational evidence provided by the students, whether in external communities, without any possibility of evaluating automatic; or in discussion forums of MOOC platforms where karma or experience points will be awarded without any reward or certificate; or peer-to-peer assessment solutions private and even bit social. This paper proposes a previous theoretical model, it will be develop through a blog, where find the basic content and the learning guide, focusing the weight of the course in a public gamificated forum using Question2Answer platform. In the forum students will generate the content and make connections allowing the evaluation of resources or evidences, provided by the reviews and votes of the whole community of participants, such us certificates or badges skills associated with offering the course.

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Gender And Higher Education: Profile Of Female Population In Udg-CUALTOS (Guadalajara, Mexico) And UPC (Barcelona, Spain) From Engineering Studies Expectations And Perceptions

Gizelle Guadalupe Macías González, Claudia Islas Torres, Nuria Salan, Mexico, Spain.

Abstract

Gender studies in higher education have emerged in parallel to reflections and feminist thought raising. Academic feminism main objectives are related to women visibility improvement as well as soft skills developers' role. But a gap in TECH studies can be detected. Women studies in higher education are mostly related to life and social sciences, behavioral, journalism and information, business and management and law, in contrast to engineering, architecture, manufacturing, construction, ICT or any kind of TECH studies. Thus, the main objective of this work is related to survey design in order to develop a qualitative research for knowing about TECH higher education female population profile, both at UdG-CUALTOS (Guadalajara, Mexico) and UPC (Barcelona, Spain). This profile can provide some influent identity elements, related to perceptions and expectations of women-TECH, deemed appropriate from their profession as engineers. From these results, it should be possible to draw gender alternatives for future generation in TECH environments.

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Gender Differences in Factors Influencing Stress Coping Strategies among Elementary School Students in Korea

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Abstract

Many South Korean children say that they are not happy and feel pressured by schoolwork according to a state-run institute in 2015. The main factors affecting stress in children are known as schoolwork in Korea. However, the schoolwork effects of stress vary among children, because of differences in perceived stress and coping strategies. Purpose of Study: The present study was carried out to obtain information about gender differences in factors influencing stress coping strategies among elementary school students in Korea. Method: A cross-sectional study was conducted in three elementary schools of Busan, Korea. A total of 440 students were selected through random sampling technique from fourth grade to fifth grade students. Validated questionnaires were used for data collection. The stress coping strategies questionnaire, the self-efficacy scale, the social support scale and the family strengths scale were administered as tools of data gathering. Data was entered on SPSS version 20. Pearson correlation test was performed to test correlation among variables. Independent t test was performed to test the mean difference of stress coping strategies, self-efficacy, social support and family strengths on the basis of gender. And multiple regression was performed to find the most predictors that are most effective in predicting the stress coping strategies. Results and Finding: Positive relationship was found between stress coping strategies and self-efficacy, social support, and family strengths. Self-efficacy, social support and family strengths showed positive relationship with active practical coping strategies and negative relationship with distractive and avoidance coping. Significant gender differences were found in the stress coping strategies, social support and family strengths. There were different variables to predict the stress coping strategies on the basis of gender. Self-efficacy predicted the stress coping strategies of male students, and self-efficacy and social support predicted the stress coping strategies of female students. The findings have important implications for students in elementary education and highlight the importance of counseling which is considering the gender in elementary school.

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Gender Equality Education Versus Anti-Gender Movements In Eastern Europe. Lessons From Poland

Iza Desperak, University of Lodz, Poland.

Abstract

Problem Statement; Text focuses on gender equality education and its political and cultural background, including obstacles experienced by the educators. *Purpose of Study;* Although gender equality is one of conditions of liberal democracy, it is endangered by anti-gender movements all around Europe, especially in Eastern and Central Europe. Teaching even sexual education becomes very perturbed in our transforming countries, as sexual education with idea of reproductive rights has become unnecessary in some areas. The study tries to present diagnosis of chosen East/Central European countries, as Poland or Lithuania, political environment and practical aspect of equality education, including difficulties concerning teaching on sexuality and sexual orientation (in Lithuania or Russia officially forbidden). The paper will present some cases of gender equality education programmes, including the Lodz city (Poland) various experiences. *Methods, Findings and Results* I would like to present some case studies of educational activities/programmes, from informal education on primary level to university courses, being under ideological attack at the moment. My research goes deeply into the experience of the educators themselves, including academic teachers, as I am engaged in such activities. The programmes include educating future teachers – but that objective seems endangered at the moment at universities, where gender education is not accepted. *Conclusions;* Providing gender equality education, preparing programmes and teaching future teachers seems to be one of tasks of contemporary educational systems, but face up grave barriers in some Central and Eastern European countries. This problem seems not to be marginal, and it may become a process affecting more and more countries, and finally Europe and its educational policies. *Recommendations;* I would like to recommend studying those phenomena careful, discuss whether the research results are really so alarming and to discuss the future consequences of described phenomena on European level...

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GERÇEKLIK DÖNEMİ (9-12 YAŞ) ÇOCUKLARINDA BENZETME KAYGISI

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Abstract

Çocuğun artistik gelişiminde gerçeklik dönemi olarak tanımlanan ve ön ergenlik dönemi ile örtüşen bu dönem, çocukta gerçeklik algısının oluşmaya başladığı dönemdir. Ancak bu gerçeklik algısı çocukların yaratıcı yetilerini kullanmalarını olumsuz yönde etkileyebilmektedir. Karakteristik özellikleri resim yoluyla yansıtmaya arzusu ile bağımsız ve özgür aktarma eğilimi arasında çelişkiye düşen çocuklar, bu dönemde gözlemlerini resimlerine aktarırken, gerçekliği benzetme kaygısını yoğun olarak yaşamaktadır. Eğitim ortamının bilgiye ağırlık veren özelliğinin de bu kaygıya katkısıyla, çocukların resim yapmaktan çekindikleri/ uzaklaştıkları gözlemlenmektedir. Yukarıda değinilen konuyu problem olarak belirleyen bu araştırma, çocukların yaratıcı yetilerini harekete geçirerek benzerlik kurma kaygılarını azaltılacağını öngörmektedir. Bu çalışmada, ön ergenlerin görsel benzerlik kurma çabası yerine kavramsal bir gerçeklikten yola çıkarak yaptıkları resimlerinde yaratacakları hayali bir karakterin betimlenmesi istenecektir. Çocukların resimleri ve resimlerini yaparken yaşadıkları süreç gözlemlenecektir. Elde edilen veriler içerik analizi ile çözümlenecektir. Çalışmanın örneklemini 9-12 yaş aralığındaki çocuklar oluşturacaktır. Çocuklara önce yakın çevresinden birinin portresi yaptırılacaktır. 2. çalışma olarak da temsili bir görseli olmayan ve içinde imgesel bir kahramanı bulunan masal, hikâye ya da bir şarkı sözünün ana karakterinin portresini yapmaları istenecektir. İki uygulamanın süreci ve sonuçları izlenerek karşılaştırılacaktır. Bulgular ve sonuçlar tam metinde sunulacaktır.

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Glaze for Tableware from Red Clay Body

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Abstract

Red clay is used for the production of ceramic for over 10,000 years. At present, it is still popular to use, and there are numerous studies. But there is no research that led it to made tableware products, glazing, and the properties according to standard criteria. The reason of the food containers from red clay without the glazing due to it is once fired in a low temperature of 1,000 degrees Celsius. Glazing used for low temperature required lead, which is toxic and there is the standard for control of lead and cadmium for food containers. Including the glazing makes the need to fire more than once, and higher temperatures result in higher production costs. However, product development, it is the prospect of increasing capacity, competitiveness, into international markets, and adding value to raw materials. This research aimed to test properties of the suitable glaze for red clay body and test product by industrial standard for tableware production. The results founded that the red clay and suitable glaze with fired at temperatures of 1,100 degrees Celsius, the oxidation atmosphere with electric kiln can be used to produce tableware by qualifying to Thai industrial standard for ceramic ware in contact with food: earthenware. For application of glazing formulation should firing at temperatures above 30–50 degrees Celsius at melting point for the products with the cover, and test the other requirements specified in cases of mass production.

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Google Docs As An Active Learning Tool To Support The Inquiry Project- Based Learning Course

Wawta Techataweewan, Srinakharinwirot University.

Abstract

In recent years, an increasing number of applications to support cooperative learning have become available. Google Docs is an essential tool for active learning and collaboration among students working on group projects. It is also an invaluable tool for teachers to provide assistance to students, especially on inquiry project-based courses. This paper has analyzed the effectiveness of the active learning approach to an inquiry project-based course through the use of Google Docs. The key factors analyzed were learning achievement, attitudes and satisfaction. Mixed research methods were used to collect data through quasi-experimental and qualitative research approaches. The experimental group comprised 90 first-year students purposively selected from one Information Literacy class during the first semester of academic year 2015. A pretest-posttest experimental design was applied. Students were divided into 10 groups to conduct the assignment projects. The research data collection tools were an information literacy test and a learning attitude test. Mean, percentage, standard deviation and t-test were used for data analysis. After the experiment was completed, qualitative data collection was conducted with a focus group that consisted of 10 students who were the leaders of their respective groups. The research results revealed a positive impact from the use of Google Docs on students' learning outcomes and attitudes towards the general courses that are integrated into inquiry-based learning. Students were satisfied with the usefulness of Google Docs while working as a group and implementing project processes. This research describes how to use Google Docs for organizing collaboration on group projects plus how to initiate a class employing the inquiry-based learning approach.

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Grades As Valid Evaluation Tool Of Academic Formation

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Abstract

Before you see the college graduate formation, you can see its grades. Since grades are used for selection they are very important instruments and can have serious consequences for students. Consequently, the validity of grades is an important aspect to consider, and questions concerning the functions of grades can certainly be viewed from a validity perspective. Therefore arises as question of whether the grades indeed reflect his training and especially its ability to succeed against technical problems that will be posed in front of by his professional life. To be useful they must be credible notes and somewhat standardized. Diverse experiences from students exchanges with universities in other countries have shown clear that grades of students to these faculties were different from those to the faculty of origin. Analyses carried out in several brainstorming and brainwriting sessions with students belonging to the first percentiles of their series showed that they realize the inefficiency of grades they receive. The same conclusions have resulted from several series of questionnaires to students from the Electric power systems specialization of our faculty. Extending the investigations by consultation of employers, especially those in the power system, it was considered necessary given the importance of good initial formation for the power system engineers and the conclusions already obtained that a grading inefficiency may demobilize was confirmed. The main recommendation is to make the grading in relation to an absolute benchmark (obviously regularly adapted to technological and society developments) in the view of a correct formation for students. This absolute benchmark can be established with employers and may be the desired level of training but not under a minimum level of formation.

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Gratification Perspective Of Rural People In Kanchanaburi Province On Using Media And Classroom Instruction In Training

Jaruwan Chutrtong, Suan sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

Main purpose of this research was to study the effectiveness of media using in training to rural people relative to traditional classroom approaches. The sample groups were people in Kanchanaburi province, Thailand. The data were collected by questionnaire. Sample groups were divided to 4 groups by age. They were under 15 years old, 15 – 25 years old, 25 – 55 years old and more than 55 years old. From this research, it was found that the satisfaction in using media as technology-assisted instruction had an average assessment as followed, 3.6, 3.3, 2.2 and 2.9. The research showed that younger people are better in learning from media. Senior in rural area liked tradition learning more than self studying from media.

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Green Area Design For Indoor Air Pollution Reduction And Quality Of Working Life Accretion

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Abstract

This experimental research was aimed at enhancing employees' quality of working life through natural means. Green area design for pollution reduction was the main discussion in this research. According to the research methodology, the researchers reviewed relevant literatures, conducted a survey so as to collect data about the indoor air quality in order to locate the critical areas of toxins. Moreover, they also studied about various plants that would absorb toxins. The concept of green-area design was put into account. The result obtained from the study was calculated to get a ratio between planting areas and renovation areas. Various plants were placed in the designated areas. Then the researchers compared the results received from the problem resolution based on toxin types; 1) Formaldehyde minimization 2) Carbon dioxide decrement, from the initial check, there was increment of the Carbon dioxide in the studied area at the average value of 1,062.30 ppm which was above the acceptance standard. The plants proved to effectively reduce Formaldehyde was Marble queen and spider plant. While Dracaena and Mother-in-law's Tongue were best in minimizing Carbon dioxide. The study results showed that 36 Dracaenas were required on the studied area in order to diminish 33% of Formaldehyde. 27 of Marble queen and spider plant were necessary on the studied area so as to reduce Formaldehyde for 4.32%. On the other hand, on the aspect of Carbon dioxide reduction, there was an inconsistent change between the Carbon dioxide amount vs room capacity and shrub quantity vs room capacity. In the event of equally-released Carbon dioxide amount, 4 Dracaenas were needed in the waiting area. Yet, in a bigger room, fewer shrubs were required as larger room capacity better attenuated the Carbon dioxide amount. Therefore regardless of fewer trees, they were still able to effortlessly absorb the toxins. Mother-in-law's Tongue released Oxygen at night which later generated pleasant air condition in the morning.

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Green Extraction Technique: Subcritical Water Extraction Of Emillia Sonchifolia (L.)

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Abstract

Extraction is a critical step for the recovery and isolation of high added valued compound form medicinal plants, in particular flavonoids as antioxidative compounds. The drawback of traditional extraction technique is consumption of organic solvents which are environmental problems. Whereas, subcritical water extraction (SWE), an environmental kindly technique, can play a significant role to overcome the drawback. The SWE technique was completed based on using water as extraction solvent at temperatures between 100 °C and 374 °C. Increasing the temperature at moderate pressure also reduces the surface tension and viscosity of water causes the polarity of subcritical water is comparable to organic solvents. Therefore, the subcritical water could be improved the competency for the extraction. The aim of this work was to study of the flavonoid content of Emilia sonchifolia (L.) using different extraction procedures. Subcritical water extraction was compared to the traditional extraction (ethanolic extraction). The results revealed that quercetin, a plant-derived flavonoid, was found as a major component in both extraction procedures. The use of SWE provided higher quercetin content and antioxidant activity. Quercetin content by SWE and traditional extraction were 45.92 mg/ml and 39.94 mg/ml, respectively. The EC₅₀ (effective concentration, 50%) of SWE and traditional extraction were 496 and 555.67 mg/ml, respectively. Additionally, this work demonstrated the traditional time-consuming techniques for 12 hours of the extraction of flavonoids could be substituted for the SWE technique within 1 hour. Consequently, the capability of SWE technique was elaborated to ensure and reveal on this work.

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Grounded Theory: Collaboration Between Prolific Researchers And Impact Topics In The Education Research Field

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Abstract

This paper is part of a larger study on the Grounded Theory in Education. Grounded Theory is a research methodology amply used in current research carried out in several areas of knowledge. Centered in education, we presented the findings of a scientimetric analysis of the productions on Grounded Theory indexed in thematic category *Education & Educational Research* of Web of Science (WoS). Specifically, this paper presents the results from different productivity and content bibliometric indicators. This study aimed at know: i) prolific authors on Grounded Theory in thematic category *Education & Educational Research*; ii) prolific authors and universities interaction degree, and; iii) contents published in thematic category *Education & Educational Research*, specifically topics published by the prolific authors. The results show that there is a group of authors who are moderate producers and whose production varies from three to six documents. The interaction analysis shows collaborations between some of the prolific authors and universities. Production analyzed is referred to diverse educational topics. Among prolific authors are different interests in terms of content. Social Justice, Teacher Education, Didactics are some of the topics published by these authors.

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GÜNCEL OLAYLAR BAĞLAMINDA SOSYAL BİLGİLER ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ DEMOKRATİKLEŞME PAKETİNE YÖNELİK GÖRÜŞLERİ

Abdullah Cevdet Kırıkçı, Kaya YILMAZ, Marmara University, Turkey.

Abstract

Sosyal bilgiler dersi, etkili vatandaşlık yeterliklerinin öğrencilere kazandırılmasında kritik bir rol üstlenmiştir. Bu dersi okutan Sosyal Bilgiler öğretmenlerinin vatandaşlık yeterlikleri de bu minvalde oldukça önemlidir. Söz konusu yeterliliklerden birisi de, güncel olayları yakından takip etme gayreti, dünyayı ve ülkesini ilgilendiren güncel meselelere karşı kayıtsız kalmama durumudur. Ülkemizde çeşitli öğretim kademelerinde öğrencilerin doğrudan ülkeyi ve dünyayı ilgilendiren güncel meseleler üzerine düşüncelerini yansıtan çalışmaların yetersiz olduğu alan yazında var olan çeşitli araştırma sonuçlarından anlaşılmaktadır. Özellikle vatandaşlık ve vatandaşlık eğitimi gibi önemli bir misyona sahip Sosyal Bilgiler eğitimcilerinin yetiştiği eğitim fakültelerinin bu konuda çok daha aktif ve bilinçli bireyler/öğretmenler yetiştirmesi gerekmektedir. Bunun yanısıra Sosyal Bilgiler öğretmen adaylarının güncel olaylar içerisinde özellikle vatandaşlık politikalarına yansımaları olan konulara yönelik farkındalık ve anlamlı yorumlama yapıp yapamaması da eğitimin niteliği açısından önem arz etmektedir. Türkiye’de son 5 yıl içerisinde vatandaşlık/vatandaşlık eğitimi politikaları açısından en önemli gelişmelerin başında şüphesiz “demokratikleşme paketi” olarak isimlendirilen bir dizi kanuni düzenleme gelmektedir. Bu düzenlemelerle birlikte vatandaşlık bağlamında eğitimdeki uygulama ve anlayışlarda köklü değişimlere gidilmiş veya gidilmesi tartışmaya açılmıştır. Sonuç itibarıyla vatandaşlık eğitimine derinlemesine etki edecek önemli gelişmeler güncel olarak Türkiye gündemine girmiştir. Peki, temel görevi etkin vatandaşlık eğitimi olan Sosyal Bilgiler eğitimcileri bu konuda ne kadar farkındalığa sahipler ve konu hakkında ne düşünüyorlar? Bu soruya cevap olabilecek herhangi bir araştırmaya alan yazın taramasında rastlanmamıştır. Alan yazında yer alan bu boşluğu doldurmak adına bu araştırmada Sosyal Bilgiler öğretmen adaylarının demokratikleşme paketine yönelik görüş ve önerilerinin tespit edilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmada veri toplama aracı olarak yarı yapılandırılmış mülakat kullanılmış olup veri analizinde içerik analizi tekniği işe koşulmuştur.

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Health Literacy And Self-Care Behavior in Patients With Diabetes in Ratchaburi Province, Thailand

KANTAPONG PRABSANGOB, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok, Thailand.

Abstract

Background and purpose: Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is one major problem in Thailand. Diabetic patients with limited health literacy tend to have worse outcome. The study aimed to describe health literacy and self-care behavior, and examine the association of health literacy with self-care behavior in patients with diabetes. **Method:** 300 diabetes patients aged 50 - 80 years old were purposively selected from a primary healthcare center: Banpong health center, BanPong district, Ratchaburi province. Data were collected by using questionnaires. The 3-level Health Literacy Scale developed by Ishikawa was used to assess health literacy level. A Pearson's correlation was run to determine the relationship between health literacy and self-care behavior. **Results:** The majority of participants were females (61.3%), aged range 60 - 69 years old (39.3)%. Most of them were diagnosed with DM more than one year (ranged 1 - 36 years, average 9 years). Most of them had the highest education level at elementary (69.7%). 73.7% of participants had inadequate health literacy. 65% of participants had diabetes self-care behavior at a low level. However, there was no correlation between health literacy and self-care behavior of diabetic patients. **Conclusion:** The results encourage efforts to monitor health literacy and self-care behavior in the Thai population. Understanding the association of health literacy with self-care behavior may help identify effective approaches to proper health education for DM care and treatment.

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HEALTH RESPONSIBILITY ON EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF BREAST CANCER: AN EXAMPLE FROM TURKEY.

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Abstract

It is critically essential to perform scanning programs and health responsibility for an early diagnosis of cancer in order to get a better prognosis and long survival. This study was descriptively conducted in order to evaluate the relationship between women's health responsibility level and their knowledge and practices related to mammography, clinical breast examination(CBE) and breast self-examination(BSE). The population of the study was consisted of people who lived in neighborhoods to which a Family Health Center in Erzincan Province served. 379 people were selected as a sample using random sampling method. The data were gathered using a questionnaire form designed by the researcher and Health Responsibility Subscale of Healthy Lifestyle Behaviors Scale and were analyzed withSPSS 20.0 software using chi-square and percentages. When mean scores of women's health responsibility and their knowing and having CBE, BSE and mammography were compared; it was found out that women who knew(47.5%)(22.5±4.9 score), and had(%22.4)(23.1±4.6 score) CBE, women who knew(64.9%)(21.8±4.7 score) and had(56.5%)(22.3±4.7 score) BSE and women who knew(73.4%)(21.6±4.8 score) and had(52.3)(22.5±4.8 score)mammography had significantly higher health responsibility($p<0.05$). It was explored that the participant women knew CBE, BSE and mammography but health responsibility was effective upon turning this knowledge into behavior. This study points out the fact that training programs to prevent breast cancer should be organized for women, these training programs should be periodically continued and nurses should actively take part in these training programs with the help of media.

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Heavy Metals Concentration in Environmental in Amphawa District, Samut Songkhram Province.

Srisuwan Kasemsawat, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University Bangkok, Thailand.

Abstract

This research objectives were determine the level of contamination of heavy metals in the environment in Amphawa, Samut Songkhram Province, Thailand. The research studied the strategies which can reduce the contamination of six heavy metals as cadmium (Cd), copper (Cu), manganese (Mn), lead (Pb), iron (Fe) and zinc (Zn) in the environment. Seventy-nine samples of soils were collected from sediment in the canals, orchards, and tributaries, respectively and was divided into 3 areas as Bang Nang Li, Bang Kae, and Suan Luang. Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (AAS) were used to determination of heavy metals for the period from October 2557 to late June 2558. The results showed that 1)The average concentrations in soil of cadmium, copper, manganese, lead, zinc, iron, were 3.32 - 18.99, 18.75 - 24.00, 121.94 -227, 25.93 - 46.57, 68.87 -113.92, and 2218.09 - 5964.31 mg/kg, respectively. 2) The comparison of heavy metals concentration in environmental from 3 areas (Bang Nang Li, Bang Kae, and SuanLuang), that found cadmium, copper, manganese, lead, zinc, iron, were different statistically significant at the level of 0.05. (Sig. = .000 and .001< α (0.05)).

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Heterogeneity University Classrooms: An Indicative To Grading Students Using Bayesian Methodology

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Abstract

Problem Statement: A basic requirement assumed here is that dissimilar skills and provenance of the students could have some influence in the marks obtained by them and therefore should be taken into account in order to grading students. **Purpose of Study:** The purpose of this work is to provide a system of grading students taking into account the heterogeneity of the classrooms and for which the final mark reached by a student include his proper experience of learning and the experience of the group. **Methods:** The proposed methodology is based on the use of statistical decision theory in the framework of Bayesian analysis. We use squared-error loss function to estimate the theoretical mark reached by students. Such a mark depends on an unknown vector of parameters assumed to be random and to follow a priori distribution. This distribution let us to get the a priori mark, which can be updated using the information of a sample and the posterior distribution. **Findings and Results:** An experiment is developed for a sample of students in the subject Maths in Business Studies in the University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (Spain). The results show that there exists few differences between the marks obtained under the classical system of evaluation and the system proposed here. But the differences are rewarded to at most the 5% of the students which get higher marks than the one obtained under the classical system of evaluation. **Conclusions and Recommendations:** A rethinking of the score system should be bear in mind mainly in those courses in which heterogeneity of knowledge among the students might give rise to a large number of failing grades.

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Historical-Pedagigical Research of Professional Education: Methodology, Theory, Techniques

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Abstract

The importance of this article is determined by, on the one hand, the increasing need of a massive reliance on proven historical and pedagogical experience, and, on the other hand, by insufficient development of methodological, theoretical, conceptual and technological foundations of historical-pedagogical research in general and professional education in particular. Hence the aim of this article is justification of the author's concept of historical-pedagogical research based on logic and structure of pedagogical process in its modern understanding. The leading approach to the study of this problem was the idea, considering the pedagogical process as a whole, established by the specific historical conditions, system that helped formulate the basic positions of our concept. It promotes technicality in the studies, thereby increasing the quality of works. Along with the concept examined by the author, categorical research framework, methods, functions, levels of development of knowledge, within which possible knowledge and understanding of historical and pedagogical theory and practice, the principles of selection of research material and justification of the revealed patterns of professional education are analyzed. The article can be useful to teachers, philosophers, historians, culture experts, and anyone who works with theoretical problems of humanitarian knowledge.

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Hong Kong: Social Justice And Education For Justice-Oriented Citizenship In A Politicized Era

Shun-wing NG, Hong Kong Institute of Education.

Abstract

Hong Kong has become a politicized city after its sovereignty returned to the People's Republic of China (PRC) in 1997. In an era characterized by social justice in the politicization process, the author reiterates the importance of nurturing justice-oriented citizens through revising the citizenship education curriculum and making good use of social justice pedagogies in the citizenship education classroom. This article starts off with an introduction of the political context of Hong Kong before and after its handover from Britain to the PRC, followed by the general public. Adopting the conception of three types of citizenship, namely personally responsible citizens, participatory citizens and justice oriented citizens, proposed by Westheimer and Kahne (2004), the author attempts to conceptualize chronologically four phases of development of citizenship education in Hong Kong. The article concludes by specifying the importance of nurturing justice-oriented citizens with immediate urgency for the holistic development of a person especially in the rapidly changing social and political context of Hong Kong.

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How Culture Influences The Perception Of Serious Diseases?

Elena Toader, University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Romania.

Abstract

In literature several studies have revealed within ethnic communities a number of disparities in diagnosis and treatment of serious diseases due the communication, mistrust, lack of adequate information and cultural factors. The integration of traditional and modern perceptions regarding serious diseases, to attitudes toward screening and modalities to face these diseases it becomes obvious in clinical practice and therefore needed to be included in medical student education. In this paper we propose to evaluate from the perspective of medical student how the cultural background of the patient with serious diseases can influence the serious disease perceptions. As approach, methods and argument, for the beginning we follow if, in common language of health care appear differences of meaning and nuances in how these diseases are perceived in terms of quality of life. In this sense we compare various generic tools for measuring quality of life in patients with serious diseases. Afterwards we will assess by focus group, if these differences influence the moral conduct of medical staff who come in contact with these patients. In conclusion, this paper are intended to clarify the normative issues useful in education of medical students when will face with varied cultural influences and perceptions of patients with severe chronic diseases.

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How Do Design Blended Learning Base On Authentic Learning Theory To Enhance Pre-Service Teachers' Ability in Professional Practices. The Pre-Service Teacher And Instructor Point Of View.

Nuttaphong Kanchanachaya, Kanita Nitjarunkul, Prince of Songkla University, Thailand.

Abstract

This paper aims to study pre-service teacher's opinions and education technology instructor's opinions about how to design blended learning base on authentic learning theory to enhance pre-service teachers' ability in professional. The sample were 1037 pre-service teachers and 41 education technology instructors from 11 universities in Thailand by simple random sampling. The finding found that: The classroom in blended learning base on authentic learning size it should be 11-20 students. Amount of small group member to do activities should have 3-5 students. Instructor should create a lot of problem situation case then let student select the case to use in the group activity, the case should be consistent with the current situation, and present that case in video format. Instructor should follow up and evaluate the group activities by let student reports progress of their activities periodically by them self via online tools. For other details will approach in the manuscript.

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How Do Professionals Learn In Communities Of Practice?

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Abstract

Knowledge creation and management processes are spaces in which professionals share their knowledge and, in parallel, can acquire new knowledge that is valid when performing their daily work functions. The aim of this paper is to analyse how professionals who participate in communities of practice learn, and whether the strategies used are different than those used by participants in training activities. The study sample is comprised of public servants (N=153), who answered a questionnaire designed ad hoc with the purpose of finding out the factors that contribute to learning. The results were corroborated by conducting interviews. The analyses performed let us conclude that participants in communities of practice learn more by making use of self-learning strategies. Future studies could delve into whether or not the use of these types of strategies to resolve problems in the workplace continues after the community has ended.

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How Teachers Learn To Enact Culturally Relevant Pedagogy For Immigrant Students In Light Of Standardized Curriculum

Michelle Benegas, Hamline University, United States.

Abstract

Ten percent of students in the United States are classified as English learners. Given the longstanding opportunity gap between students of color and white students in US schools, further consideration of how teachers can better serve English learners is critical. The theoretical framework that undergirds this dissertation research is Culturally Relevant Pedagogy (CRP), which Ladson-Billings (1995) defines as “A theoretical model that not only addresses student achievement but also helps students to accept and affirm their cultural identity while developing critical perspectives that challenge inequities that schools [and other institutions] perpetuate” (1995, p. 469). This case study examines how student teachers learn to enact Culturally Relevant Pedagogy (Ladson-Billings, 1995) as members of a community of practice. The investigation examines how four student teachers learned to enact CRP for English learners as members of a community of practice. Communities of Practice (Lave & Wenger, 1998) is a qualitative methodology that is grounded in social learning theory as it assumes that people learn as members of intentional social groups. In this study, participants considered existing obstacles to CRP enactment and strategized how to overcome them so as to provide an education that offers windows and mirrors (Styke, 1996) to all students. Upon the sudden implementation of a scripted standardized literacy curriculum, student teacher participants learned together how to adapt their pedagogy to reflect the lived experiences of their immigrant students. Through focus group meetings, digital journal entries, interviews and class observations, the researcher analyzed the participants’ socially mediated learning and its relationship to culturally relevant pedagogies. Findings illustrate transformed pedagogies for English learners through participation in the Community of Practice. Implications of the study suggest that teacher education programs consider implementing the communities of practice model into the student teaching experience so as to graduate new teachers who are prepared to enact pedagogies that reflect the lived experiences of their immigrant students.

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How To Assess Listening With Young Learners

Glten YILDIZ AKYZ, Fatih YAVUZ , Balıkesir University,Turkey.

Abstract

As one of the receptive skills, listening is so essential to enable the basic input for speaking, one of the productive skills. In other words, listening constitutes an indispensable requirement in face-to-face communication. Recently, it has been considered that the role of listening has a highly significant place in language acquisition. In order to improve the learners' listening ability, a lot of comprehension-based tools have been prepared for teachers (Brindley, 1998). While the necessity of focusing on listening skill has been taken into consideration for a while, and although testing and assessment is crucial, the studies on how to assess this skill are insufficient. Especially among young learners, because of the insufficiency of their other skills, assessment is a big problem. In this study, the usefulness of some listening-assessment tasks on young language learners is observed via comprehension questions, listen-and-do activities and summarizing. There were 3 groups of primary school students. All groups had the same pre-listening activity whereas they had different while- and post-listening activities. Because the activities were suitable to their level, all of them were achieved successfully by the participants. Only some spelling mistakes were observed.

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How To Integrate İpad Into Your Schools With Education Model And IT Structure?

Yankı Çelik, Bahcesehir University, Turkey.

Abstract

A lot of schools try to integrate iPad into thier schools. But they forgat that importance of correct education model and IT structure for their schools. In this way, we will try to define best way to select them accordingly our experiences. Before we run iPad project with 15,000 iPads. And now, we are integrating iPads and Macs into different large school.

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How To Strengthen The Effort In Students? Testing The Model Of Self-Efficacy In Students Of Music Education.

Gloria Bernabé-Valero, Universidad Católica de Valencia, San Vicente Mártir, Spain.

Abstract

Becoming a musician requires a long lasting and expensive instruction that leads to most of the students dropping out of school and not completing higher education. In addition, music education must be completed outside of school hours to reach a competition level of capability which is sufficient to be able to play pieces of music of an average level of difficulty. What is it that makes some students maintain their effort for years, attending training and studying outside school hours? This study aims to show a predictive model based on the proposal of Bandura's concept of self-efficacy. Different variables related to the music sector were discussed, including the importance of music in life, perceptions of one's ability, satisfaction, self-efficacy, effort dedicated to it and the perceived sacrifice involved when studying music. The participants were 84 college musicians who had achieved different levels of training. Bayesian network model was developed to examine the relationship between variables under study. This model obtains an optimal fit, showing optimal values for the goodness of fit. From these results, it is recommended that teachers employ realism in their outcome expectations and enhance confidence in the abilities of the students.

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Human Interaction in Tablet PC Language Testing

Jesus Garcia Laborda, Teresa Magal-Royo, Universidad de Alcala, Spain.

Abstract

Only recently have tablet PC's been implemented in language testing. This presentation addresses the validation process of the relation between test takers and the tablet PC's. Informal observations and several videos were obtained from the large scale experimentation of more than 200 students in a tablet PC English language exam. Observations indicated that students demanded more flexibility in the use of tablet Pc's especially for reading while not much was required for speaking, listening or writing. The results can be extrapolated to similar researches worldwide.

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HUMANITARIAN EDUCATION IN THE XXI CENTURY: TRADITIONS AND PERSPECTIVE (ON THE BASIS OF MODERN RUSSIA)

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Abstract

The present article considers one of the most difficult problem of our time, it is the perspective and development trends of humanitarian education. In connection with wide spread technology adoption in education humanitarian subjects are undeservedly neglected. They are given fewer and fewer hours in education plans, the total number of humanitarian subjects is reduced, the increasing number of specialties involving a symbiosis of humanitarian and technical knowledge, are focusing more on technical component in training. In this context, it naturally results in the fall in culture level, patriotism decline and lack of civic consciousness. This paper analyzes the possible perspectives of humanitarian education development, on the basis of the comparative analysis the main recommendations to improve the value of humanitarian education in modern Russian society are proposed. In the present research such methods were used as comparative, structural and functional, system-analysis methods. The performed research can be noted with the following main results, such as the need to promote the study of the humanitarian knowledge system at all levels of education (from secondary school to higher education), as well as the need to use traditional teaching methods, which include: preparation of written summaries of a given topic, minimizing the application of technical equipment in lecturing on humanitarian subjects, regular oral discussions of studied materials on specific topics. Thus, the authors draw a conclusion that the current trends in the education system should not influence the dehumanization of society when they are harmoniously combined with traditional forms of teaching.

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ICT Security Curriculum Or How To Respond To Current Global Challenges

Marian Silviu Poboroniuc, Antoanela Naaji, Jana Ligusova, Ian Grout, Dorin Popescu, Tony Ward, Laura Grindei, Yoana Ruseva, Nina Bencheva, Noel Jackson, European Commission.

Abstract

The paper presents some results obtained through the implementation of the Erasmus Lifelong Learning Project “SALEIE” (Strategic Alignment of Electrical and Information Engineering in European Higher Education Institutions). The aim of the project was to bring together experts from European universities to enhance the competitiveness of Electrical and Information Engineering (EIE) education within Europe, especially in relation to modern global technical challenges and to provide higher education models in a few EIE fields in accordance with these challenges. One of the outcomes of the project was a new ICT (Information and Computer Technology) Security curriculum for BS and especially for the Master levels. The research methodology comprised some stages such as: identifying the most important current global challenges, leading a survey related to existing EIE programs in order to establish the top-level criteria for an EIE curriculum, analyzing the results of survey, obtaining the industry feedback related to technical and non-technical skills required for the specific field, and proposing a new curriculum for ICT Security programs to respond to the modern technical challenges and to meet the needs of the industry, students, academics and graduates. As future work we will focus on stakeholder assessment in the EIE field and, based on the resulting feedback, on improving the curriculum.

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İç Mimarlık Eğitiminde “İç Mimari Proje” Dersine İlişkin Sorunlar ve Çözüm Önerileri

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Abstract

İç mimarlık eğitimi, öğrencilere düşünme, anlama, aktarma, araştırma, analiz, sentez vb. becerileri kazandırmayı amaçlayan teorik ve uygulamalı derslerin bir arada yer aldığı 4 yıllık bir eğitim sürecini ifade etmektedir. Bu süreç içerisinde öğrenciler belirlenen hedefler doğrultusunda çeşitli dersler almaktadır. Bu dersler içerisinde İç Mimari Proje dersi, iç mimar adaylarının lisans eğitimleri süresinde iç mekan tasarımı yapmaya yönelik becerilerini geliştirmeyi hedeflemesi açısından öne çıkmaktadır. Ders lisans eğitimi süresince tüm dönemlerde yer almaktadır. İç mekanda renk, doku, yön, doluluk, boşluk, donatı, aydınlatma ve malzeme, mevcut ya da yaratılacak bir mekan üzerinde insan gereksinimlerine, davranış ve eylemlerine yanıt verecek proje önerileri geliştirmek dersin genel olarak kapsamını oluşturmaktadır. Diğer kuramsal derslerde öğrenciye verilen bilgiler ışığında bir iç mimari probleme yönelik çözüm önerileri üretmek dersin hedefleri arasındadır. İç mimarlık eğitimi sürecinde öne çıkan İç Mimari proje dersi çalışma kapsamında ele alınmaktadır. Bu dersi alan öğrencilerin sorunlarının ortaya çıkarılması, olası çözümlerin üretilmesiyle dersin verimliliğinin artırılmasına yönelik bir çalışma yapılması hedeflenmektedir. Bu bağlamda çalışma kapsamında KTÜ Mimarlık Fakültesi İç Mimarlık bölümünde 2015-2016 güz yarıyılında eğitim gören 1., 3., 5. ve 7. yarıyıl öğrencilerine açık uçlu sorulardan oluşan bir anket yapılmasına karar verilmiştir. Anket içerisinde yer alan sorular çalışmanın hedefi olan sorunların ve olası çözümlerin belirlenmesine yöneliktir. Çalışmanın iç mimari proje dersine yönelik yaşanan sorunlar ve buna ilişkin çözüm önerilerinin ortaya çıkarılması ve böylece dersin verimliliğinin artırılmasına katkı sağlaması açısından önemli olduğu düşünülmektedir.

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Identification Of Antioxidant Activity From Green Leaf Plant Extracts By TLC-Chromatography :An Educational Approach

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Abstract

The green vegetable and green fruit contain the colored compounds and carotenoids. Extraction of the natural product is a key component of process of the process of drug discovery. The purpose of this study is to introduce grade 4 high school "Chemistry course 1" students at Satrinonthaburi School, Thailand, to the antioxidant activity from green Leaf plant extracts by TLC-chromatography. In two, 6 h lab period, student use solid-liquid to isolate chlorophyll and batacarotene from green leaf plant. The identity of the molecule demonstrated using thin-layer chromatography. The antioxidant activity was assayed through DPPH method.

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IdM@Ti, Inter-University Network Of Materials Science And Engineering Teaching. A Innovative Proposal For Improving Teaching And Learning In Spanish Universities

Nuria Salan, Merce Segarra, Luis Cabedo, Teresa Guraya, Pablo López-Crespo, David Sales, Javier Orozco, SPAIN.

Abstract

IdM@ti network members concurred in the diagnosis of the difficulties and opportunities arising from Bologna process implementation and teaching methodologies improvement in Materials Science and Engineering (MSE) teaching. This network has been created with the aim of improving efficiency of underway and future collaborations. The main objectives are related to MSE resources sharing (course programs, exercises, lab scripts, projects, PBL and case studies, etc.). The network will allow classifying those educational resources already individually implemented by each University, monitoring their statewide and promote the creation of new resources. In order to promote discussion and sharing of experiences, achievements and challenges, a workshop is annually organised, arose from the convenience of joining forces on the axes of innovation and improving the quality of teaching in MSE field.

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İLKOKUL 4. SINIF ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN ÖYKÜLEYİCİ METİNLERİNİN BAZI DEĞİŞKENLER AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ

Selen Kula, Ahi Evran University, Turkey.

Abstract

İlkokul 4. sınıf Türkçe dersi öğretim programında yazma becerisinin geliştirilmesiyle; öğrencilerin duygu, düşünce, hayal, tasarı ve izlenimleri ile bir konudaki görüşlerini dilin imkânlarından yararlanarak ve yazılı anlatım kurallarına uygun şekilde anlatmaları, yazmayı kendini ifade etmede bir alışkanlığa dönüştürmeleri amaçlanmaktadır. Öğrencilerin düş güçleri ile yazma becerilerini birlikte kullanarak öyküleyici metinler yazmaları da programda desteklenmektedir. Programda, 2, 3 ve 4. sınıflarda yazım kurallarına uyma ve noktalama işaretlerini doğru kullanma, anlam bütünlüğü içinde olayları oluş sırasına göre yazma, sayfa düzenine dikkat etme, metne uygun başlık yazma, içeriğe ve bağlama uygun doğru kelimeler seçme, oluşturduğu metinlere uygun çizim, grafik ve görsel kullanma becerilerinin ne ölçüde geliştiğini belirlemeye yönelik ölçme ve değerlendirme çalışmalarının yapılmasının gerekliliği üzerinde durulmaktadır. Bu bağlamda araştırmanın amacı, ilkokul 4. sınıf öğrencilerinin yazdıkları öyküleyici metinlerde, öğrencilerin öyküleyici metin öğelerini kullanma düzeyleri ve yazılı anlatım değerlendirme ölçütlerine uyma düzeylerini belirlemektir. Tarama modelinde olan bu araştırmada veri toplama yöntemi olarak doküman analizi kullanılmıştır. Amaçlı örnekleme yöntemlerinden kolay ulaşılabilir durum örnekleme yolu ile Milli Eğitim Bakanlığına bağlı bir devlet okulunun dördüncü sınıfına devam etmekte olan 24 öğrenci ile öyküleyici metin yazma çalışmaları yapılmıştır. Dokümanlardan elde edilen bulgular doğrultusunda sonuçlar ve önerilere yer verilecektir.

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İLKOKULDA İNGİLİZCE ÖĞRETİMİNİN ÖĞRETMEN GÖRÜŞLERİNE GÖRE İNCELENMESİ

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Abstract

İlkokullarda İngilizce öğretiminin öğretmen görüşlerine göre incelenmesinin amaçlandığı bu çalışmada betimsel tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma gurubunu Şanlıurfa ili Eyyubiye ve Birecik ilçelerinde görevli 357 İngilizce ve sınıf öğretmeni oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın verileri SPSS20 paket programında değerlendirilmiştir. Yapılan faktör analizi sonucunda yapısal sorunlar, kazanım elde etme, etkileşim sağlama, seviye oluşturma ve öğretimsellik boyutları oluşmuştur. Yapısal sorunlar arttıkça kazanım elde etme azalmaktadır. Bayan öğretmenlere göre ilkokullarda İngilizce öğretiminde yapısal sorunlar daha çok yaşanmaktadır. Bayan öğretmenlere göre İngilizce öğretiminde derslere farklı öğretmenlerin girmesi etkileşim sağlanmaktadır. İngilizce dersini kendisini yürüten öğretmenler öğrencilerin daha çok kazanım elde ettiğini düşünmektedir. Birleştirilmiş sınıflarda öğretim yapan okullarda, taşınmalı eğitimin uygulandığı okullarda yapısal sorunlar daha çok yaşanmaktadır. Sosyo-ekonomik durumu iyi okullarda öğrenim gören öğrenciler İngilizce öğretiminde daha çok kazanım elde etmektedir. İlkokul İngilizce programı öğretmenlerce yeterli bulunmuştur.

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İLKÖĞRETİM MATEMATİK ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ FARKLI TEMSİL BİÇİMLERİNE GÖRE KURDUKLARI ÖRÜNTÜ PROBLEMLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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Abstract

Cebirsel düşünme, gerçek hayat problemlerinde yer alan bilgiyi yeni bir duruma transfer etme; bilgiyi kelimeler, tablolar, diyagramlar, şemalar, grafikler ve denklemlerle temsil etme, bilinmeyeni bulma, varsayımları test etme, fonksiyonel ilişkileri belirlemek için matematiksel sembolleri ve araçları kullanmayı gerektirir. Cebirsel düşünmenin temeli ise ilkokulun ilk yıllarından itibaren düzenli matematikselleştirilerek atılmaktadır. Örüntü olarak adlandırılan bu düzenin farklı temsil biçimlerinde ele alınması öğrenciler için zengin düşünme ortamları hazırlamakta ve örüntünün yapısını kapsamlı bir şekilde yorumlamalarına yardımcı olmaktadır. Bu bağlamda öğrencilerde cebirsel düşünmenin temelini atacak olan ilköğretim matematik öğretmen adaylarının da örüntüler konusundaki bilgileri ve bu bilgileri öğrencilere nasıl aktaracakları önem kazanmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, ilköğretim matematik öğretmen adaylarının farklı temsil biçimlerini kullanarak kurdukları problemler incelenerek hem kendilerinin sahip oldukları bilgi düzeyleri hem de öğrencilerine aktarabilme becerileri saptanacaktır. Çalışmada nicel araştırma yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu, bir devlet üniversitesinin son sınıfında öğrenim gören 30 ilköğretim matematik öğretmen adayı oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak araştırmacılar tarafından hazırlanan Çoklu Temsille Örüntü Problemi Kurma Testi (ÇTÖPKT) kullanılmıştır. Test iki bölümden oluşmuştur. Testin birinci bölümünde; öğretmen adaylarından resim, tablo, sözel ve sembolik temsil biçiminin her birinden birer tane olmak üzere 4 adet problemi öğretmen adaylarının düzeyine uygun olacak biçimde kurmaları istenmiştir. İkinci bölümde ise öğretmen adaylarından öğretim yapacakları öğrencilerin seviyelerine uygun olacak şekilde aynı temsil biçimlerinde 4 adet problem kurmaları istenmiştir. Bu testlerden elde edilen veriler nicel olarak değerlendirilmiştir. Araştırmanın sonucunda, öğretmen adaylarının problem kurma performanslarının kendi bilgi düzeyi ve öğrenci seviyesine göre farklılaştığı saptanmıştır.

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IMITATION MODELING AS A PEDAGOGICAL METHOD OF ANALYSIS

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Abstract

The input of modern information technologies in educational process, increases the effectiveness of better teaching and provides the students and teachers with new methods of obtaining information. Multimedia resources (text, sound, graphics, animations) allow to present educational materials in effective visual way, which increases the sensitivity and better understanding of the material. The electronic testing method of knowledge is more efficient and allows learners to test their own knowledge and skills. To organize electronic trainings, it is necessary to explore and formalise the learning process, for which the modeling tools are used. Therefore, the study of the learning processes through imitation modeling is an urgent problem. The goal of the work is to use some imitation modeling tools to study educational process. The main idea of the study is that the method of imitation modeling really makes sense to use in didactic systems as it allows to analyze the teaching processes, identify its characteristics, create educational connection between the students during the course. There are examples of imitating modeling of educational process in the work, offering different didactic systems of software models that are appropriate for different learning situations, observing teacher-student interactions with different strategies, also different approaches to the problem of optimizing the learning process. One of the branches of imitation modeling of educational process is related with the features of educational program, which will model the educational process, and will provide trainings for the students from higher educational institutions. It can allow the changes of parameters in learner's knowledge, sustainability of the lesson, distribution of educational material and right strategy of teacher's behavior.

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Immigration Reasons For Moroccan Women Migrants In France

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Abstract

Moroccan economy is an underdeveloped economy, dependant on its colonial masters to support its economy. There has been close ties of Morocco and France historically, as France colonised Morocco and Moroccan population was used by France to serve them as soldiers in wars, slaves etc. This led to an increased immigration of Moroccan population to France. Following the Moroccan male immigration to France, Moroccan women also started migrating to France. The reasons of Moroccan women migration have changed over a time as now most Moroccan females migrate for economic or educational reasons to France. Over the years, there has been an increased migration of Moroccan women to France. The reasons for this immigration has been diverse mostly economic. Moroccan population suffers at the hands of issues like unemployment, poverty, and scarcity of infrastructural facilities in Morocco. This makes the Moroccan women more vulnerable and left with less or no economic opportunities making them flee from their country to France. France offers Moroccan women with better facilities and opportunities to earn their living. France offers Moroccan women with better job opportunities than Morocco, which makes them, immigrate to France. It is important to analyse these reasons, which can serve for better economic development in Morocco. There could be a better prospect of multi-dimensional development in Morocco if better infrastructure facilities are developed back in Morocco equal for all men and women, it would serve for a better development of not only Moroccan economy but also its masses.

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Impact Of An Educational Program Promoting Self-Regulated Learning And Reading Comprehension In Children From 8 To 10 Years Old

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Abstract

Today, one of the major challenges schools have is to train students for autonomous learning. The challenge is justified by the growing volume of educational programs designed to improve academic performance and prevent school failure. However, at the stage of primary education, many of these programs include measures to strengthen reading, using cooperative learning techniques, development of emotional skills, etc. But there is some lack of solid strategies to promote more independent learning from students. The aim of this study was to develop a program for self-regulated learning and promotion of reading comprehension in children, as well as assessing the impact and effectiveness thereof. A quasi-experimental research was carried out by a design of a non-equivalent control group with pre-test and post-test, where the allocation of the intervention groups and schools was carried out at random. A total of 915 schoolchildren aged 8-11 ($M=8.81$; $DT=.73$) of the 3rd ($N=483$) and 4th ($N=429$) year of primary school belonging to 50 classroom-groups out of 14 schools in the city of Oviedo were chosen. In order to evaluate the program, the implemented variables were taken into account. The results showed that students who used the program significantly improved the knowledge and use of self-regulation strategies as well as reading comprehension, essential ingredients for a more successful performance.

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IMPACT OF ORGANISATION CULTURE ON LEARNING

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Abstract

Organisation culture is an integral part of every organisation. It is a whole of principles, beliefs, expectations, norms, attitudes, and habits characteristic only to its members, treated as a group consciousness of these people, which determines their reaction to the processes inside and outside the organisation and causing their behaviour. It may be stated that formation of culture is a dualist process, which forms naturally under the influence of external and internal factors, or may be formed, altered artificially realising the corresponding measures by the organisation employees and especially by its managers. Organisation learning is very important factor for the survival and persistence of organisation in today world market, since it is one of the main factors of competitive advantage. In constantly changing market the technologies, new products causing revolution, new needs of customers and employees, financing possibilities appear. Learning organisation is qualified to create, obtain and transfer knowledge, and not to be afraid of changes in order to reflect and apply new knowledge and skills. This forms the basis for disclosure of employees' potential, the possibilities for regular and continuous development of organisation occur. Thus modern society and learning organisations are oriented towards continual change and learning. Therefore, it is important to find out how organisation culture influences learning. Objective of paper – to determine the impact of organisation culture on learning. Methods of scientific paper: Analysing the theoretical aspects of organisation culture impact on learning the following research methods were applied: of scientific literature. In the empirical research – questionnaire and quantitative data analysis. The main research results: on the basis of the papers of Lithuanian and foreign scientists the assessment model for the organisation culture impact on learning was created. It may be claimed that organisation culture has a significant impact on the long-term economic activity of the company, it is prognosticated that organisation culture significance will grow even more in the future, what will affect the success or failure of companies. Organisation culture may promote both the organisational learning and technological innovations, but may also act as a barrier. The research results have revealed that organisation culture and its manager are inextricably linked. It was determined that the culture of creativity, clan and market positively affects organisational learning, and the hierarchy culture affects it negatively.

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Impact Of Organizational Climate To Support Creativity And Innovation And Performance In School Organizations

Favio Akiyoshi Toda, Saulo Barbará de Oliveira, Brazil.

Abstract

The development of the educational system is fundamental to economic and social development of the regions, and for this to occur, promoting innovations is an essential activity to enable change by improving the skills in people and expanding the competencies of school organizations. This study evaluates and acknowledges the positive influence of Organizational Climate to Support Creativity and Innovation in Performance Innovations (degree of improvement in practices and teaching conditions), and this in turn in also positive influence on the Performance of school organizations (evolution levels of learning and participation). The work presents a contribution to arrive at a measure of Innovation Performance in the area of Education, which is the current challenge of the Centre for Educational Research and Innovation (CERI), linked the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). To evaluate the organizational climate, specifically related to the theme of innovation, the scale used was developed by Siegel & Kaemmerer (1978). As a research method, a survey was conducted, where the data was collected using a convenience sampling between February and April 2013, resulting in a sample of 140 public schools managed by the municipality of Rio de Janeiro (where obtained in 1099 interviews with teachers and 140 principals), and was later employed the technique of Structural Equation Modeling.

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Impact Of Virtual Simulation Experiments On Students' Achievements In Chemistry

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Abstract

This study seeks to determine the impact of using the techniques of virtual simulation experiments in chemistry on students' achievements in the first year baccalaureate mathematical sciences in the field of Analytical Chemistry. To achieve this goal, an experiment was conducted on two equal groups each is composed of 18 students, group (a) and group (b). The first group (a) was taught using the virtual simulation as well as the traditional laboratory, the second group was taught in a traditional way which emphasizes the use of laboratory. The two equal groups underwent a test of multiple choices 'QCM' in the subjects covered in the curriculum "Redox Titration". The results showed that the level of achievement is high that is 74% with group (a) compared with group (b) with 64%. This study aims also to know the views of teachers of high school, especially teachers of physics and chemistry concerning the integration of virtual simulation of laboratory, the views were collected using a questionnaire and the following are the results of this latter - The virtual simulation cannot match a concrete scientific experiment, but it may be pave the way and can even replace it sometimes, especially when there's lack of necessary tools or absence of safety conditions to complete an experiment. - Virtual Laboratory has an important role in creating the opportunity for the student to re-visit the scientific experiment again in the case of ambiguity or non-understanding of particular details concerning the lesson. While Students may not have this chance in a traditional class which is usually in crowded setting. Finally, the teachers suggest some recommendations and proposals on the usage of the Virtual simulation of Laboratory.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF E-LEARNING IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS OF TPU

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Abstract

Throughout this article we have identified the relevance of the application of Smart-technologies in organization of educational process in a technical university. Conditions of using e-learning environment during the organization of individual work of freshmen in subject of “Descriptive Geometry and Engineering Graphics” have been justified and described. Pedagogical aspects of this process also have been described. In the article we’ve presented an example of development of “Descriptive Geometry and Engineering Graphics” class in TPU MOODLE environment. Furthermore elements and a list of tools of the proposed course have been shown.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR OLDER PEOPLE AS A PART OF SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE IN LITHUANIA

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Abstract

The ever growing number of older people both in Lithuania and Europe requires manifold social and economic changes which are necessary in order to secure further development of the country. According to Statistics Lithuania, in 2003 over 20 per cent of the population of Lithuania was 60 years old and older, and, if current demographic trends persist, it is predicted that by 2030 the share of the population that is 60 years old and older will have reached over 27 per cent. The growing number of older people stimulates to review society's resources in the areas of social security, economy, health care and education to the new needs. The increasing average life expectancy requires changes in the development of an individual and the institution of family and education when, due to the acceleration of social changes, the need for lifelong learning and improvement arises. 2012 was the European year of active ageing and solidarity of generations. In the attempt to match the requirements of older adults and to provide conditions for active and dignified ageing, it attracted greater attention to the provision of social services, educational stimulation, activity organisation and provision. When analyzing the activation of older people in the participation of educational activities, it is necessary to discuss the role of empowerment in these processes. Empowerment is closely related to the activity theory of a person which is based on the premise that satisfaction of an older person is related to an ability to maintain social roles, get involved in volunteering, cultural activity, learn new things. Lithuania has no profession designated to organise leisure and educational activities for older people in social care institutions, these services are most often provided by social workers, who apart from social work organise and provide sociocultural and educational services. The purpose of this article is to reveal the role and attitude of social workers when empowering older adults to participate in the educational activity and highlight the good practice of Lithuania. Methods: literature review, analysis of EU and national legal documents, focus group research.

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Implementation ‘Philosophy For Children’ Program And Cultivating Spiritual Intelligence In 9-11old Age Students In Tehran.

Mehrnoosh Hedayati, Iran.

Abstract

Spiritual intelligence able one to reach meaning and value and clarifies their usage in one’s way of thinking and deciding. This is an inner need which seeks the highest degree of cognitive, emotional and individual growth. However, helping students to growth and expanding required skills for an effective and meaningful life, and creating or increasing self-confidence in dealing with problems and solving them seems to be necessary, but just little research has been done about how cultivating Spiritual intelligence in children. This study is investigating the impact of “Philosophy for Children” Program on Spiritual Intelligence in 9-11 age students in Tehran. The sample of the study consists of 65 primary school boy students who were randomly selected using multistage random cluster sampling from among 22 districts of Education. This is a Quasi-experimental method research with experimental (33 cases) and control groups (32 cases). Data were collected through Badi’s spiritual intelligence questionnaire (2008). The test group, during a 12 sessions in a week, for 1 hour, participated in community of philosophical inquiry- the method of “Philosophy for Children” Program- with a training facilitator. After the end of the sessions, re-test on both control and test groups, was taken. The results of this study showed that the implementation of this program has a significant effect in Spiritual Intelligence on test group.

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Implementing Web 2.0 Tools For Collaborative Work Of Students Studying English

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Abstract

Application of information technology in many spheres of human activity including education is not only a distinctive feature of the modern society but also a necessity participants of educational process have to face if they want activities and content to be relevant to the real world (Beldarrain, 2006, Lightner, 2007, Stockley, 2012). Web 2.0 provides resources and tools that make learning process social and collaborative as they connect students with each other and help to move from instructor-centred methods of teaching to more contextual learning and problem-solving techniques (J.West and M.West, 2009). Our project on introducing Web 2.0 resources suitable for collaboration was intended to 1) determine what Internet resources will suit the purposes of our educational programme; 2) analyse the motivational state of students, their willingness to implement web-related technologies in the educational process and their expectations; 3) research the influence of web-related technologies on students' motivation and their involvements in learning activities. The main methods used in the research were questionnaire, interview and observation as well as analyses of students' work done. The results revealed the positive attitude to Web 2.0 among the majority of students, which increased after the project. The offered Internet resources (Tricider.com, MeetingWords.com, TodaysMeet.com) improved communication and collaboration out of the classroom which is vital as less and less time is being allocated for studying a foreign language. Besides, it is easier for teachers to evaluate each student's contribution made to the task achievement.

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IMPORTANCE OF PSYCHOTHERAPIC APPROACH IN GYNECOLOGICAL CANCER

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Abstract

Problem Statement: According to the Globocan 2012 cervix uteri, endometrium, and ovary cancers are the fourth, fifth, and seventh cancers, respectively, in women in the world. Gynecologic cancers can have a wide range of physical and emotional effects. Getting cancer can be devastating to patients and their families. **Methods:** The authors systematically evaluated recent literature in this area by searching the PubMed database. **Results:** The diagnosis of gynecological cancer and the effects of various treatments have many physical and psychological adverse ramifications. For example, pain, vomiting, sleeplessness, exhaustion, intense fear and anxiety caused by radiotherapy, chemotherapy, surgical and hormonal treatment affect the subject's physical and psychosocial health, whereas problems at home and work and uncertainties for the future may destroy social and spiritual health. Surgical attempts such as radical hysterectomy and vulvectomy used in gynecological cancers as well as the application of radiotherapy lead to health problems that affect the woman's body image, self-respect and sexual experience with her partner in a negative way. Psychiatric comorbidity in cancer patients is not a trivial problem. In addition to important effects on quality of life, the potential deleterious effects of anxiety and depression on the immune system could effect medical outcome. Brotto and et al. (2008) found that a significant positive effect of psychoeducational intervention on sexual desire, arousal, orgasm, satisfaction, sexual distress, depression, and overall well-being, and a trend towards significantly improved physiological genital arousal and perceived genital arousal. The result of metaanalysis suggest that psychoeducational interventions have positive effects on psychological outcomes including anxiety and depressive symptoms, distress and adjustment to illness, mood, self-esteem, uncertainty, and coping was mixed. **Conclusion:** Psychotherapy may be important modality complementing the medical treatment of gynecological cancers especially to reduce psychological distress and possibly to affect disease progression.

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Importance Of Rehabilitation After Stroke

ANY DOCU AXELERAD, DANIEL DOCU AXELERAD, ANCA GOGU, ELENA DANTES, Romania.

Abstract

Background and Purpose: A structured exercise program with active and passive movements to reduce muscle tension and prevent muscle wasting after stroke. **Methods:** In this study, patients received a structured exercise program, versus patients without exercise program. Pain relief on affected arms was measured by the patient's global assessment of efficacy, using a visual analogue scale (0–10) on a period of 6 months. **Results:** Our study shows the results of physiotherapy spastic painful motor deficits after 6 months of exercise programme improving stability, gait and coordination. The study shows how the physiotherapy is efficient in reducing muscle cramps and pain. Pain relief was measured by the patient's global assessment of efficacy, using a visual analogue scale (0–10). **Treatment goals** include restoring function and improving pain control. **Conclusions:** The current study compared the efficacy of physiotherapy in patients with spastic painful spastic motor deficits. Numerically, more patients have pain relief after physiotherapy program than the group without physiotherapy.

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IMPROVEMENT OUTCOMES OF SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

Nataliia Valentinovna Yanko, Lyudmyla Kaskova, Olga Karpenko, High State Educational Institution of Ukraine.

Abstract

Aim of this study was to compare the quality of knowledge, obtained at the classroom and summative assessment, using MCQs tests on a sample of 547 students at dental medicine divided into three groups according to familiarization with tests. The outcomes show that it is necessary to familiarize with conclusion tests each lesson. The outcomes of students who had tests with right answers to control module were high, but it does not conducive to the quality of knowledge and not allow objectively assess their level.

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IMPROVING PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT FOR A SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

Rodica Bolocan, Bogdan Momir, Monica Ocnean, Cornelia Petroman, Tiberiu Iancu, Ioan Petroman, Diana Marin, Elena Claudia Constantin, Romania.

Abstract

The authors sustain the ideas of promoting a sustainable tourism in protected areas and of implementing the best management strategies. When properly managed the tourism activity can become a real force as far as the conservation of protected areas and of the biodiversity are concerned. Thus, sustainable tourism can become a cult for people interested in ecotourism in protected areas; the tourism demand being proportional to the quality of the environment, the endemic flora and the fauna of the tourist destination. Although tourism is often regarded as an economic activity that protects the environment in general and the rural areas in particular, more than other resource consumption industries, it can have several effects, i.e.: positive/negative, direct/ indirect, tangible/ intangible. Several management aspects for protected areas are considered and solutions are recommended, such as: strategies to change the behavior of the tourists or the use de-marketing to attract, in protected areas, the tourists wanted and discourage those unwanted.

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Improving Teacher Professional As Researcher On Teaching And Learning Through Lesson Study Based On Research Group

Rayendra Wahyu Bachtiar, Jember University, Indonesia.

Abstract

The obligation of teacher implementing and developing the professional assignment and careers, is required mastering competencies of pedagogical, professional, personal, and social. Although the competence of teachers have looked been mastered, are indicated that teachers be able to teach all material in classroom. Nevertheless, while they were asked evidence of students' knowledge, Teacher was only able to prove by result of final exam. Teacher was not state the student constructed their knowledge in learning. Because, teacher could not be a researcher of teaching quality. This study was aimed to investigated of the potential and challenges academic background of teacher implementing research based on lesson study. Synthesizing data on the academic background of 10 teachers were used to map the potential of teacher competence. Triangulation methods on interviewing structured self assessment of principals school and teacher were used to analyze potential of research studies. Groups Forum Discussion (FGD) between teacher, researcher, and lectures lesson study team were used to clarify of data finding and designing research model of teaching and learning based on lesson study. Finding of data analysis and FGD on potential academic background of teachers and challenge research model of teacher were described that improving teacher research quality could be done through implementing collaborative research model and combined lesson study. Implementation of classroom learning could be conducted with research activities in lesson study, thus enhancing research results quality could be in line with increasing teachers learning design.

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Improving Teaching Performance Through Coaching At Francisco De Vitoria University

Teresa de Dios, Soraya Muñoz, Spain.

Abstract

The Universidad Francisco de Vitoria is firmly committed to the academic excellence of its students' learning process and the teachings imparted by its faculties. The lecturers of this Madrilenian private university are renowned for the quality of their work, something that is reflected by the rigorous evaluation procedures put in place. By means of an exhaustive methodology that ensures continuous professional development and self-realisation, centred on mission-based orientation and service leadership, our teaching staff are systematically observed, analysed and evaluated, each individual being helped to improve as a management, teaching and research professional. For the third consecutive year, one of the measures used to this end is the "Coaching for teachers" initiative. This programme comprises five one-hour sessions held between the coach and each teacher over the academic year in which the strengths, weaknesses, shortfalls and opportunities for improvement in certain aspects of their work are discussed. Once these elements have been identified, the teacher, accompanied by the coach, designs an action plan for improvement. The methodology used is based on an understanding of coaching as an interpersonal and individualised learning process, whose objective is the perfection of teaching skills by means of techniques rooted in Socratic philosophy and the anthropological bases that learning processes must enjoy.

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Improving Teaching Performance Through Coaching

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Abstract

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Improving Teaching Through Coaching

Teresa De Dios, Soraya Muñoz, University Francisco de Vitoria, Spain.

Abstract

The Universidad Francisco de Vitoria is firmly committed to the academic excellence of its students' learning process and the teachings imparted by its faculties. The lecturers of this Madrilenian private university are renowned for the quality of their work, something that is reflected by the rigorous evaluation procedures put in place. By means of an exhaustive methodology that ensures continuous professional development and self-realisation, centred on mission-based orientation and service leadership, our teaching staff are systematically observed, analysed and evaluated, each individual being helped to improve as a management, teaching and research professional. For the third consecutive year, one of the measures used to this end is the "Coaching for teachers" initiative. This programme comprises five one-hour sessions held between the coach and each teacher over the academic year in which the strengths, weaknesses, shortfalls and opportunities for improvement in certain aspects of their work are discussed. Once these elements have been identified, the teacher, accompanied by the coach, designs an action plan for improvement. The methodology used is based on an understanding of coaching as an interpersonal and individualised learning process, whose objective is the perfection of teaching skills by means of techniques rooted in Socratic philosophy and the anthropological bases that learning processes must enjoy.

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IN ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY COURSE AS A SOCIAL NETWORK EDUCATIONAL USE OF FACEBOOK

Pınar Köseoğlu, Gamze Mercan, Hacettepe University, Turkey.

Abstract

Common use of Social media by students resulted in extensive research on how to use social media platforms, especially facebook the most widespread of them, in teaching and learning. The aim of this study is to conduct a sample application of Facebook as social network with undergraduate students in formal education; to investigate this application period in spring terms Hacettepe Universty Department of Biyology Education of students' interaction with other students, lecturer and the content o f the course. The sample of the study was 3th grade of 29 students at Hacettepe Universty Department of Biyology Education. The study was conducted in "Animal Physiology" course in the spring term of 2014-2015 educational year. Within the instructional activities of the course, Facebook group called "BIO 314 Animal Physiology" were created. The students shared their assignments and commented each other's assignments for fourteen weeks. The lecturer also commented them, as well. The student opinions is collected with the open-ended questionnaire developed as the data collecting tool of the study.

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In The “Service” Of Learning: Insights From Writing Instruction Courses

Melanie Kisthardt, William Lalicker, Immaculata University, United States.

Abstract

College Freshman Composition in the United States is usually a two-semester sequence that begins with academic discourse and continues with research methods. Rooted in classical rhetoric, the course actually embeds the theory and practice of writing into many disciplines within the curriculum. One increasingly prominent methodology in the teaching of these writing courses is “service-learning”: an experiential learning approach in which students “experience social/political problems and procedures for solving them....get involved, participate in real matters, develop responsibility, and critically reflect upon their authentic experiences” (Koopman in Berry & Chisholm, 1999, p. 81). Professors must be creative to incorporate the non-writing instruction content into the course; for example, if the course theme is food insecurity, then students will research causes and effects of the issue; they then write summaries, analyses, and reflections on these topics. However, to get students involved beyond the classroom to enrich their experience and, by extension, their writing, professors incorporate service-learning into composition courses. Service-learning brings students into the community in myriad ways, connecting them with social agencies and activist groups. Service-learning is not just volunteering; when students engage in the community, they do so in an informed and deliberate manner that often challenges expectations and assumptions. This presentation of case studies from service-learning enriched composition courses will demonstrate the social, intellectual, and curricular efficacy of such outreach for student academic writing.

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In-Vitro Design Protocol: Artificial Situation Strategy Uses To Comprehend Designers' Thought

Rusmadiyah Anwar, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Abstract

The challenge of current trends in design research and point out some of their activities, such as the gap between aesthetic and technical need, and the chasm between ambiguous and quantified in design practice. So, it is hard to surprise the product designers fail to combine a systematic methodology in analyzing design activity. This paper will assess the comprehensible and abilities of In-Vitro Design Protocol (IVDP) in mapping and analyzing design activities. This paper thus attempts to provide a systematic design investigation to researcher and discuss a few key demands on such foundation, include the capture and monitoring used for observational studies in artificial environment strategy.

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Incentive Factors And Satisfaction In Performance That Affect Employee Engagement In The Hotel Industry

Sakul Jariyachamsit, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

This research aims to 1) study the motivation factors and satisfaction in the work that affect the commitment of the organization's staff in the hotel industry, 2) to find variations in the level of motivation factors and satisfaction in the operations affecting employees in the hotel industry. The samples used in this study were 270 employees in the hotel industry, the number of people using stratified random sampling method. The instruments used in the questionnaire. The statistics used in this study include frequency, percentage, average, standard deviation, and Pearson's co-efficiency and regressive analysis. The results are as follows: 1) the incentive factor is an average level and satisfaction in the work with the average medium. 2) the incentive factor progress on the job description, responsibilities, roles and accepted. Satisfied in order to perform a better compensation. The colleagues and the job description are a positive relation with engagement achievement a significantly statistic significance at .01. 3) Incentive factors for the advancement side job description roles, responsibility and acceptance, satisfied are related to organization in 79.5 %.

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INCIDENCE OF TYPES OF QUESTIONS GIVEN IN ASSESSMENTS CONCERNING STUDNETS RESULTS

Mohamed Radid, Soumia Tamani, Hassan II-Casablanca University, Morocco.

Abstract

This study has an objective to look for the impact of the type of questions given in assessments about students' results and to measure the capacity of synthesis for them. In fact we had analyzed students' answer related to exercise that is a part of the subject of the first control about thermochemistry concerning the first university level science of chemistry subject in 2014. The recorded results show that when useful figures are designed in enunciations students have ability to move easily to the next stages and could find out easily adequate answers, but when the question is without indication students are lost in the choice of the figures that are part of the exercise. This problem concerning the majority of students whatever their levels are. These results push us to prepare lecture about given subjects of the national exam Bac: mathematics chemistry, and physics as well tests and interviews to have an access to high schools in Morocco (limited access). We find out that each question deduct different questions in this way students are becoming familiar with more details about the given question in order to be able to answer easily, while this problem is imposing itself, teachers could adapt exams to the students' level at the university.

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INCREASING EFFECTIVE ENGAGEMENT STUDENTS' IN STUDY

Gabriela Kelemen, "Aurel Vlaicu"University from Arad, Romania.

Abstract

The study stresses out the interest that pedagogy specialists show towards education and mostly tries to find proper methods to improve pre-service teacher training. A career in teaching and education has become unattractive for new generations of graduates and we will point out the reasons that led to a low interest for this career: low social value of teaching profession, low income, lack of students` interest for learning. More and more specialists draw attention upon the fact that education and educational institutions are in a serious crisis. It is a warning for both theoreticians and practitioners. We believe that education is more than a science; it contains also elements of art because it involves judgements, feelings and values. It is necessary for future teachers to be aware of the role and importance of metacognitive self-training in becoming good professionals.

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Increasing Public Awareness Of Rural Landscape Through Early Education In The Region Of Banat, Romania

Roxana Carjan, Idiceanu-Mathe Dan, Politehnic University Timisoara, Romania.

Abstract

The village is a living landscape, a vital repository of cultural inheritance under the form of historical features, traditions, lifestyle, production methods and vernacular architecture. The cultural rural landscape undergoes constant transformation as a result of depopulation, poverty, changes and ignorance within communities. The rupture with tradition started in the communist regime and was accelerated in post-communism, as a result of the socio-economic changes that are characteristic of the transition from communism to democracy. Today's society is confronted with the lack of interest in rural values. The critical mass of individuals who are aware of the importance of the rural culture and values and the opportunities they provide is too small. Familiarity with the rural landscape helps people create and maintain a positive attitude towards traditional values. The change of mentality and vision on rural landscape is possible only through increasing public awareness of how significant villages can be. Tradition can be re-embraced only through early education. Today's children are the future indirect trainers of their parents' opinion. This is possible through practical and imagination exercises that apply traditional building methods and archetypal patterns. Today's children will participate actively in shaping the world in which they live and create. They will use both the cultural heritage, by maintaining the specificity of local areas and the rehabilitation of traditional methods and local materials, and the innovation in renewable energy, sustainability and the re-invention of vernacular architecture.

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Increasing Student Motivation In Math Through Games

Ana Isabel Pereira, Polytechnic Institute of Bragança, Portugal.

Abstract

It is evident to any teacher of any level, that many students carry misgivings and prejudice about what Mathematics is and their ability in it. One way of trying to overcome this misconception is the introduction of mathematical games in the activities of the classrooms. The EureKit exhibition has a collection of several games – some classicals and a few conceived in the project - classified into four different categories. Such games can be used by teachers and professionals of science divulgation, in order to motivate the visualization and understanding of some features and mathematical concepts. In order to accomplish that, it is important that teachers receive additional training so that they understand how to use such tools and the impact of this approach in their classroom dynamics. In this presentation, we intend to guide teachers on how to use available resources (in particular, the games in the EureKit exhibition) and on how to produce worksheets to help register and process the acquired insight and knowledge. Examples of worksheets dealing with some of the EureKit games will be introduced. The described approach is already being implemented in Portugal, in a pedagogical training course for teachers of all educational levels, from kindergarten to secondary school.

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Individual Learner Differences And Language Learning Strategies

Mongkol Charoento, Phranakhon Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

Individual learner differences play a key role in language learning. It is important to recognize individual characteristics of language learners, since all these are useful for a language teacher to organize learning activities that advocate learners' preferred learning strategies. This research aimed at investigating what language learning strategies were frequently used by Thai EFL undergraduate students and the significant differences in the use of language learning strategies based on individual differences, including gender and self-rated English proficiency. The study was carried out with 392 Thai university students through administering mixed methods. Instruments for the study included a demographic questionnaire, Oxford's Strategy Inventory for Language Learning (SILL), and interview questions. The findings revealed that research participants reported a frequency use of language learning strategy ranging from low to medium. The strategies most used by EFL learners in the study were compensation strategies while the least were cognitive strategies. Regarding gender differences, female participants used the all six strategy categories more than did the male counterparts. The results also demonstrated that participants with different English proficiency employed learning strategies at different levels with a statistical significance at .05 in almost six strategies, except affective strategies. Research participants who were English proficient learners most used metacognitive while social strategies most used by participants with less English proficiency.

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Influence of Assessment and Self-assessment of Academic Achievements and Progress on Adolescents' Self-esteem

Asta Meskauskiene, Andrius Guoba, Lithuanian University of Educational Sciences, Lithuania.

Abstract

Problem Statement. Assessment is meaningful when it motivates to learn and is perceived as the progress made by every school student in the process of learning, which strengthens students' self-esteem. The school insufficiently focuses on individual learning needs of students and allocates the most significant attention to testing and ranking. Such system of assessment fails to address the set goals of education and does not comply with contemporary methods of teaching/learning. **Purpose of Study** – to reveal teachers' attitude towards formal and non-formal ways of assessing learners' achievements that boost or impair their self-esteem. **Methods.** The semi-structured survey was applied for the analysis of the situation. The research data were processed conducting the content analysis. **Findings and Results.** The teachers emphasised the necessity to concentrate on assessment providing learners with efficient feedback, which indicates guidelines for improvement and enhances their self-esteem. Assessment should be treated as support to a learner, which enables him or her to adequately evaluate own abilities and opportunities, motivates to seek progress, encourages a learner to study for himself or herself and to feel the success of learning. **Conclusions.** Adolescent-centred assessment, which activates learners' self-expression, self-dependence, responsibility, collaboration and creativity as well as reveals their strengths and abilities, is perceived as a factor that enhances adolescents' self-esteem by the teachers in the survey. The teachers indicated that assessment of achievement, which is based on constant control, disregard of differences and distrust as well as on emphasis on learners' mistakes is a factor, which deminishes adolescents' self-esteem.

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Influence Of Dried Pumpkin Powder On Noodle Characteristics

Nuntaporn Aukkanit, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok, Thailand.

Abstract

The objective of this study was to substitute wheat flour with dried pumpkin powder in the process of noodle production. Experiments of this research were performed with different kinds of dryer and different levels of temperature (a tray dryer (75°C), single and double drum dryer (120°C and 130°C)). The result showed that drying temperature and drying method affect qualities of pumpkin powder. Using a double drum dryer at 130°C in order to dry pumpkin powder, this drying method has better qualities (color, moisture content and water activity) than other methods. Chemical compositions of pumpkin powder, 0.38 of water activity, 5.70 g/100g of moisture content, 4.63 g/100g of fat, 9.65 g/100g of protein, 2.96 g/100g of ash, 77.06 g/100g of carbohydrate and 11,093.66 mg/100 of beta-carotene. Substitution of wheat flour with dried pumpkin powder in noodle was prepared at different amounts of wheat flour to pumpkin powder (0, 10, 20 and 30% w/w). Apparently, It was found that the large quantities of dried pumpkin powder could affect physical, chemical and sensory characteristics of noodle. Ash content of noodle was increased when adding dried pumpkin powder and it increased the mineral in the noodle. Color of dried pumpkin powder noodle was lower in lightness, higher in redness and yellowness than the control sample. Cooking quality was changed when adding dried pumpkin powder, the cooking time decreased whereas cooking loss and water absorption increased. The noodle with dried pumpkin powder had higher hardness and lower elasticity (tensile strength and breaking length) than the noodle without dried pumpkin powder. The optimal level at 20% substitution of wheat flour with dried pumpkin powder gave the sensory score overall acceptability. It is not different from the control sample.

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INFORMATION SECURITY AWARENESS IN INFORMATICS CULTURE of UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Nadide Duygu Solak, Murat Topalođlu, Emir Sebahattin BÜYÜGHAN, Turkey.

Abstract

With the Internet coming into our lives, the age of information and communication has begun changing the way we live from education and shopping to banking and government giving us a new point of view. With the individuals who got well-equipped in using the rapidly developing technologies, informatics culture has become a part of every section of the society. Descriptive survey method was utilized in this study which aims to determine the extent to which individual are adapted to information and communication technologies and informatics culture and their level of awareness with respect to information security. 525 students of different age groups and from various cities in Turkey during 2015 made up the research sample. SPSS 20 program was used for the analyses.

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Innovation Competence Assessment in University And Workplace Settings

Frances Watts, Amparo García-Carbonell, Universitat Politècnica de València, Spain.

Abstract

This paper will report on the progress of the European Project Framework for Innovation Competencies Development and Assessment. FINCODA is the natural continuation of the Innovation Competencies Development Project (INCODE) in which the INCODE Barometer was produced to assess innovation competency development in a university setting. The aim of the present project is to refine and adapt the barometer to the needs of companies, for which the five European universities belonging to the CARPE Consortium have formed a partnership with eight small, medium and large firms. The multidisciplinary team from the Universitat Politècnica de València (UPV) is in charge of the refinement of the barometer taking into account the analysis carried out to clarify the needs of the companies, which clearly showed the companies' desire for an instrument to use in personnel recruitment and promotion to assure that employees possess or, are on the way to acquiring, the cluster of competences that make up the individual's talent for innovation. The UPV team has undertaken systematic literature reviews in parallel to review publications on the inclusion of behavioral indicators in innovation assessment and on the different modes of administration of performance assessment in human resource recruitment and management, thereby exploring the advisability of using a behaviorally anchored rating scale versus a pair comparison version. This paper will present the current findings that will underpin the refinement of the barometer to be used in assessing innovation competence.

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Innovative Teaching By Creating Educational Scenarios In A 3D Environment

Narcisa Isaila, Ion Smeureanu, Romania.

Abstract

The didactical game can be considered part of an educational scenario in teaching and learning. Innovative character of the teaching is given of how the teacher creates his own educational scenario by considering the following elements: specific learning objectives, age particularities of pupils, time and space-related resources, the technical requirements of the game and the evaluation method. In the scenario the student can choose one of the options approach to the game and so discover new knowledge. Discovery is facilitated by the simultaneous use of multiple media (visual, textual, sound, etc.). Exploration is a feature of the game can be pursued both within it and visually. Games based on demonstration (simulation, modeling or visualization) coordinates users to obtain relevant information, the multiple representations of knowledge are so used and compared through a multitude of examples. Games based on the discovery and demonstration facilitate learning, the users being able to issue their own judgments and to gain experience, because in the space of the game there is a direct relationship between action and the consequence of this action. 3D environments give realism to visualisations that are found in games, facilitating real-imaginary relationship throughout the game and enhancing motivation learning.

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Innovative Teaching Methods Of International Student

Vera Deeva, Tomsk Polytechnic University, Russian Federation.

Abstract

This work studies the innovative teaching methods. These teaching approaches are discussed based on case study workshop, brainstorming session, small group teaching, and project work. Using these methods lead to improve the learning efficiency. The result of our investigation was validated on Tomsk Polytechnic University students.

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Inquiry Into The Learning Style Preferences Of Slovenian Students

Miha Marič, Goran Vukovič, Rok Pintar, University of Maribor, Slovenia.

Abstract

Students have various preferences when it comes to learning styles. We aim to present and explore learning styles of Slovenian students to better understand different learning styles using the most widely-known theory, the Dunn & Dunn's VAK learning styles model, which uses three main sensory receivers: visual, auditory, and kinesthetic to determine the dominant learning style used to receive and learn new information and experiences. Our research will be conducted via questionnaire and will include questions about the students and their learning styles across three Slovenian universities. We expect to find differences as well among students as well among different universities. Previous research shows that learning styles show some change over time, which gives us the basis to expect differences between the preferred learning styles of graduate and postgraduate students. Based on our findings, we will propose to the educators to plan their teaching approaches in accordance to our findings.

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INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE ACQUIREMENTS AFFILITATIONS IN THE SOCIAL STUDIES CIRRUCULUM

Cennet Karakuş, Ondokuz Mayıs University, Turkey.

Abstract

Primary school is the first step, which is given heritage education for be aware of cultural values and as an inheritance. Children meet cultural values in the family first time. This education continues with formal education in the school. Children learn to protect both tangible cultural elements and intangible culture elements with order schedule. When he/ she saw architectural monuments, he/ she heard lullaby, tale and so on from his/ her grandmother, he/ she faced intangible cultural heritage. So system and programmed heritage education provides person's, family's, society's and nation's cultural values and identify. Social Studies is the most appropriate course for heritage education. Safran (2014) said that one of the aims of Social Studies is to provide realization of social existence, to be effective citizens interact with physical and social environment and to educate individuals who experienced social values. The aim of this study is to determine intangible cultural heritage acquirements affilitations in the Social Studies Cirruculum. Document analysis based on qualitative research method is used in the study. Primary School Social Studies Curriculum (4th Grades) are used as documents. In this context, attainments were examined in terms of intangible cultural heritage components such as oral traditions and expressions, performing arts, social practices, rituals and feasts, crafts tradition. The survey results will be shared after examining document.

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Integrated Marketing Communications As A Way Of University Brand Promotion (Tomsk Polytechnic University's Case)

Zinaida Sergeevna Zavyalova, Tomsk Polytechnic University, Russian Federation.

Abstract

This paper focuses on university brand promotion as one of the most relevant issues facing higher education in the coming years. It gives a review of the current marketing situation in Russian higher education, and discusses the necessity of using integrated branding technologies in university promotion. Based on the analysis of the current branding situation at TPU, using the existing documentation and relevant university data available, such as surveys, polls and interviews with university professionals, the authors suggest that a logical step would be creating a unified marketing strategy to promote the educational services of the university. The authors describe Tomsk Polytechnic University's (TPU) experience of using marketing mix and integrated marketing communications (IMC) for brand promotion. They give a detailed review of components of TPU brand identity and a plan of further rebranding events.

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Integrating Digital Tools For Teaching Writing Expression In Turkish Language

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Abstract

Web 2 is one of the most important tools among the internet users. At this paper, it is given the answer to question "how can it be integrate social web tools into education?" It's focused on written expression of Turkish teaching for adults. It will be explained a process of implementation for a semester period. Students are selected from different profession departments. Each week has focusing a different subject. There are two hours regular, a few practical lectures. It's given brief information what and how they use tools in class. Most of the students are aware of selected tools which is integrated into teaching subjects but they do not know how they use. It has been asked to use integrated applications as voluntary by students. A few students are refused to use some tools from different reasons. Some other students try at first time. 10 voluntary assistant has been appointed from among them to help others. They support friends about using integrated app. and collaborate with the instructor on evaluation. At this research period show us that how can be new generation students adopt into written integrated teaching system. Privacy setting is offered students as follows: 1. To share their writing expression as public 2. To share their writing expression as inside the friends 3. To share their writing expression as assistants and instructor for evaluation 4. To share their comment and likes about friends' writing expression 5. To share their opinion in class but it is too limited because of not enough time. Teaching writing expression's aim is that, it is able to express students' ideas clearly. Students get knowledge progress from, not only teacher but also their friends and others. Integrated teaching methods with tools is not only in class but also where students are.

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Integrating Microsoft IoT And Machine Learning In A Very Large Scale Power Meter Reading

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Abstract

Due to fast technological progress in the power engineering field the need of new information and communication technologies is more and more underlined. A lot of things are happening in the virtual world, where almost everything is dominated by e-Learning. Nowadays, e-Learning has become a viable alternative to traditional teaching/learning techniques, adopted by many institutions, especially because of the advantages offered by the possibility of continuous training. Using e-Learning with the new information and communication technologies offers the possibility to significantly improve training processes. This paper presents a Microsoft IoT Platform for a very large scale smart power meter reading, used for training operative staff of the Distribution Network Operator, but also to help end-users to control they electrical energy consume. The strength of this platform for the Distribution Network Operator is that the read data can be used for energy forecast, which is very useful for the future energy consumption optimization. The platform can be reached via Internet using a user name and password. A comparison between the results provided by classical teaching/learning methods and the ones achieved using this platform is presented.

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Integrating Project Management Learning And Life Skills Into The European Classroom

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Abstract

Project Based Learning [PBL] has been identified as a key methodology for closing the gap between current student learning and developing the necessary knowledge and skills essential for success in the 21st century. Worldwide, education programs use PBL as a construct for student engagement and to improve student performance (Larmer, Mergendoller & Boss, 2015). Through its global network of members and chapters, the Project Management Institute Educational Foundation [PMI-EF] sponsors “Project Management as Skills for Life” initiatives. Teachers utilize PMI-EF’s learning resources at no-cost as project management education materials for their students and themselves. This paper addresses the effectiveness of using several “Project Management as Skills for Life” initiatives in terms of project based teaching practices and essential project design elements.

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Integration Of The Caex In The Education (Teaching) Of The Physical Sciences In The Moroccan High School

AZZEDDINE ATIBI, EL KABABI KHADIJA, TRIDANE MALIKA, GOURJA BOUCHRA, Morocco.

Abstract

As in most part of the country, the integration of the CAEx in the teaching of physical science in Moroccan high schools has known an important development during the past years. The decision to implement CAEx in Moroccan education was taken by the department since 2009. From the academic year 2012/2013 the CAEx is part of the program of the CRMEF (teaching training to be able to use it). As part of a systematic research on the design of practical work by teachers of physics-chemistry of Moroccan school, we realized the majority of the experiences of the textbook of the secondary cycle which was a barrier to students in the absence of the CAEx (principale of inertia, second Newton's law, response of a RC dipole at a voltage level.. etc) A questionnaire to trainer teachers and the teachers about the use and the contribution of the CAEx to the physical science teaching in Moroccan high school. The results of this study and their interpretation are presented in this article : the time savings, presentation of the values and more accurate results, make less effort to achieve its objectives.

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Integration Of Work And Family As A Contribution To Personal Growth And The Quality Improvement In Educational Institutions

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Abstract

The article proposes some aspects related to how quality of school can be improved considering the integration of work and family as fundamental issues in the personal growth of teachers and principals. It starts with a description of the family, and how it produces enrichment at work in the development of skills and improves welfare for workers. Afterwards, it introduces the anthropological motivations in institutios where personal growth in values and virtues is promoted, leading to enhance quality standards of the educational institutions. Finally, it highlights the importance of the integration of work family as a contribution to personal growth and therefore an improvement in the quiality of the education institution, as a result of both the sense of belonging among employees and the consequent increase in productivity such as the development of managerial skills, which are acquired in the family and which indeed become values.

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Intellectual Game Application for Students' Knowledge Control

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Abstract

Innovative approach to teaching assumes the use of interactive methods and techniques not only for organizing the training process but also for controlling students' knowledge. Thus, the problem of finding and describing interactive, the most efficient students' knowledge control methods arises. The article focuses on various interactive students' knowledge control methods; analyses their opportunities on the basis of teachers' and the students' activity analysis and the mechanism of their interaction; actualization of students' motivational sphere and their need for self-rating and estimation. Intellectual game is reasoned as one of efficient students' knowledge control methods. The technique of using of intellectual games for students' knowledge control that is based on the contextual principle, the principle of interlocution and reflexivity is described. The set of rules and the procedures containing a complex of methods which provide the logic of phases for carrying out intellectual games is stated. The elaborated methodology of students' knowledge control is offered for "interactive" students' knowledge control which is conceptually based on creative potential of students, development of their cognitive abilities, and formation of their abilities for auto analysis and self-rating and estimation. The value of the offered methodology consists in its application that gives the chance to carry out both training, and assessment of knowledge at different stages of the current, intermediate and total control on the unified basis while studying different disciplines.

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INTERACTIVE- CREATIVE TEACHING AND LEARNING USING EDUCATIONAL GAMES

Narcisa Isaila, Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University, Romania.

Abstract

Creativity is an essential element required by today's society, a knowledge society in which technology, that is in constant change, offers many possibilities for education in terms of teaching, learning and evaluation. The practice has shown that games have an important formative- educational role and interactive teaching strategies are recognized as effective ways to stimulate the creative potential of students. On the other hand, the teaching - active learning, in the learning context created by teacher, aims to develop thinking, stimulate creativity, develop interest in learning, the student taking an active role in education. Game-based learning doesn't exclude the traditional methods but with them allows students to obtain a positive learning experience leading to their increased motivation for learning. The current trend in the use of digital games has emerged recognizing their educational value especially when using custom games created directly by teachers. Teacher's creativity is manifest in the way they created the learning resources and how it chooses to expose them.

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Interdisciplinary Projects Based on Internet Technologies (Web Quests) in Teaching Professional English

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Abstract

The article is devoted to the problem of incorporating interdisciplinary projects in the process of teaching professional English language to the students of polytechnic universities. Particular attention is drawn to implementing web quest technology as the basis of such projects aimed at formation of professional foreign language competence. The authors defines the concept of interdisciplinary projects and its value in the modern higher education. The article considers the structure of web quest in details and its practical application. The authors study levels, stages of the web quest technology and its correlation with educational process. The authors develop the concept of knowledge comlex interaction of several disciplines. The article presents the example of web quest that can be included in the process of teaching students of technical departments.

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Interdisciplinary Teaching. Music Role In The Learning Of A Foreign Language In Preschool Education.

Verónica Asensio,

Abstract

Music is essential in children lives. Using songs for learning a foreign language is very fruitful for different affective, cognitive and linguistic reasons (Calatrava, 2016). I am the music and English teacher of Preschool grades in the state school Can Vidalet, in Esplugues de Llobregat, Barcelona. At the moment I am applying a teaching project based in the interdisciplinary teaching. The English contents, from Macmillan "Captain Jack" collection and music contents, from the school syllabus, have been fused together. Songs allow us to learn vocabulary in English from different topics, sentence structures in English, culture and traditions, English pronunciation, and to express short oral messages in English, at the same time that students learn intonation, how to accompany a song playing percussion instruments, the rhythms of a crotchet, quaver and rest, to keep the tempo, to dance simple choreographies, to improvise body movements, to listen to different kinds of music and to enjoy learning. The aim of the investigation is to analyze if this interdisciplinary teaching achieve a motivational and high level of English learning. The teacher observational diary, the results of individual tests and the interviews to parents of students and other teachers bring the same result. This interdisciplinary teaching project enhances motivational and significant music and English learning in our students.

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INTERIOR ARCHITECTURE AND FASHION INTERACTON; WORKSHOP EXPERIENCE

Filiz Tavşan, Karadeniz Teknik University, Turkey.

Abstract

Bringing emotions like self-confidence, multiple perspective, artistic susceptibility and habit of investigation together with education which individual has in design area is one of the primary objective of education. Various education methods in various schools are practiced for bringing these specialties to these individuals. Especially practicing education intellection inter disciplines in interior architecture education has an important role in candidates of architecture's adaptation to knowledge-based society. In this context possibilities of being experienced interaction between interior architecture and fashion disciplines by students has created the subject of this research. Even fashion and interior architecture is thought as two different disciplines, they are two disciplines which are involved in an interaction from since the early ages until today. In this research it has been given place to workshop experience performed as part of "Indoor Architecture Styles" elective course in KTU Department of Interior Architecture, 2014-2015 spring term. The aim of workshop is to show indoor place styles' the most efficient factors on a cloth with education approach between disciplines. Studies between disciplines which gain importance in the process of nowadays education, a study has been carried on with the support of KTU "Textile, Clothing, Shoe and Leather" department. In this study which students can carry out their designs with team spirit, it has been aimed to indoor place samples' which were chosen from indoor place styles from antique age until today adaptation to fashion. For being understood better the subject of the styles which are effective in Europe and Turkey by students, working model have been observed by correlating diegetic subjects with different disciplines. By correlating subject which every student has discussed with fashion discipline, his/her individual design which is devised convenient to specialties of era, result presentation works, study's contribution to student and impressions have been examined within the scope of this study.

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INTERNAL PREDICTORS FOR RESILIENCE IN CHILDREN

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Abstract

Problem Statement Resilience has become ability very useful for day –to – day children coping within a very unpredictable social environment. The teachers and family need to know how to contribute for the enhancing children resilience in order to facilitate a better adjustment to the world. Purpose of Study The study tries to emphasize the relations between personality traits and self-esteem of the children and their resilience capacity. The results serve as a basis for future interventions of school in order to help children to be more resilient. Methods The sample comprises 170 children, aged from 7 to 14 from Romanian schools. The instruments used were scales and questionnaires for measuring the self-esteem (Rosenberg), personality traits (Five Factors Personality Inventory) and resilience (CYRM – 28). Findings and Results The results bring out a picture of resilience in Romanian children, very useful for researchers and practitioners, since the resilience is a less explored dimension in Romanian culture. Conclusions: The results could indicate some predictors for resilience in children and could be useful for promoting personal development for resilience enhancing.

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International Accreditations As A Component Of The Branding Strategy Of A Business School

Jean-Baptiste MAILLARD, EFMD.

Abstract

The global development of management education led to the creation of a large number of Business Schools and Higher Education Institutions offering comparable programmes and claiming equivalent performance, whether on the job-market integration or for their research outcomes. In order to bring the market a much-needed transparency, independent institutions have established quality evaluation and quality assurance processes. These internationally recognised labels allow the accredited business schools differentiating themselves from the competition. They also take advantage of the labels in their marketing strategies directed towards their stakeholders, end-users and clients. Using a parallel with branding strategies, the marketing perspective developed in this article shows that these international accreditation labels encapsulate some of the most meaningful characteristics of the luxury brands (visibility, legitimacy and exclusivity). The article then describes their potential impact on the institutions' image and how they can take advantage of international accreditations to consolidate their positioning.

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Internationalisation in Japanese Higher Education: Opportunities and Challenges

Robert Michael Higgins, University of Nottingham School of Education.

Abstract

Since the turn of the millennia, but with particular emphasis over the past number of years, the Japanese Ministry of Education (hereafter MEXT) has been developing policies that are responding to global higher educational orientations to external and internal internationalisation. These policies aims and planning are not without merit, and demonstrate an acknowledgement from MEXT that Japan must consider how much it would like to add a more international dimension to its higher educational curricula. At the same time, it must be recognised that in many respects these strategies and policies are closely connected to previous initiatives that were not fully realised over a period of the last ten to fifteen years. In this study, a contemporary period of policy planning will be contextualised around how educational change is contested: specifically by analysing discourse surrounding educational change. Leitch and Palmer (2010) have articulated the importance of locating context for the analysis of educational change. Further, Fairclough's (1992, p. 72) three-dimensional approach to discourse analysis brought together the 'three analytical traditions' of linguistic analysis, macrosociological analysis, and interpretivist analysis to offer a holistic perspective to examining educational modes of change. Context within this widely adopted model consists of discourse practices, including the production, distribution, and interpretation of texts, and social practices, including power and ideology. This discussion will contribute to the policy debate around whether Japanese higher education is in fact in a period of profound change in response to international and global trends; and importantly, whether, in fact, previous restrictive and narrow approaches to educational change are constraining educational policy planning.

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Internationalisation In Japanese Higher Education: Opportunities And Challenges

Robert Michael Higgins, Japan.

Abstract

Since the turn of the millennia, but with particular emphasis over the past number of years, the Japanese Ministry of Education (hereafter MEXT) has been developing policies that are responding to global higher educational orientations to external and internal internationalisation. At the same time, it must be recognised that in many respects these strategies and policies are closely connected to previous unrealised initiatives over an extended period of time. A contemporary period of policy planning will be historically contextualised and analysed around how the process of educational change is contested: specifically by analysing discourse surrounding language policy and planning. This discussion will contribute to the policy debate around whether Japanese higher education is in fact in a period of profound change in response to international and global trends; and importantly, whether, in fact, previous restrictive and narrow approaches to educational change are constraining contemporary educational policy planning.

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Internet of Things in Agriculture Industry : A Survey

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Abstract

Nowadays, Internet of Things plays important roles in our living. Various devices around us have smart capability, able to receive/transmit and process information and there is communication through the internet system which increasingly covers the areas. We are all able to access the internet easily. There are many applications of Internet of Things such as health, logistic and supply management, marketing and agriculture. In agriculture, it was found that Internet of Things is applied extensively and integrated with wireless sensor network to receive data from deployed sensors. This article exhibits the samples of applying Internet of Things in agricultural works, from cultivation planning, water management, cultivation and monitoring of cultivation, climate forecasting and product transportation and challenges in future adoption

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Internship In Dental Education

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Abstract

The internship is a learning experience gained by working in a position related to a student's career field, and provides opportunities to gain work experience prior to graduation. This paper describes an internship in dental education implemented by Gaziantep University Dentistry Faculty. The aim of the internship in dental education is to ensure that dental students upgrade their knowledge and acquire new skills and to enhance the quality of their own professional lives. As a result, this program has not been evaluated previously, because it has not yet been implemented in Dentistry Faculties in Turkey. For this reason, regular evaluations are important and a dental education committee needs to review the program to determine whether the goal of internship training is achieved and whether graduates obtain experience.

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Internship Practical Perspectives of Senior Students and Sponsored Organizations in Information Technology Sector.

Shutchapol Chopvitayakun, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

In the drive to enhance undergraduate study in information technology program. The key factors are: advanced theoretical and practical skills in Information technology, relevant course-work knowledge, and Information technological competencies of students. These all elements are very vital and integrated when senior students will take course a full term of the internship. They have training and practicing with real work settings and fully working responsibilities in the real business operating organizations. This research analyses the interns from Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, major in Information Technology Program and supervisor from the organizations that those interns involved practicing, training, and gaining direct experience. This work applies some statistical analytics to find out the perspectives toward the internship program from each of the two stakeholders involved, students as the intern and organizations as the trainer.

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Interpersonal Communication In Engineering Education

Veronica Ivanova, Kseniya Mertins, National Research Tomsk polytechnic university, TPU, Russian Federation.

Abstract

Strong communication skills are the part of any interaction in engineering. An engineer has to communicate with colleagues, employers, managers, clients, media and general public. But for decades employers frequently complain about a lack in communication skills among graduates from universities not only in Russia, but also in Asia, Europe and USA. Employers are interested in graduates with skills beyond the standard paper degree; that includes a high level of skills in communication, decision-making and team-work. The culture of engineering education is shifting to include essential communication skills as part of the toolbox for successful engineering. By providing the development of communication skills a regular part of every day curriculum activities, engineering faculty will prepare their students to succeed. The purpose of this work is to make the overview of the problem of communication skills development in different universities all over the world. The system of communication skills development implemented in National research Tomsk polytechnic university is presented. The analysis of the collaboration outcomes of curriculum realized in TPU with employers and students is submitted.

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Intervention Strategies By Means Of Physiotherapy From Children With Spastic Tetraparesis

Stefan Toma, Geanina Toma, University of Pitesti, Romania.

Abstract

Purpose: In paralysis spastic cerebral treatment outcome will be mostly below normal. It is difficult to assess to what extent the functional capacity contributed treatment or development of the nervous system itself. **Methods:** Medical recovery team has the task to remove or improve as much as possible the state of physical disability, mental or social an individual to restore its ability to live in an integrated manner psychically, psychosocial. **Results:** This paper is based on a personal study conducted in 2011-2012 on a sample of 14 patients diagnosed with infantile cerebral spastic tetraparesis in various stages of development. These patients received treatment in complex recovery. To an even larger child who has not worked for a long time or place, it is easy to obtain an increase in motor function with 2-8% using unsuspected resources. In spastic tetraplegia spontaneous evolution is unfavorable. Contribution spa programs physio-kinetic-therapy was totally important remarking efficient total thermal bath at a temperature of 36.4 to 36.5 degrees C associated with kinetic exercises in water and kinesiology as a whole. **Conclusions:** The essential condition for the success of therapy is gaining maximum cooperation and conscious participation of the child and the mother, since kinetic endorsed program and neuro-myo-artrokinetică hygiene should be continued at home.

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Introduction and Promotion of E-Gaming Facilities in Islamabad, Pakistan

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Abstract

An online game or online E-game is a video game played over some form of computer network. This network is usually the internet or equivalent technology. Online games can range from simple text based environments to games incorporating complex graphics and virtual worlds populated by many players simultaneously. Many online games have associated online communities, making online games a form of social activity beyond single player games. For many in Pakistan, video games are still in the same category as children's cartoons. But for hardcore gamers, video games can be a form of art that aside from providing entertainment, can also stimulate one on an artistic and intellectual level. Therefore through research it is concluded that an e-gaming facility for e-gamers community in Pakistan is a necessity.

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Inventing Personal Story Endings – A Perspective To Multicultural Education

Juli-Anna Aerila, Miikka Wikholm, UNIVERSITY OF TURKU FINLAND.

Abstract

Personal story endings can be considered as a method for developing children's subconscious reasoning skills, especially for those pupils whose abstraction level of thinking is not very high. The concept "follow up story" means inventing a personal ending to a fragment of a fictional text. The manner in which a child continues a fictional text is not a coincidence, but is dependent on the text and the related background information, which includes the world view and previous reading experiences as well as the values. As follow up stories also include the unconscious thinking, they may reveal something about the reader's values, literacy skills, and world view than just the facts and conscious thoughts on texts. Previous studies show that personal story endings are good educational tools for children. Children like inventing personal endings to stories, because the original text provides them with material for their writings and the content is more important than the language. In addition, children like comparing and hearing/reading each other's stories. Personal story endings make children interpretations visible to others and therefore, it is easier for the teacher to activate the children to participate in discussions about the literature. Follow-up stories also enable the teacher to comprehend each child's individual interpretation and the children to enhance each other and own interpretations better. In this study children write personal story endings to multicultural themed children's literature. The data consists of personal story endings which were analyzed by qualitative content analyzes. Although the writers were not specifically told to address the multicultural issues, they revealed their previously held values in the stories they wrote. Having established the children's initial attitudes, it is possible to work with them towards a more critical understanding of multiculturalism.

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Investigating Of Parents' View On Using Mobile App To Communicate With Class Of Teacher In Nepal

Mustafa Harun CAN, Nepal.

Abstract

Parent and teachers working together is more important step for student's achievement. Education stakeholders are trying to find best solution to encourage parents' involvement in school activities. To involve parents' school activities and other events, it should be selected good info-notice system. Teacher should give exact information about any student's progress as well as other information. In Nepal, most of the school use notebook is called "communication book". This traditional and most known system is using country side. Class of Teacher writes down a note or notice to parent about any information today activities or coming events. The using of mobile applications increases rapidly, and is being used in many steps in education. The aim of this study is to investigate parents' view of using mobile app to communicate with class of Teacher. Meridian Connect mobile app has been used for this research between parent and class of teacher. The study was a survey-based design in which 573 parents from Meridian International School were polled. The results of data analyses indicated that parents' view of usefulness were positive.

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INVESTIGATING STUDENTS FUNCTIONAL THINKING WAYS

Tuba Ceylan Çeliker, Ahi Evran University, Turkey.

Abstract

Functional thinking is an important topic in mathematics education, because it involves making generalizations about how data are related. However, the researches in mathematics education have shown the importance of functional thinking; primary schools give little emphasis on this subject (Warren & Cooper, 2005). Warren, Cooper and Lamb (2006) recommended that the development of functional thinking of students should start in the early grades and it should be improved gradually and extended over a long period of time. Therefore, students can learn algebraic thinking at early levels, so misconceptions about the functions and functional thinking may reduce. Blanton and Kaput (2004) indicated that students are capable of functional thinking at grades earlier than perhaps thought. Functional thinking involves recursive rules which is recognizing and using the change from term-to-term in the dependent variable (Lannin, Barker, & Townsend, 2006). Students firstly understand the recursive relationship and then they can comprehend functional thinking. In other words they primarily understand the term-to-term changing and then they can reach the general rule of the patterns. The aim of the study is to investigate the primary school students' functional thinking. To this end, the following research questions will be addressed in this study: How do students make generalization of arithmetic? What kinds of approaches do students adopt while making generalization? The data will be collected via functional thinking tasks which include function tables and problem situations about functional thinking. After students will approach the tasks we will carry out semi-structured interviews with chosen students. Interviews will be transcript. The data from the tasks and interviews will be analysed via descriptive analysis.

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Investigation of Experimentation Knowledge and Skills of Secondary School Students

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Abstract

Experimentation has a central and distinctive role in science education. In this study experimentation knowledge and skills of middle school students were investigated. For this purpose it was studied with a total of 240 middle school students, which is studying fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades. Initially, students are asked to “what is experimentation?” and when the obtained data were evaluated, the six categories were determined. After that students are given a problem related to the acid rains. To solve the given problem have been asked to use of experimentation steps. Thus it is aimed to determine the knowledge and ability of them to design an experiments. The result of the research showed that students’ experimental design knowledges are low level.

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Investigation of Mental Models for Science Teaching and Primary School Teacher Candidates' Self-Efficacy Beliefs

Sibel Acisli, Artvin Çoruh University, Turkey.

Abstract

Purpose of study: This study aims to explore mental models for science teaching and primary school teacher candidates' self-efficacy beliefs. **Methods:** The sample of this research study is composed of 108 students who are studying at the department of Primary School Teaching of Artvin Çoruh University during the 2014-2015 Academic Year. 'Self-Efficacy Beliefs Inventory for Prospective Primary School Teachers in teaching science' developed by Riggs and Enochs (1990) and adapted in Turkish by Bıkmaz (2002) and 'Science Teacher Illustration Form' (DASTT-C) developed by Thomas, Pedersen and Finson (2001) have been used as data collection tools. The data obtained were analyzed using SPSS. The obtained data were analyzed using, frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, t-test, correlation and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) in accordance with the purpose. **Findings and Results:** Various differences in variables have been identified in self-efficacy beliefs of prospective primary school teachers for science teaching and mental models for teacher candidates for science education were examined.

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Investigation Of Relations Among Preschool Children And Their Parents To Use Of Technological Devices And Reading Habits (An Example Kindergarten In The Kırıkkale)

Damla Pektaş, Turkey.

Abstract

It is aimed on this research to examine relations among habits of children who take preschool education and they are 60-72 months old (age range) and their parent's to use of technological devices and reading habits. The sample of the research consists of 5-6 years old students and their parents of a pre-school which is in the center of Kirikkale Province. A survey which was developed by the researcher as being intended for examining quality and quantity of technological devices and reading habits was used as a vehicle of data gathering. Descriptive statistics were utilised on the analysis of usage process for sociodemographic attributes and reading habits with technological devices of families and t test was utilised on the relational calculus of usage of parent's and child's technological devices reading habits. According to the results of research, the time that parent spare time to watch television is three times more than the time that they spare time for pressed materials such as book-newspaper and journal. Times were founded on the same level that parents and children watch television, use computer and reading book/looking book. Moreover, it was determined that book type that both parents and also children prefer mostly is children's books. Time and preferences of parents and children to use book are similar in terms of both quantitative qualitative and relevant results will be discussed to the accompaniment of literature works.

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INVESTIGATION OF RELATIONS AMONG PRESCHOOL INSTITUTION IN PROGRESS 60-72 MONTH OLD CHILDREN AND THEIR PARENTS TO USE OF TECHNOLOGICAL TOOLS AND READING HABBITS

Damla Pektaş, Turkey.

Abstract

It is aimed on this research to examine relations among habits of children who take pre-school education and they are 60-72 months old (age range) and their parent's to use of technological tools and reading habits. The sample of the research consists of 5-6 years old students and their parents of a pre-school which is in the center of Kirikkale Province. A survey which was developed by the researcher as being intended for examining quality and quantity of technological tools and reading habits was used as a vehicle of data gathering. Descriptive statistics were utilised on the analysis of usage process for sociodemographic attributes and reading habits with technological tools of families and t test was utilised on the relational calculus of usage of parent's and child's technological tools reading habits. According to the results of research, the time that parents spare time to watch television is three times more than the time that they spare time for pressed materials such as book-newspaper and journal. Times were founded on the same level that parents and children watch television, use computer and reading book/looking book. Moreover, it was determined that book type that both parents and also children prefer mostly is children's books. Time and preferences of parents and children to use book are similar in terms of both quantitative qualitative and relevant results will be discussed to the accompaniment of literature works.

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Investigation of Relationship Between School Administrators' Innovation Management Attitudes, Personal Development Efforts and Contribution to the Personal Developments of Teachers

Esen Altunay, Ege University, Turkey.

Abstract

Problem Statement: Schools which are the most important institutions of social life are expected to closely monitor the social and technological developments and carry out the necessary changes. The most important factor that innovation is made, maintained or provided to succeed in educational organizations is that administrators and employees have positive attitudes for innovation. **Purpose of Study:** The purpose of the research is determined the school administrators' innovation management attitudes, level of personal development efforts and level of contribution of school administrators to the personal developments of teachers working together and relationship between these variables. What's more the researcher tried to determine whether school administrators' opinions are showing a significant difference according to school administrators' individual properties. **Methods:** The model of this research is correlational model. Sample of this research composed of administrators and assistant administrators who are working in different public primary schools. As data collection tools of research were used three scales entitled "School Administrators Innovation Attitude Scale" and "Survey of School Administrators' Personal Development Efforts" and "Contribution to the Personal Development of Teachers Working Together" and "Personal Information Form". **Findings and Results:** Finally there were significant differences in the personal development perceptions of participants according to faculty type graduated from, professional experience, education level, task type and age of participants. Also there were also significant differences in the innovation management and contributions to teachers' personal development of perceptions of participants according to professional experiences. Research findings has shown a positive correlation on the perceptions of administrators and assistant administrators between the personal development, innovation management and contributions to teachers' personal development. **Conclusions and Recommendations:** The most important task falls to the school administrators. School administrators must effectively manage the innovation, provide own personal development and contribute to the personal development of teachers, students and other employees.

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INVESTIGATION OF STUDENTS' LEVEL OF IMAGINATION AND SPORT CONFIDENCE STUDYING AT SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS

Ayşegül Funda ALP, Turkey.

Abstract

In order to be successful in sports, not only physical abilities but also psychological abilities are needed. When the individual pictures the ability that he wants to perform in his mind, it will be easier for him to perform better, because hi-performance is closely related to the emotional atmosphere of our brains. Imagination in sports, both helps sportsman cope with anxiety and boost his self-confidence. Within this concept, imagination which affects success psychologically is thought to be related to each other. The aim of the study is to investigate of students' level of imagination and athletic confidence studying at school of physical education and sports. The research group was made up of 62 female and 135 male (age=21,4607 + 1,8792), 197 in total, studying at the Physical Education And Sports School Of Karamanoğlu Mehmet Bey University. To achieve the purpose of the research, "A Scale Of Achievement Imagery Questionnaire İn Sports" developed by Hall (1998) and adapted to Turkish by Kızıldağ and Tiryaki (2012) and confidence Questionnaire in sports" (Trait Sport Confidence-SSGÖ) developed by Vealey(1986) and adapted to Turkish by Engür at al (2006) were based on and applied to the students that participated in the research In the analysis and assessment of the data, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, t test, one way anova test, Kruskal Wallis test, Mann Whitney U test, was used and significance was taken as $P<0.05$ and in the evaluation of the data and the determination of the calculated values, SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) package program was used. According to the results of the study, there is no significant difference between sub-dimensions of imagination (motivational imagination, motivational cognition, motivational alertness, total imagination score, general cognitive imagination, general motivational professionalism) and total dimensions of athletic confidence in the variables of gender, major of the students studying at school of physical education and sports. However, there is a significant difference in sub-dimension of athletic confidence according to the department and class variable. It is also found out that according to the class variable 4th class students have higher levels of athletic confidence than 1st and 2nd class students; students studying at the department of physical education and sports have higher levels of athletic confidence than the students studying at the department of sport management evening class. These results prove that quality and the quantity of the decisions may change in accordance with the cognitive and emotional development level of students and social structure.

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INVESTIGATION OF STUDENTS' LEVEL OF LEADERSHIP AND CREATIVITY STUDYING AT SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS

Burcu Tasdügen, Turkey.

Abstract

It is important to direct students to the right activities in accordance with their physical, emotional abilities. In addition, different training methods should be used considering the students' different abilities. Education has a vital role in encouraging students to think creatively and innovatively. Developing the abilities of creativity is necessary in order to awaken the individual's potential of creativity. The aim of the study is to investigate students' level of leadership and creativity studying at school of physical education and sports. the research group was made up of 115 female and 85 male (age=21,4607 + 1,8792), 200 in total, studying at the Physical Education And Sports School Of Karamanoğlu Mehmet Bey University. to achieve the purpose of the research, "A Scale Of Achievement Leadership" developed by Stodgil (1963) and adapted to turkish by Ergun (1981) and "Adaptation-Innovation Inventory (KAI), ." Originally Developed By Krikton., (1999) were based on and applied to the students that participated in the research in the analysis and assessment of the data, Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test, T Test, One Way Anova Test, Kruskal Wallis Test, Mann Whitney U Test, was used and significance was taken as $p < 0.05$ and in the evaluation of the data and the determination of the calculated values, spss (statistical package for social sciences) package program was used. There is a significant difference between the sub-dimension of leadership level and total scores of the students' studying at school of physical education and sports according to the gender variable; yet there is no significant difference between the sub-dimension of leadership level and creativity level of the students' studying at school of physical education and sports. There is no significant difference between the sub-dimension of leadership level (total score, structure, consciousness) and creativity level of the students' studying at school of physical education and sports according to the mother's educational background variable. There is a significant difference in the sub-dimension of leadership level of the students' studying at school of physical education and sports according to the father's educational background variable; yet there is no significant difference between the sub-dimension of leadership (total score, structure, consciousness) level of the students' studying at school of physical education and sports. Moreover, there is no significant difference between the total score of leadership and sub-dimensions of leadership (total score, structure, consciousness). At the end of the study, it is revealed that it is important to develop creative thinking skills through successive remediation and creative reaction so that students' level of leadership gets higher.

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INVESTIGATION OF THE POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS' ACADEMIC DISHONESTY TENDENCY

Eda Demirdüzen, Mine Zorlu, Hacettepe University, Turkey.

Abstract

The aim of this study is to determine academic dishonesty tendency for Postgraduate Students. The research has carried out in 2012-2013 academic year in Ankara. The study group consists of 195 postgraduate students (121 female and 74 male). For collecting data in research academic dishonesty scale which is consisting of 22 items which was developed by Eminođlu ve Nartgün (2008) is used. According to result of the analyses, it is seen that students' academic dishonesty tendency is a significant difference with respect to sex. Moreover there isn't any significant difference with respect to variables institute and program.

Is The Metabolic Syndrome Associated To Childhood Obesity?

Noemi Serra-Paya, Assumpta Ensenyat, Erica Hernandez, Ivan Castro-Viñuales⁴, Jose Maria Mur, SPAIN.

Abstract

Introduction: Children obesity is one of the main public health problems. Although the metabolic syndrome (MS) has usually been associated to adult health diseases. Nowadays it also observed in overweight and obese (OW/OB) children. The aim of this study was to determine the incidence of metabolic syndrome in OW/OB children in Lleida. *Method:* The present study is an observational study, where 53 OW/OB children between 10-12 years old have participated. Anthropometric and MS related parameters in children population were measured in accordance with the International Diabetes Federation (IDF) criteria¹. The degree of obesity was classified according the LMS method². *Results:* 25 (47.17%) participants had a waist circumference (WC) ≥ 90 cm (9 girls and 16 boys). One of the children (1.89%) suffered MS and 8 (15.09%) had WC ≥ 90 cm and another criterion of MS such as high blood pressure, plasma lipids or glucose. A systolic blood pressure ≥ 130 mmHg was the most prevalent parameter (18.6%). *Discussion:* In the current study the prevalence of MS was lower than the observed in the study NAHNES (9.4% of boys and 9.7% of girls had MS), according IDF criteria³. Having in mind this situation, we think it is essential to carry out urgent actions to prevent and treat overweight and obese children as well as to avoid suffering from MS at an early age.

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Is There A Relation Between Sibling Abuse And Feelings Of Guilt And Shame?

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Abstract

Problem Statement:Intheliterature, siblingabuse is considered as one of themostprevalentabusetypes in familycontext. Many researches have revealed that sibling abuse causes many developmental problems including emotional and behavioral ones such as low self-esteem and difficulty in social adaptation. Moreover it predicts possible future anxiety disorders and psychological well-being and depression. Regardingthis, existingliteratureproposesthatfeelings of shameandguilt can be considered aspredictors of depression. **Purpose of Study:** The currentstudyaimsto investigate therelationshipbetweenthe feelings of shame and guilt and sibling abuse role (victim or perpetrator). **Methods:** 209 universitystudentsfrom Gazi UniversityDepartment of PhilosophyandSociologyparticipatedinthestudy.A surveyincludingSiblingAbuseScale,GuiltandShameScaleandthe Life EventsChecklistweregiventotheparticipants. Regression analysis done to reveal if any relationship exists between general feelings of shame and guilt and sibling abuse role while controlling for the negative life events. **FindingsandResults:**Negative life eventspredictssignificantlythe perpetration of sibling abuse ($F(1,171)= 8.07$, $p<.01$, $R^2= .04$, $\beta= .21$). After controlling for negative life events shame ($\beta=.21$, $p<.05$) and guilt ($\beta=-.34$, $p<.001$) predicted the perpetrator role in the sibling abuse significantly ($F(2,169)=6.53$, $p<.01$, $R^2= .11$). When the victimization role is analyzed, negative life events significantly predicts the victimization in sibling abuse ($F(1,172)= 17.63$, $p<.001$, $R^2 = .09$, $\beta = .30$). Aftercontrollingforthenegative life eventsshamewas not significantpredictor of victim role whereas guilt ($\beta= -.22$, $p<.05$) was significant predictor. Although the model is overall significant ($F(3,170)= 7.96$, $p<.001$, $R^2=.12$) the variance explained by shame and guilt is not. **Conclusions:**Theanalysis can be interpreted in a waythatwhenthe generalfeelings of guilt is low it is

more probable to see perpetration of sibling abuse. For the feelings of shame there is a positive relation with perpetration. People who feel shame in general tend to be the perpetrator in the sibling abuse.

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Janusz Korczak – where the idea of children's rights come from?

Moshe Shner, Oranim Academic College, Israel

Abstract

Children are a weak part of society. They have no political power, no property, and they depend on the adults in all aspects of their lives. Throughout human history, children suffered injustice. Their life was not important. Their voice was unheard. In many parts of the world children are still victims of violence, sexual abuse, hard labor and lack of proper education, minimal health care and sufficient life conditions. The emancipation of children is a major challenge to the 21st century society of Men. Even in modern liberal democracies, the reality of children is a great challenge. Large numbers of children live below the "poverty line" and in hospitals we see much too often children who suffer violence at home and within their community or were injured at home because of insufficient care. Children from broken families find themselves in the street, and the "street culture" becomes their world. Western countries know in recent years a growing population of immigrants and political refugees. Beyond the political debate about their status, there is the reality of children of immigrants' families who quite often are denied the basic rights of children: shelter, food, healthcare, education and political security. Where we can find the "Archimedean Stand" that will enable us to change this troubling reality. Maybe in the inspiring legacy of Janusz Korczak, a world known children rights advocate and a total educator in the first half of the 20th century. In this presentation, I will discuss Korczak's different understanding of childhood and hence his different approach to children's rights, based on stoic ideas of infinity of nature. We will see how Korczak's worldview was translated into an educational reality that fostered children's rights.

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Judgment Of Learning Quality Among Moroccan Students University

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Abstract

The evolution of teaching is currently considered as a very important task, both from an institutional and a moral viewpoint. However the evaluation condition of such domain have conducted and reported several research studies in the literature «Who? What? How? Drawing from which references? Which clues? Should the people assessed take part in the process? To what extent should the results be publicized?» (Demailly, 2001). For that reason we will first draw some guiding lines for teaching evaluation, trying to define its possible objects. Three main domains may be contemplated: teachers activity (teaching), learning process (learning), and the effects of the teaching/learning process. Drawing from an enquiry carried out in three different faculties, by our research team. This study is related to the VOLUBILIS project "Moroccan and European students: a comparative approach", which aims to identify the challenges and expectations of Moroccan students. The purpose of this research is to indicate how student at Hassan II University of Casablanca judge the quality of their study. We will be able to show that an evaluation of courses by students is both possible and profitable. As a matter of fact, this inquiry has brought up valuable information about higher education pedagogy that concerns the three fields mentioned earlier and it also offer some suggestions to generate improvements.

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Justification Of The Nomenclature Degree For A Postgraduate Program In Ecuador

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Abstract

The aim of this article is to justify the nomenclature degree of the master program Maestría en Auditoría de Tecnologías de la Información (MATI) from an academic perspective, due to the requirements of the Consejo de Educación Superior (CES). For this purpose, the educational and accrediting organization in the field of technology, the concepts of Information Systems (IS) and Information Technology (IT) and the curriculum of the IS and IT careers were analyzed. The examinations revealed that IT has wider orientation to technology and focuses more in systems infrastructure in comparison to IS. Furthermore, the IT curriculum refers to the current needs of the company related to hardware and software, meanwhile IS are tools that support the decision taking of an enterprise. After the 1990s there is a clear academic and industrial differentiation of the IS and IT careers.

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Kazakh Official Clichés And The Issue Of Teaching Them

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Abstract

In this article the linguistic characteristics of the notion of cliché, ready-made units in a language, especially the semantics and functions of the special Kazakh official cliché units and the issue of effective teaching the official Kazakh language using clichés are considered. The purpose of this research is to define the semantic, structural peculiarities of the Kazakh official clichés and propose the ways of proper using them in the process of teaching. In this work the methods of description, comparison, component analysis and classification were used to achieve the goal. Official language is a branch which has its own peculiar traditional language means, definite requirements and limits. One of the qualities for the official style that plays a vital role, defines its development and formation level is using clichés. If cliché quality is considered as a drawback, for the official style it is a regulatory. Official clichés are the result of frequency of the definite communicative official situation, it executes the principles of accuracy, thrift and condensation in the language. Cliché is an obligatory structural and symbolic element certifying that the official style is formed, standardized and codified. In the result of the research the following conclusions were made: Kazakh official clichés a) restricted themes: are formed in the spheres of direct administrative management in the society, legislation, diplomacy, business correspondence; b) establish conditions for communicating the thoughts clearly and precisely; c) realize thrift and conciseness; d) unify the document; e) convey the main ideas as statement, explanation (motivation), order, request; f) the structure is shown mostly in the form of word combination, sometimes as a sentence. The recommendations of compiling the dictionary of ready-made language formulae by means of defining the content-structural peculiarities of official clichés, using Kazakh official language in teaching are offered.

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KİTLE İLETİŞİM ARAÇLARININ EĞİTİM ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ

Abstract

Tarım toplumu, endüstri toplumu derken çağımız şimdide kitle toplumu, tüketim toplumu ve enformasyon toplumu gibi söylemler ile yeni biçimler almaya başlamıştır. Hatta bu söylemler ve söylemlere bağlı olarak ortaya çıkan değişimler öyle hızlı olmuştur ki, artık günümüz 'Tarihin Sonu, Son İnsanlık' gibi tartışmalara bile tanık olmaktadır. Biz bu çalışmamızda endüstri sonrasında ortaya çıkan ve bu değişimlere hız kazandıran kitle iletişim araçları ve eğitim üzerinde durup, öznenin durumunu tahlil etmeye çalıştık. Bilgi temelli dünyada; ekonomi, devlet yönetimi, kamu hizmetleri ve günlük hayattaki birçok iş ve işlem, kitle iletişim araçları ile yürütülmekte ve etkileşim gerçekleştirilmektedir. Örneğin internette yeni bilgilere ulaşmak, onları depolamak ve en kısa zamanda uygulama alanına aktarabilmek, insan yaşamını kolaylaştırmakta ve hayatı farklı şekillerde etkilemektedir. Daha önceleri insanları etkileyen en önemli kurum örf, adet ve geleneklerin taşıyıcısı olan aile, bunu yaygınlaştıran okul iken şimdi kitle iletişim araçlarının bu kurumların önüne geçtiğini, bireyi etkinleştirdiğini görmekteyiz. Bu önemli görevi üstlenen kitle iletişim araçları bireyleri olmak istediği gibi değil, olmasını düşlediği biçime dönüştürmektedir. Özellikle bu konuda ki anket çalışmamızın verileri son derece ilgi çekicidir. Çünkü toplum için çok önemli olan ve geleceği anlamına gelen öğrenciler zamanların büyük bir kısmını kitle iletişim araçları ile meşgul olarak geçirmekte ve sanal dünyanın sayfaları arasında kendine göre gerçeklik oluşturmaya çalışmaktadır. Bu da toplum içinde nesnellikten kopmuş özneler üretmektedir.

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Knowledge Base Management System of Plants using Ontology Technique

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Abstract

This paper presents some ideas about design management systems, Knowledge Base about the plants using the ontology. The objective is to show inextricably structure of vegetation, with data classification based on the structure of the vegetation along the hierarchical relationship. On the basis of a systematic pattern management, collecting awareness, choosing inference rule, and how to demonstrate knowledge appropriate to characteristics of the desired plants. And modeling algorithms for search activity of vegetation by the phrase contains the key words of the vegetation characteristics, with the creation of a relationship diagram, simulation using activities, and information modeling. Results, able to offer three formats for algorithm design of vegetation searching.

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Knowledge Sharing System for Computer Project Development using Social Network Technology

Rujijan Vichivanives, Rajabhat Suansunandha University, Thailand.

Abstract

This research was aimed to study development a new form of learning resource. It is created to exchange knowledge of the computer project development using social networking technology. This support computer science students both individual and group. By bringing the style and function of social network web application. The members may be current students, alumnus, or instructors of computer science faculty. The result showed that this web development is completed both the database and the application. The web was tested by two experts. A sample of 83 users accessed the web site and evaluate their satisfaction. In conclusion, overall user satisfaction was a good level. The average score is 4..345. The suggestion is adjusting to learn the field of software development using online community.

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KORO YÖNETİCİSİNİN NİTELİKLERİ VE KORO YÖNETİMİNDE TEMEL YAKLAŞIMLAR

BÜLENT HALVAŞI, Turkey.

Abstract

Problem Durumu: Bir koronun doğru oluşturulması, doğru söylem uygulayarak eğitilmesi ve amaçlarına uygun örnekler çalıştırılarak hedeflerine varmasının sağlanması, o koronun yöneticisinin nitelikleri ile mümkün olmaktadır. Yani; koroyu meydana getiren koro üyelerinin seçimi önem kazanmaktadır. Koro topluluğunu eğiten, yöneten ve motivasyonunu sağlayan yöneticinin donanımı da, çok daha önem arz etmektedir. **Çalışmanın Amacı:** Bu çalışma, koro yöneticisinin yaptığı işin inceliklerine sahip olarak yetişmesi, koro eserlerini iyi analiz ederek, müzik cümleleri ile partiler arasındaki müzikal ilişkiyi ortaya koyabilmesi, çalıştırdığı korodan homojen ses elde edebilmesi için, gerekli alt yapıyı nasıl oluşturabileceğine ve güçlendirebileceğine yönelik çalışmaları incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. **Yöntem:** Araştırma, nitel bir yapıda olup, tarama modeli kullanılarak hazırlanmıştır. Amaca yönelik literatür taraması yapılmış, konuya yönelik önceki araştırmaların bulguları da çalışmaya kaynak teşkil etmiş ve mesleki deneyimler de değerlendirilmiştir. **Bulgular ve Yorumlar:** Araştırma sürecinde elde edilen bulgular değerlendirilmiş ve bulgulara dayalı olarak iyi bir nitelikli bir koro şefinin özellikleri detaylı bir şekilde yorumlanmıştır. **Sonuç ve Öneriler:** Çalışmanın sonucunda ortaya çıkan ana fikir ifade edilmiş. Ayrıca konuya yönelik yeni öneriler sunulmuştur.

QUALITIES OF CHOIR CONDUCTOR AND BASIC APPROACH TO CHOIR MANAGEMENT

Problem Statement: The correct constitution of a choir, education of the choir using correct examples is made possible by the conductor's qualities. Therefore, selection process of choir members is very important. Qualities of the conductor who is responsible for the education and the motivation of the choir is even more important. **Purpose of Study:** The goal of the study is to examine the process of analysis of the music and exploring the musical sentences in the piece and the coordination of the homogeneity of the choir. **Method:** The study is performed using screening method. The musical literature have been screened, previous similar research results have been considered and real life experiences of conductors have been consulted. **Conclusions and Recommendations:** The finding have been examined and what the qualities of a choir conductor should be are listed based on observation. In addition, new suggestions have been put forward.

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LA4DI - Linear Algebra for Digital Images

Cristina M.R. Caridade, Coimbra Institute of Engineering, Portugal.

Abstract

Today the teacher wants to make students more participative, independent, self-aware and responsible, based on their skills and preferences, in a constantly evolving society. The best way to approach the mathematic is to understand it as a language that describes real engineering problems. Several proposals have been described to motivate engineering students in mathematics using different types of technologies and computational experiments. A proposal to teach linear algebra to engineering students has been developed at the Coimbra Institute of Engineering with the introduction of image processing. The aims of this experience was to contribute to the understanding of linear algebra concepts in an innovative, creative and interesting way. The results of this project (applied to 44 students of Mechanical Engineering and 14 students of Electromechanical Engineering) showed that students were encouraged to use more creatively, the theoretical and practical knowledge acquired. The interest and motivation of students were considered relevant aspects during the project, especially to present them different experiments to perform. The general objectives for the use of mathematical concepts learned in order to encourage meaningful learning and teaching methodology were achieved. After, it was made a questionnaire online to ascertain the level of satisfaction. Based on these experience and in the satisfaction questionnaire, in future, it will intend to continue this kind of strategies where the image processing is applied to teach and learn linear algebra concepts in an attractive and motivating way and where students can enhance their knowledge through its practical use.

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Language Learning Through Drama

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Abstract

This study presents a review of the literature regarding the impact of drama on dimensions of second/ foreign language learning. The paper first discusses the importance of integrating drama into the second/ foreign language learning process and the role of teachers and students in the learning process. Then, after introducing the pedagogical and linguistic aspects of using drama techniques in the language classroom in a broader perspective, it focuses on the drama-oriented verbal and nonverbal exercises. Next, the paper reviews the studies on the language learning through drama, and concludes that using drama in language teaching would facilitate emotional and social development in addition to language development of students while it points out that the number of studies on the issue is limited.

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LANGUAGE PROBLEMS IN THE MULTICULTURAL CLASSROOM

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Abstract

There are many different extent of globalization as economic, social, cultural etc. When considered in terms of education, globalization requires to gain similar informations, skills and values for the people living different countries such as living in the same country and sharing the same common values. So; many countries shaping their education systems and policies on a global scale. Globalization is increasing the impact with international migration and cultural exchange. Children together with adults tend to migrate internationally . Children migrate international with adults too. And they studying their new settled countries. So; cities with homogenous countries in the field of migration, becoming a multicultural structure. Schools in these cities are affected by this change and formed with multicultural classes. Because of, students studying in these schools may have different nationalities , religions, races and languages. This difference firstly raises the problem of language in terms of communication in the classroom for students and teachers. The target of this work, trying to describe the problems of teachers in multicultural classroom and foreign students encounter in terms of language. This study was conducted in accordance with the qualitative research methodology. And Turkey's multicultural society have been held in Alanya district of Antalya province . Three state schools have been selected by purposive sampling method. And the 10 foreign students and 10 teachers creates working group. A questionnaire and semi-structured interview form developed by the researchers. Collected data were analyzed with descriptive analysis methods.

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Latent Classes Of Performance On Professional Standards Based On Assessments For Teacher Certification: The Case Of English Teacher Candidates In Saudi Arabia

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to identify latent (hidden) classes of teacher candidates based on their performance on criteria of professional standards targeted with a teacher certification test in Saudi Arabia. The role of background variables, such as gender, age, and teaching experience, across latent classes of teacher candidates is also examined. The data come from the responses of 19,167 English language teacher candidates on 69 multiple-choice test items grouped into 12 professional standards. The data analysis was conducted via latent class modeling using the computer program Mplus (Muthén & Muthén, 2010). The results revealed (a) the existence of 12 latent classes of examinees and (b) the differential role of gender, age, and teaching experience of the examinees across the latent classes of their performance on professional standards targeted with the certification test. For example, males do better than females in the lowest performing latent class, whereas females do better than males in the highest performing latent class of teacher candidates. Further refinement of such differential results is provided across all latent classes and individual professional standards. The findings in this study provide useful feedback to test developers and educators regarding the education of English language teacher candidates in Saudi Arabia and their certification assessment. In addition, the

methodology and procedures illustrated with this study can be applied in different areas of educational assessment.

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Latvian Primary School Teachers' Views: Contemporary Learner And Future Society

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Abstract

The paper presents a study of focus groups conducted in schools of Latvia involving teachers of grades 1 – 6 (n=76). At the first stage of research teachers discussed what a contemporary learner is like, while at the second stage they discussed in this paper the issues what the future society will be like when the present-day primary school learners have left school, what teachers must change in their work for the process of learning to meet the needs of the future. The data and outcomes of the present study are based on the outcomes of focus group discussions and the analysis of the experience in other papers with similar subject matter. According to the acquired outcomes of the study, contemporary learners on the one hand are braver, ready for active action, they use various opportunities, are aware of their worth, on the other hand they accept diversity, spend much time viewing TV, using the global network, that does not facilitate social communication. For the process of learning to meet the needs of the future, learners must be given an opportunity to construct such knowledge, skills, and attitudes that make it possible to view processes in holistically, grasping the mutual interaction of different aspects.

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Learning Framework Using Social Media Networks

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Abstract

Social media networks are being used heavily by people from different social, economical, and educational backgrounds all over the world. University, college, and high-school students constitute a main faction of social media network users. In this study, a framework for student's learning using social media network environment is developed. The framework is founded in the self-determination theory (SDT). The self-determination theory is one of the important theories of motivation and personality. Its focus is geared towards both intrinsic and extrinsic motivation issues. It addresses three universal innate and psychological needs: competence, autonomy, and psychological relatedness. A person's social environment necessitates caring for these three needs in order for the person to actualize their potential, function and grow optimally. In addition to creating the social environment that caters for students' psychological needs, for a new framework of learning using social media to be successfully adopted by students it needs to address their cognitive, emotional and contextual interests. Towards this end, this study explores and finds the conceptual grounds of a social media learning framework.

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Learning Outcomes of the Thai Qualifications Framework for Higher Education: TQF: HEd. 2009 by Problem-Based Learning : PBL in the Contemporary World Affairs Subject of the First-Year of Dental Nurses, Series 5.

Rujee Charupash, Sirindhorn College of Public Health Khon Kaen Province, Thailand

Abstract

A classroom action research, the objective of which was to study 5 aspects of learning outcomes, as follows: 1) Ethics and Morals 2) Knowledge 3) Cognitive Skills 4) Interpersonal Skills and Responsibility 5) Numerical, Communication and Information Technology Skills and also to study the attitude of the teaching method by PBL. A sample of 53 students was selected by Purposive Sampling from the first-year of dental nurses who were studying the Contemporary World Affairs subject. Data were collected using questionnaires (the evaluating tools on TQF: HEd) and were analyzed by finding percentages and means. Results: 1. Both lecturers and students found that the students were learning at an effective rate which was more than standard scores (60%) in 5 aspects: 1. Ethics and Morals (96.98%) ;such as discipline, honesty, service attitude, selflessness, self-responsibility and sociability. 2. Knowledge (96.06%) ; such as having a knowledge and understanding of the essence of the basic fundamentals of life and health science, humanities, social sciences, law and can be used

in their daily life. 3.Cognitive Skills (94.33%) ; such as searching and data selection to make a sound decision. 4. Interpersonal Skills and Responsibility (96.73%); such as task-related responsibility improving and enhancing performance even further.5. Numerical, Communication and Information Technology Skills (94.33%); such as use of information technology in research, evaluating and presenting data efficiently and correct analysis of data and use of statistics and / or mathematics appropriately. 2. It was found that 100% of students have a positive attitude towards PBL.

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Learning Scenarios in SAP For Wind Turbines Manufacturing

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Abstract

The paper presents a conceptual model of learning scenarios in SAP, so that it is easily assimilated by students who still do not have direct contact with activities in the economic environment. The case study is configured for different planning situations acquisitions, necessary for obtaining the raw materials for wind turbines, more specifically for obtaining the generator, which is a standard equipment, whose main components are steel and copper. The different scenarios presented in the conceptual model are designed, that it's not as easy to increase the generator manufacturing capacity as it is with other components. Based on this model, the students can learn to work both with concrete transactions of "Purchase orders" for certain and isolate orders

and as well with transactions of a "Scheduling agreement" for certain orders that last long periods of time. This model demonstrates that the challenge of any new processes of generator manufacturing can be defined in SAP (Systems, Applications, and Products), as one of the main providers of the ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) software package.

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Learning Styles Of Adults And Metacognitive Approach To E-Learning "... Towards A Cognitive And Social Constructivist View Of Learning In Line"

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Abstract

This presentation entitled "metacognitive approach to learning and Styles in online courses" "is a descriptive study of mixed types" combining quantitative and qualitative data. "The specific question of intervention is stated as follows: What is the nature of the relationship to be established between the learning styles and metacognitive approach in adult learners in a learning situation in a specific learning context in line? We are located in a online training context, which therefore places the adult learner at the center of social and professional training systems and makes him a dynamic player and aware of the learning process, so we will favor reflection on styles 'learning as the translation of preference of an individual for a preferred operating mode in one context and a learning situation in particular. So it reduces not only a mode of operation but

reflects a cognitive behavior and emotional behavior bond of efficiency and quality of learning. The reference framework used in the analysis of our study includes three main dimensions: learning in online courses, Learning styles (concept connected both to a set of pipes - strategies in the way manage and organize information, as well as how to implement these behaviors and strategies) and cognitive approaches are betting in play in this training process. These dimensions are put directly in relation to adult learning theories and more specifically with the theory of experiential learning kolb. The online learning process is influenced by psychological dimensions "its special operating modes" socio-affective and environment specific to the adult learner as well as cognitive dimensions including falls review of learning styles (Peng, 2003) to create firstly a state of awareness and sense of construction and secondly to promote conditions for real learning metacognitive strategies they use to be effective and make sense of his activity "the active and self-regulatory dimension of learning." Therefore the design phase of the training and educational engineering process online training should focus on the establishment of a platform (whose instructional content, exercises, instructions work, evaluations of modalities ... etc.) on which can coordinate different processes and different actors. Indeed consideration different learning styles a key factor in limiting "the abandonment of the online training process" This operation will contribute to the advancement of knowledge in educational

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Learning Techniques For Solving Linear Equations Systems. Case Study For Power Systems

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Abstract

The use of matrix algebra has expanded considerably in the last 25-30 years, in parallel with the evolution of computer technology and its use increasingly stronger to scientifically and technical issues solving. Introducing of matrix notation leads to a simple and concise formulation of highly complex applications, especially in situation when mathematical model contains systems with large dimensions linear equations. Examples are

numerous, both in technical and power engineering area. In the first instance, a linear model can be developed or if the model is nonlinear, it can be linearized in first approximation, once or every step of a solving iterative process. Solving linear equations systems can be done with two types of methods: direct or "exact" methods and indirect or iterative methods. In this paper, the authors will present two methods used to solve linear equations systems. First method will be applied by manual computing and the second one with the help of a computer program, SISLIN, developed in Power Systems Department of the Politehnica University Timisoara. Methods are presented to students who are asked to apply the methods for case studies. Computing volume is large, that is why the authors analyze students' concentration and attention degree.

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Learning To Teach Courses In Massive Coordination: Collaborative Planning From Reflecting About Pedagogical Content Knowledge. An Experience From Linear Algebra For Engineering

Ricardo Augusto Santander, Fredi Edgardo Palominos, Universidad de santiago de Chile.

Abstract

Thousands of novice Engineering students in Chile are lacking in areas of knowledge, are not able to relate concepts and have to deal with academic expectations very superior to their previous experience. This situation severely affects their performance and many of them are unable to achieve success in their subjects. To face the problem of teaching linear algebra at University of Santiago de Chile, which affects around 1,400 students each semester, a project to modernize the teaching of this discipline is being developed, which includes the improvement of specialty teachers. For that purpose, an interdisciplinary team was created, one which includes specialists in education, with the aim of analyzing teaching methods, sharing their successes and mistakes, learning from their peers' experiences and planning lessons that effectively promote meaningful learning of their students. This improvement program was developed from a practical perspective, considering relevant theoretical axes that materialized through activities in collaborative workshops. In order to involve teachers in the innovation and modernization of teaching methods, the improvement process included the generation of the syllabus of the course, from which innovations will be implemented. Although teachers habitually used many of the tools and methodological approaches discussed in the course, they had no clear awareness of their educational value. The improvement program allowed teachers to agree on a common narrative, improved both communication between teachers and understanding of the course objectives, as well as the students' learning outcomes. This initiative is sponsored by the Ministry of Education of Chile's MECESUP program.

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Learning Variance Through Video Tutorial

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Variance is one of the most important topics in statistics and educational research. Studies found that video tutorial is one of the best ways to teach statistics. For this reason, the researchers of the current study developed a video tutorial to teach variance and degree of freedom to undergraduate students. The main purpose of the current study was to examine the effects of this video tutorial on learning the topic of variance. The participants consisted of 35 pre-service teachers who were randomly divided into 2 groups. The first group, consisting of 18 participants, was the control group who learned the topic of variance taught by the teacher in a traditional way. The second group, consisting of 17 participants, learned this topic individually through a video tutorial in a computer lab without a teacher. The results of the current study revealed that video tutorial is as effective as traditional teaching. In addition, students who learned this topic through video tutorial had a better conceptual understanding of variance than those exposed to the traditional teaching.

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Learning Virtual Reality Tour of Suan Sunandha Palace

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Abstract

This research aims to implement the Virtual Reality Navigation System of Suan Sunandha Palace in during the Reign of King Rama the Fifth. 3D models of historic buildings were created for learning and providing information of historical sites located at Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University to enrich cultural historical tourism with interactive application. User can navigate through the virtual reality palace and this system presents graphic simulation in the form of game. To evaluate the system performance and user's satisfaction, questionnaires and Black Box Testing were used to measure expert and user. Experimental results show that our design is feasible and effective and this application can offer the feeling of fun and reality to explore the historical building.

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Leisure as Instrument for Coping with Teachers Occupational Burnout

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Abstract

Objectives: 1. to show the current relationship among employee's engagement in the hobby activity and occupational burnout symptoms. 2. To substantiate the hypothetical vision of a socially responsible organization's ability to promote its casual forms (individual and collective) of employees. Methods. As teaching is a highly stressful occupation, teachers were selected for a survey as a target group. N= 961 teachers. The geography of this survey includes all country's administrative units and reflects various types of schools. Instrument of a survey is based on 622 primary indicators, according to which high quality psychometric scales were formed. Dependent variable is one-dimensional symptoms' scale of occupational burnout. Independent variable is a scale, measuring the actual involvement in hobby activities and relaxational impact assessment of those activities. This scale, using the median criterion, is converted into grouping variable. Hypothesis: Involvement into the hobby has / does not have impact on symptoms reduction of occupational burnout. For statistical analysis t-test was applied. Results. It turned out that the involvement into the hobby activity has a significant influence on symptoms' reduction of occupational burnout. Teachers, who have a hobby and are regularly engaged in it, have significantly less expressed symptoms in burnout than those who have no hobbies at all, or do have, but are little involved in it or are engaged into a hobby very rarely. Test results: $t=4,22$; sig. (2-tailed): $p \leq .000$; mean difference 0,29 points (the standard normal distribution z-scale). Conclusion. Continue to study how different types of hobbies and leisure affect the reduction of symptoms of occupational burnout in professions, which are characterized as having enlarged effects of stress. Practical recommendations for work and social policy, employers, trade unions: 1. To develop educational environments in higher education, which would allow to form a stable hobby for future specialists as identity and a part of lifestyle. 2. To treat the fact of workers (especially the leaders) having a hobby as a unique organization "cultural code" and evaluation criteria of employees. 3. In the framework of socially responsible organization promote collective and individual forms of leisure of working people. 4. Provide workers, whose occupations are damaged due to increased stress, with leisure organization of public values status and support these activities.

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LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES OF STUDENTS AT TEACHING FACULTIES FROM MACEDONIA, SLOVENIA AND BULGARIA

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Abstract

Leisure time of students is important time in their lives, considering its contribution in creation of personal identity and quality of life in general. Considering the importance of leisure time for proper and complete development of young persons, it's very important to pay attention to its organization and structuring. Regarding this, Universities have an important role in process of organization of student's leisure time. Considering different factors that influence on structuring of students leisure time, the aim of this paper is determine and compare how students at the same faculties in three different countries spend their leisure time, which activities do they prefer as well as to determine their opinion for the role of Universities in organization of their leisure time. The same research procedure was applied in the same period in Macedonia, Slovenia and Bulgaria. The sample of examiners was consisted of total 354 examiners, 128 students at the Faculty of Educational Sciences at University "Goce Delcev" in Stip, Republic of Macedonia; 60 students at Teaching faculty in Ljubljana, Slovenia and 166 students at The Faculty for preschool and primary school education at Sofia University "Ss. Kliment Ohridski", Bulgaria. Research was realized using specially designed closed form of questionnaire, composed of 21 questions. Obtained results were analyzed using descriptive statistics parameters. Differences among student's opinions were tested applying descriptive and comparative statistics. In general, differences between students from three different countries were noted mainly in questions related with the amount of leisure time, activities applied during this time as well as differences in contents suggested by the universities. The obtained results are future suggestions for both, youth and university in order to be improved and enriched.

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Leisure Time Usage of the University's Undergraduate Students

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to investigate the activities and problems of Leisure time usage of the University's Undergraduate Students. The Samples were 390 students who were studying at Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University's undergraduate students in the academic year 2014. The quantitative approach uses in research by percentage, means, standard deviation, T-test and One-way Anova. Findings show that Most students to be alone as they have Leisure time (63.85%) and lived with their friends (36.15 %). The place of doing activities is at home/dormitory (53.33%), at public space (11.54%), at the mall (9.23%), at the internet café (6.41%), at desk of their group (5.90 %), at the gym/stadium (5.13%) and at library (3.33 %). Type of activities in Leisure time of the students as a whole was moderate level. The use of leisure time were in the academic activities (= 3.56), the extra-curricular activities (= 3.24) and the recreational activities (= 2.90), highest level and the earn extra money activities (= 2.47) was low level. The comparison and analysis of variance (One-way Anova) of the leisure time usage between sex, age, and student year and the leisure time usage in 4 activities, such as the academic activities, the extra-curricular activities, the recreational activities, and to earn extra money activities as a whole were not different. (significant = .05). The problem of the leisure time usage of Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University's undergraduate students were activities area, technology and environment.

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LEVELS OF CARE BURDEN AND SELF-EFFICACY FOR INFORMAL CAREGIVER

Abstract

This descriptive study was conducted to determine the levels of self-efficacy and caregiver burden experienced by caregivers for patients with cancer. The study was conducted at the oncology clinic of a hospital in Erzurum/Turkey. The study sample consisted of 101 caregivers of patients hospitalized with a diagnosis of cancer. The Self-Efficacy Scale (SES) and subscales of SES (Initiating Behavior Subscale (IBS), Sustaining Behavior Subscale (SBS), Completing Behavior Subscale (CBS), Coping with Difficulties Subscale (CDC)) Turkish version and the Zarit Caregiver Burden Scale (ZCBS), which is a socio-demographic questionnaire, were used for data collection. Data were analyzed using SPSS12 software. 18-23 age; Total SES (85.9±9.0), IBS to (30.1±4.2) and SBS (27.8±4.1), mean scores were significantly higher than other age groups ($p < 0.05$). Women's ZCBS (56.4±14.2), men's SBS (26.0±5.0) were higher than average scores and are among the statistical significance ($p < 0.05$). University graduates, to IBS (29.4±5.6) and SBS (27.3±4.7) has the highest mean score ($p < 0.05$). Married's ZCBS (53.8±15.5), single's Total SES (87.1±9.9), IBS (29.8±4.9) and SBS (29.0±4.0) mean scores were statistically higher ($p < 0.05$). Those with children ZCBS to (53.8±15.5), the childless Total SES (86.6±9.9), IBS to (29.7±4.9) and SBS to (28.8±4.1), mean scores were more significantly higher ($p < 0.05$). Caregivers with chronic diseases, ZCBS to (61.4±19.5) score was significantly higher ($p < 0.05$). Caregivers their partners, Total SES (76.0±14.6), IBS (25.6±2.8) and SBS to (21.4±4.1), mean scores are lower ($p < 0.05$). 13-24 hours caregivers to patient CBS score (19.3±4.3) was higher ($p < 0.05$). Total SES caregivers of the patients had surgery (83.8±13.6) and CBS score (19.3±4.1) was higher ($p < 0.05$). Caregivers's of radiotherapy patient CBS the score (19.4±4.4) are higher than statistically ($p < 0.05$). The mean total score of ZCBS for caregivers for cancer patients was 50.48±14.93. This result shows that the burden of care experienced by caregiving relatives is moderate. On the SES, the mean scores were 28.04±4.98 for the IBS, 25.24±5.44 for the SBS, 18.57±4.38 for the CBS, and 9.38±2.45 for the CDS. The mean total SES of caregivers for cancer patients was 81.25±11.70. This result indicates that caregivers have moderate self-efficacy. Statistically significant, negative relationship was observed between the mean scores of ZCBS and SBS ($r = -.305, p < 0.05$). A statistically significant, positive relationship was found between the scores for the ZCBS and the CBS ($r = 0.248, p < 0.01$).

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Links Between Basic Psychological Need Satisfaction And School Adjustment: A Person – Oriented Approach

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Abstract

Self-determination theory postulates all three basic psychological needs (autonomy, competence, and relatedness) are crucial for the students' adjustment and overall psychological wellbeing (Ryan, Deci, 2000). The relationship between autonomy and competence and school functioning is well defined, however the effect of relatedness is less obvious. Most of the research used variable-oriented approach studying links between separate basic psychological needs and different aspects of school adjustment. Person-oriented approach can provide valuable insights about the effect of individual patterns of basic psychological needs satisfaction on school adjustment. The purpose of the study is to identify the individual profiles of basic psychological needs satisfaction at school and to establish its relation to academic, personal and social adjustment. The sample of 306 (150 girls and 156 boys) 13-18 year old students from four Lithuanian schools participated in the research. We used the latent profile analysis (LPA), a person –centered approach, to identify groups of students who had similar profiles for three basic psychological need satisfaction. We identified two LPA groups that can be characterized as average and low need satisfaction groups. Average need satisfaction students showed better school adjustment (academic, personal and social) in comparison with low need satisfaction students. The findings confirm the importance of all three basic psychological need satisfactions for school adjustment demonstrated in previous variable-oriented studies. Future research should focus on bidirectional links between basic psychological need satisfaction and school adjustment.

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Listening, Speaking, Reading, and Writing: The Four Key Competences in Language Proficiency

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Abstract

The problem statement of the paper lies in the understanding of the role the four key competences checked in language proficiency tests have in learning a foreign language. The majority of textbooks are structured around these key competences. The purpose of the study is to see the contribution and importance of each of the four key competences. As methods, the present paper shall use the material gathered by other papers in this of study. For instance, according to Renukadevi (2014), listening is the most important task around which the other tasks are interrelated. According to this author, before the nineteenth century, writing was the predominant mode in teaching and learning a language. Yet, "Listening awakens awareness of the language as it is a receptive skill that first develops in a human being." (Renukadevi 2014: 59-63). What is more, "Listening has an important effect on communication, and as it was estimated by researchers that adults spend 40-50% of their communication time on listening, 25-30% on speaking, 10-15% on reading, and about 10% on writing, (Holden, 2004)." (Serri 2012: 844) In the Findings and Results we see that we need to take into account every type of learner. Some learners are more visual, others have auditory memory. In the Conclusions, this paper shows that each of the four key components of language learning and teaching are part of the way language is actually used in everyday life situations. The Recommendations section states that each skill needs to be practiced and mastered.

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Location-Based Games With Smartphones – Developing A Toolbox For Educators

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Abstract

Location-based games for educational purposes provide a link between content and its real-life relevance in a physical environment. The potential of mobile, location-based activities for authentic learning is well known, but the technological and organizational barriers for educational staff still exist. There is a need for easy-to-use tools to facilitate the creation of playful location-based mobile learning activities. Within the MILE project (move-interact-learn-eat), a transdisciplinary team consisting of educational experts in the field of outdoor education, in nutrition and consumer education as well computer scientists developed an authoring system for location-based games, the MILE Designer. This authoring system provides several formats of tasks that can easily be adapted and each task is located intuitively using a simple map as interface. Several tasks are combined to an educational geogame for a native smartphone app. This paper describes the relevant theoretical background and the transdisciplinary development process. The MILE Designer was formatively evaluated in a participatory observation and in focus group discussions. The results of this evaluation process are presented and further educational implications are discussed.

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MAKING STUDENTS INTO LEARNING: PBL

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Abstract

Project Based Learning or PBL is a process in which students are actively involved in a problem-solving situation making use of intensive cooperation, teamwork, and real-life experience. Taking its roots from constructivism, project based learning dwells upon the idea of learning by doing rather than passively learning by having knowledge poured into minds. PBL is a form of experiential learning based on constructing meaning through social interaction and life experience. Dewey explains the term "learning by doing": "John Dewey (1916, 1929, 1938) was perhaps the greatest proponent of situated learning and learning by doing. Dewey, like Rousseau, reacted against the traditional educational framework of memorization and recitation and argued that "education is not preparation for life, it is life itself." (Duffy & Cunningham, 1996)". This presentation aims to cover the baselines of Project Based Learning and its classroom/outside applications.

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MANAGERIAL DEVELOPMENT IN SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES: AN ANALYSIS OF E-LEARNING POTENTIAL

Jozef Simuth, Ivan Sarmany-Schuller, Slovakia.

Abstract

The research shows that Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) have weaknesses in managerial skills such as problem-solving, strategic thinking, analytical skills, communication skills, but also language skills, digital competences. Also SME managers consider this as a crucial factor impeding their business. A possible solution for development of aforementioned areas of SME owners and managers is in teaching them the necessary skills by introducing a theoretical framework and then by transferring know-how from successful entrepreneurs. The question though is: how to reach all SME owners and managers? This is a true challenge because of their geographic, business area variability and preference for informal and cheap training methods. It seems that the most suitable methodology is e-learning. There are various forms of e-learning, closed black box approach usually on CD-ROMs, online learning, blended learning etc. In this contribution we describe the advantages as well as barriers of using e-learning in managerial development. We base the information on our research of barriers in e-learning as limited interactivity, lack of social interactions etc. as well as on experience in designing e-learning tools for managerial development.

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Maritime Piracy At Guinea's Gulf (II): On-Going Solutions And Strategies

Christian Otobong Akpandem, Michael Omang Bonchuck, University of Calabar, Nigeria.

Abstract

In this communication, we present on-going solutions and strategies conducted to curb maritime piracy at Guinea's gulf. This work commences by demonstrating the need for solution and strategies, highlighting on whether the commission structures are robust, succinct debate about the contracted private securities up to the force(s) behind the international navies. Has self-protective measures really worked and are they any useful prospects for maritime security? We conclude by indicating that there is need for building stronger regional capacity, as this will help to tackle this growing burden.

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Maritime Piracy At Guinea's Gulf (I): Educating The Public And Incorporating Its Threats And Scars

Christian Otobong Akpandem, Michael Omang Bonchuck, University of Calabar, Nigeria.

Abstract

It is well known that the Guinea's gulf constitutes a strong accumulation of oil reserves of a number of West African nations. Importantly, oil has been the dominating mainstay for economic sustenance at these nations. Needless to mention them, these nations are confronted among others, protecting their offshore oil stations and territorial waters from maritime piracy. The public at these affected nations (as well as at other similar nations around the globe) appear not well educated about these pertinent issues. There is indeed paucity of published historical accounts and relevant information about maritime crimes and its evolving menace, especially to these nations. Nigeria is no exception to this. The present contribution is an attempt to explore this subject of maritime piracy at Guinea's gulf with particular emphasis on educating the public through incorporation of its threats and scars. This contribution is structured starting from historical context, the major facets, what the public should know about piracy operation, the evolving threats, followed by the psychological scars.

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MASTERY OF THE ACADEMIC PROFESSION COMPETENCIES: CROATIAN ACADEMICS' ATTITUDES

Marko Turk, Jasminka Ledic, University of Rijeka, Croatia.

Abstract

This research seeks to give an answer to a research question: What are the competencies academics need at the beginning of their academic career?. Recent changes in the academic profession have a strong influence on the transformation of basic academic duties and the development of new and redefinition of the existing competencies. The research was conducted on a sample of 1130 academics from Croatia. The online survey examined the attitudes about how important each competence is to successfully perform the role of a university teacher as well as their assessment of the mastery of each competence. This paper will present rankings on the scale evaluating the mastery of academic profession competencies and the findings of the factor analysis. Based on the factor analysis, the presence of five factors that is, groups of academic profession competences, was determined - teaching, scientific management, third mission, advisory and innovatory and scientific development competencies. Research results of the conducted factor analysis reveal that the respondents from humanities and social sciences, as well as those from arts, assign statistically significantly higher level of the mastery to teaching competences. Also, respondents demonstrate the highest degree of interconnectedness between the scientific field and the perceived level of the mastery. This research opens new research questions, such as those relating to systems of support for acquiring and redefining competences of the academic profession. Also, about discussions on models and approaches to acquiring new and/or redefining existing competences of the academic profession.

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Material Design Based on 5E Learning Model on Physics Laboratory Applications

Sibel Acisli, Artvin Çoruh University, Turkey.

Abstract

Problem Statement: Since Physics is based on experiments and application, it carries a great importance. Physics subjects which are taught just theoretically push students to memorize and cause them to forget the items they learn soon. As mechanical one of the Physics subjects, involves abstract and complex concepts, it is observed that they have difficulty understanding the subject. The aim of laboratory is to teach research and observation skills and techniques, develop problem-solving skills and scientific searching methods, and to help students develop a positive attitude towards these studies (Kurt vd 2002). Nuhoğlu and Yalçın (2004) have suggested that permanent learning can be achieved through effective science teaching which will help would-be teachers develop positive attitudes towards laboratories encouraging their interest. **Purpose of study:** As a result of these researches, some changes have taken place in education applications. A transition from traditional teaching methods in which teachers play an active role into student-centred restructuring in which students can restructure information themselves. Moving from that fact, it is aimed to study the effects of the materials developed according to the 5E Learning Model in General Physics laboratory on students' acquisitions. **Conclusions and Recommendations** In addition to contributing to the literature about Physics education and teaching, the study will have evaluated the effectiveness of the materials developed according to the 5E model in mechanical terms and the applicability of the model.

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Mathematical Simulation Of Transmission Lines

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Abstract

Mathematical model of a transmission line is described in the paper allowing one to obtain distribution of currents and voltages in wires in steady-state and transient modes of line operation. Special attention was devote to calculation of mutual capacitances of wires through which leakage currents flow between wires and from wires to the earth. The technique of electrostatic and magnetic field calculation generated by currents running in wires is also discussed. In both cases the pictures of the field was formed as a set of equipotential and force lines. Realization of numerical models as computer codes is also considered and possibility to use computer application as a set of laboratory exercises for students studying the course of electrical engineering is demonstrated.

Means of Approximating Quantities in English and Armenian **Yelena Mkhitarian* Zhanna Ayzazyan**

Yelena Mkhitarian, Zhanna Ayzazyan, Armenian State Pedagogical University, Armenia.

Abstract

The paper gives a cross-linguistic analysis of approximations in English and Armenian, particularly in the sphere of numerical quantities. The study is carried out on two levels: semantic and structural. The comparative study shows that the three types of approximators: non-specified, specified with the two subtypes as well as quasi-specified approximators singled out in the paper as a third semantic type are widely represented both in English and Armenian. Semantically they are in most cases identical. The differences concern English approximators under, odd, the suffix-*ish* which have no counterparts in Armenian. Likewise, Armenian approximator *haziv* is not functionally analogous with the English semantic counterparts (*hardly, barely*) which are normally not used to express approximating quantities in English. Some synonymous approximators both in English and Armenian exhibit stylistic differences in their usage. The structural analysis shows that out of ten basic patterns that approximators are constituents of four are identical in the related languages, the rest six patterns equally divided between the compared languages exhibit specificity that is intrinsic to each of them.

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Means of expressing approximating quantities in English and Armenian

Yelena Mkhitarian, Zhanna Ayvazyan, Kh. Abovyan Armenian State Pedagogical University, Armenia.

Abstract

The paper gives a cross-linguistic analysis of approximations in English and Armenian, particularly in the sphere of numerical quantities. The study is carried out on two levels: semantic and structural. The comparative study shows that the three types of approximators: non-specified, specified with the two subtypes as well as quasi-specified approximators singled out in the paper as a third semantic type are widely represented both in English and Armenian. Semantically they are in most cases identical. The differences concern English approximators under odd, the suffix–**ish** which have no counterparts in Armenian. Likewise, Armenian approximator **haziv** is not functionally analogous with the English semantic counterparts (scarcely, hardly), which are normally not used to express approximating quantities in English. Some synonymous approximators both in English and Armenian exhibit stylistic differences in their usage. The structural analysis shows that out of ten basic patterns that approximators are constituents of four are mostly identical in the related languages, the rest six patterns equally divided between the compared languages exhibit specificity that is common to each of them.

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Measuring healthcare undergraduate students attitudes to Interprofessional Education in Saudi Arabia

Sukinah Jaffar Alshaikh, **University of Southampton, United Kingdom.**

Abstract

Interprofessional education encourages learners from various health and social care professions to understand each other's roles and prepares them to work together to foster collaboration and improve quality of care (Pollard et al. 2004). Although Saudi Arabia has witnessed the introduction of problem based learning (PBL) in medical curricula, which is thought to pave the way for successful interprofessional education (IPE) (Dahlgren 2009), the introduction of IPE has been slow in many Middle Eastern countries, and in particular in Saudi Arabia (El-Zubeir et al. 2006). Research suggests that Saudi students' attitudes towards PBL are positive (Al-Damegh and Baig 2005; Gowda et al. 2013). It is important now to assess how receptive students are to IPE in this national context, as attitudes are likely to affect their future learning and collaborative behaviour (Forgas 2010). The study is currently underway that explores Saudi undergraduate students' attitudes towards interprofessional education. It gives particular consideration to cultural sensitivities, notably those relating to gender differences and the type of professional discipline which may impact on the likelihood of successful implementation of these programmes. A mixed methods design is adopted in the broader study, which includes the University of West England's Interprofessional Questionnaire (UWE IPQ; Pollard et al. 2004; Pollard et al. 2005), exploring students' attitudes to IPE and collaborative practice (CP). However, this questionnaire does not currently exist in the Arabic language. Therefore, this presentation focuses on data collected for the validation process of the Arabic version of the UWE IPQ. The validation took place firstly with a team of 8 bilingual post graduate students. Participants carried out a forward-backward translation process. Subsequently, a convenience sample of 20 bilingual students from the University of Southampton engaged in a second validation phase that involved the participants completing the English version and, after a 48 hour break, completing the Arabic version. The researcher then assessed the level of agreement between the responses from the two versions using the percentage level of agreement calculation and Cohen's Kappa. The results from the questionnaire validation study demonstrated high levels of agreement in 32/35 of the items and the Kappa values ranged from moderate to excellent agreement on all items. Moreover, only a few recommended changes were suggested by participants, which will inform the next phase of the study. This suggests that the participants understood both versions of the UWE IPQ to an acceptable extent and suggests that the Arabic version of UWE IPQ demonstrates good inter-language (interrater) reliability. Additionally, acceptable levels of internal consistency were established for each subscale using Cronbach's alpha: the Arabic Communication and Teamwork Scale shows ($\alpha = 0.639$), the Arabic Interprofessional Learning scale ($\alpha = 0.885$), the Arabic Professional Interaction scale ($\alpha = 0.8$) and the Arabic Interprofessional Relationship scale ($\alpha = 0.659$) with no need to remove any item in order to significantly increase internal consistency. Therefore, these findings suggest that the Arabic version of the UWE IPQ can be used with confidence in the present and any future studies that wish to measure these attitudes towards IPE in an Arabic speaking environment in the future.

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Media education and its promotion

Lucia Brezovska, University of Ss. Cyril and Methodius, Slovakia.

Abstract

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Constant changes are taking place in society which has an impact on the determination of the objectives of media education. These changes should also contribute to the fact that the society should have access to accurate information about what is media education, why it is important and who it mediates. Media education should teach how to understand media content correctly and demonstrate the procedures which are used in practice to achieve a certain effect. The importance of media education in Slovakia is not fully appreciated. Independent activity by IMEC contributes to the promotion of media education, study programs educate experts in this field, but application of media education is limited. The direct contact with current trends is the key to success within the promotion of media education. This contact is necessary to affect the overall character of media education. Maintaining of the good reputation of media education depends on the number of elements and activities that should be directed to the awareness of society and thus enhance its prestige. The experience from European countries where media education has a long tradition confirms that the need to increase media literacy is still topical. The direct contact with students and teachers is crucial for the promotion of media education. The media are becoming a global database of interconnected contents and draw attention to interactive elements of the communication process. Therefore we should use the opportunities to achieve the highest rate of feedback and create a compatible system of information campaign through all media.

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Media Literacy as Development Tool for New Ageing Opportunities and Scenarios

Dana Petranova, Norbert Vrabec, University of Ss. Cyril and Methodius in Trnava, Slovakia.

Abstract

The study is focused on the relations of seniors to individual aspects of media literacy which we discuss in this context as a meaningful and critical perception of individual media contents and also an active use of various media technologies. The goal of the paper is an analytic view on the opportunities and new possibilities of media literacy development among seniors, which is an important factor for an adequate inclusion of these citizens into social life. The study deals with individual socio-cultural, educational and personal factors related to the lives of contemporary Slovak seniors and their perception by the society and media. By the identification of key factors related to the inclusion of elderly citizens into the social environment fully saturated by media we try to present current possibilities for the elimination of digital separation and factors of social exclusion connected with it. The study presents several constructive proposals and solutions in the area of media education that respect the specificities of the senior population and can contribute to the improvement of their media literacy.

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Medical Exempts From Physical Effort: An Alarm Signal For Health Or A Low Self-Esteem?!

Abstract

Problem Statement: The research undertaken completes other studies performed until present days, both theoretically and practically, regarding the existence of the medical exempt from physical effort, and aims to be an alarm signal, because the medical exempt is useful when it is given for real causes and an alarm system which endangers health, when a low self-esteem is hidden. As a consequence of the study, it is a necessity in educational research for motion, of the manner in which students with medical exempts for physical effort regard and understand this aspect. **Purpose of Study:** In our research, we started from the hypothesis according to which medical exempt can be a social benchmark, regarding the state of health, but also an indicator that a lot of subjects use a medical exempt (M.E.) as a reason to hide a low self-esteem, a precarious affective disposition, an unease psyche with strong personality disorders. The research was undertaken on a group of students involved in the didactic process from the Petroleum Gas University Ploiești, in a number of 97 students (68-girls; 29 boys), all of them with medical exempts, randomly chosen from the two years of study (year I and year II) who have Physical Education lessons in their syllabus and who were allocated to me in the didactic norm. . **Research Methods:** Bibliographic study method; observation method; investigation method (conversation, questionnaire entitled – “Me”, the medical exempt and the Physical Education lesson); pedagogical experiment method; statistical-mathematic method; graphical method. **Findings and Results.** Medical exempt (M.E.) is just a instrument – cover, through which people attempt to hide: certain negative and intense emotional experiences; a low self-esteem, a precarious affective disposition; an unease psyche with seirous personality disorders. **Conclusions and Recommendations:** Concluding all these aspects, I felt obliged to signal the alarm towards specialists in the field and to launch the proposed subject, considering that it is timely and it opens new research perspectives. We state that, without a doubt, motric activities stimulate and value individuals, and for this reason we recommend the presence of Physical Education lessons in the students’ syllabus and as many discussions with them as possible, regarding the use of medical exempts as a cover or as a necessity imposed by the state of health.

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Medical Students’ Metaphorically Perceptions of Doctor

Burçin Işık, Samiye Kuzudışli, Zirve University, Turkey.

Abstract

Aim. The study set out to elicit perceptions of medical students about doctor via metaphors by using a qualitative and quantitative study pattern. **Methods.** The population of the study included 83 medical students study at prep class at a Medical Faculty of Foundation University in Gaziantep. Data were collected after getting ethical committee approval from ethical committee of university between November 2013-June 2014. To collect data, each medical student was asked to complete the blanks in the sentence, 'The doctor is like a/an.....because.....' Data were analysed using qualitative (content analysis) and quantitative (chi-square) data analysis methods. **Results.** The medical students identified 49 metaphors in total. The metaphors were grouped under twelve conceptual categories depending on the characteristics they had in common. In cognitive image of medical students relating to the concept of doctor, the outstanding conceptual category was the doctor as hard-working, innovative and life-long learning oriented. **Conclusions.** The metaphors can be used as a strong research tool in understanding, revealing and explaining the cognitive images of the medical students about doctor.

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Medical Symbolic Design And Color Psychology To Influence The Perception And Understanding Of The Elderly

Preechaya Krukaset, Suansunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

The objective of this article is to study the graphic symbol and color psychology affecting the perception and understanding of the elderly for guidelines the pharmaceutical packaging design. This paper to study the usage of medical symbolic design and color psychology. The research will guide the elderly person to learn how to use medicine without any misleading and mistaken purpose which leads to harmfulness of their health. The study assumed that differentiation in symbolic design features such as color, texture, picture, logo, typography, shapes and forms of graphic elements— warm tone color vs cool tone color, smooth vs embossed—could derive specific perceptions from different users. A set of 3D visual graphical stimuli have been created to test their effects against the perception and understanding of the medical packaging design by means of semantic differential self-report questionnaire vis-à-vis the 3D stimuli.

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MESLEK YÜKSEKOKULU ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN MESLEKİ ALANA İLGİLERİ İLE AKADEMİK BAŞARILARI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ

NAZLI ÜLKER, BÜLENT AYTAÇ HANÇER, Turkey.

Abstract

Son yıllarda toplumsal-teknolojik gelişmeler, çeşitli sanayi kolları ve çalışma alanları ortaya çıkarmış, bunun sonucunda da bu alanlara yönelik eğitimli eleman ihtiyacı artmıştır. Mesleki bilginin önem kazanmasına neden olan bu durum, bu alanlarda eğitim veren Meslek Yüksekokullarının önemini ortaya koymaktadır. Bireylerin ilgi duydukları alanlarda daha başarılı oldukları geçmişten günümüze kadar süre gelen bir düşüncedir. Bu yönden ele alındığında mesleki ve teknik eğitim almakta olan bireylerin alana olan ilgilerinin nitelikli ve akademik açıdan donanımlı bireyler yetiştirilmesi üzerinde etkisi olabileceği kanısı oluşabilir. Bu bilgiler ışığında bu çalışmanın amacını Meslek Yüksekokul öğrencilerinin mesleki alana ilgileri ile öğrencilerin akademik başarıları arasındaki ilişkinin incelenmesi oluşturmaktadır. Bu doğrultuda çalışma grubunu; 2015-2016 eğitim – öğretim yılında Batı Karadeniz’de yer alan bir Üniversite’nin Meslek Yüksekokulu İşçi Sağlığı ve İş Güvenliği Bölümü’nde eğitim görmekte olan 2. sınıf öğrencilerinin oluşturması planlanmaktadır. Çalışmada veri toplama aracı olarak grubun mesleki alana olan ilgileri ve akademik başarılarına ilişkin açık uçlu sorularında yer aldığı, araştırmacı tarafından geliştirilen ve pilot çalışması yapılmış olan bir anket kullanılması planlanmaktadır. Anketten elde edilecek olan veriler ışığında öğrencilerin mesleklerine olan ilgileri ile akademik başarıları arasında ilişki olup olmadığı, ilişki varsa bu ilişkinin hangi yönde olduğunun sonucuna varılması hedeflenmektedir.

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Metaphoric Perception of Teacher Candidates Regarding the Concept of “Violence”

Erdal Yıldırım, Aksaray University, Turkey.

Abstract

Although societies organize and engage in various activities to ensure the continuation of their social structure, certain problems might adversely affect this continuity. Violence is one such social problem. While it is generally accepted that there is an impulse/potential for violence in every human being, it also recognized that violence is also social phenomenon. As a concept that changes according to time and social structure, violence is the combination of both individual and social elements (Kocack, 2000). For this reason, violent events that occur over time can trigger cultural and social changes, and affect the members of society. Such events may be both the outcome of social and economic changes, and the cause that contributes to the occurrence of social and economic changes (İçduygu and Sirkeci, 1999). While there are numerous different forms of violence that can appear due to social, cultural, political and economic reasons, one of the most important features of violence is that it generally occurs within a communication network. In the present-day world, violence is defined as a form of criminal behavior. Definitions of violence include harsh and painful actions that are directed towards another person’s physical integrity. The definition of violence of the American Psychological Association (APA) includes acts of extreme aggression such as harassment, homicide and rape (APA, 2015). The fact that violence is learned through observation and imitation reflects the need for increasing the prevalence of activities attempting to prevent and curb violence at an early stage, especially in families and in educational institutions. While the attitudes and behaviors of parents within the family does influence the perception of violence among children, the main influencing factor in school settings is the perception and behavior of teachers on violence. It is important to know the perceptions on violence as well as the recommendations for preventing violence of teacher candidates. The aim of this study was to determine how undergraduate teacher candidates conceptualize the concept of violence throu.

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Metaphoricity of Colour Terms in Kurdish

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Abstract

Colour terms are very widely used in everyday life in such a way that it have become an inseparable part of human life and language. This common use of colour terms has in turn led to being loaded with extra attributive and connotative meanings in addition to their literal and lexical meanings. The extra meanings of colour terms vary from a culture into another .In Kurdish language , colour terms have similarly acquired several metaphorical meanings which can be considered unique. Like most of the languages of the world, 'black' and ' white' have the greatest number of metaphorical expressions in Kurdish compared to other colour terms. These extra meanings are all derived from the original meaning of the colour term through extension and abstraction. The paper aims at discovering the process through which these terms acquire extra extended and abstract meaning in Kurdish. The method is corpus based. As many example of such colour term expressions have been collected in dictionaries and everyday speech by the researcher. Then the collected data is analyzed to point out the uniqueness of the process and how each one acquires the extra meanings. The most outstanding finding of the study is that these extended and abstract meanings are mostly derived from the original meaning through the process of metaphoricalization and metonymization.

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Methodical Approach To The Preparation Of The Dissertation Work Of A Graduate Student Of The National Metallurgical Academy Of Ukraine

Ganna Sergeevna Makeieva, National Metallurgical Academy of Ukraine.

Abstract

In this article the main stages of dissertation work of graduate student in technical sciences are described, which include: 1. Formulation of the problem, determining the topicality of the chosen theme. The interdependence of the conducted investigations with the subject of scientific programs, plans and themes of the National Metallurgical Academy of Ukraine. The examination of the state of the question on the selected issue. Explanation of the idea of the work, setting goals and objectives of the research. Identification of the object, subject and methods of the research. 2. The theoretical aspects of the research, including construction of a mathematical model, selection the method of its solution and establishing the dependences of the major relevant parameters. 3. Carrying out the practical laboratory researches, a comparison of theoretical and experimental results. Justification the reliability of the conducted researches. Formulation of scientific novelty, scientific value of the obtained results and the main scientific positions. 4. Validation of the obtained results of research in real industrial conditions. Formulation of practical significance and implementation of the results of the work. Confirming the novelty of research by receiving documents, confirming the rights of intellectual property of the author on the obtained result. Documentary evidence of the importance of research for the needs of production, in the form of an act of implementation of the obtained results. These stages were described on a concrete example of the dissertation.

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Methodological Proposal For The Analysis Of Photographic Landscape From The Environmental Didactics

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Abstract

University of Cordoba is the unique Spanish institution that offers in their Primary and Early Childhood education degree the subject Didactics of Environment. It subject has a wider planning than any Environmental Education course, adding other topics, i.e. the Didactics of landscape, and by the participation of both areas of knowledge: Didactics of Social Sciences and Didactics of Experimental Sciences. In this work, it will be presented a methodological purpose for the analysis of photographic landscape in the frame of Didactics of Environment that is inserted in the collaboration working line between both areas, by which has been published several works. Between others, it has been analyzed literally resources about Environmental Education in Early Childhood Education (Cortés y García-Morís, 2014), Landscape in Early Childhood Education curriculum (Martínez y García Morís, 2014), Didactic Itineraries as a resource for the study of Landscape in Primary Education (Alcántara, Valverde y Martínez, 2014) and the Students Satisfaction Degree related with this subject (López y García-Morís, 2015). For this, this contribution offers a new manner of working landscape topic in teacher training that, from our point of view, is considered a really useful teaching method in every educational level. Landscape is a holistic discipline and it must be analyzed both as a resource and as an objective in teaching-learning process, especially from the perspective of Social and Natural Sciences.

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METHODS OF COMPUTER ALGEBRA AUTOMATE MEANS APPLICATION IN THE COURSE OF "THE EQUATION OF MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS"

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Abstract

When modeling various physical processes there is a problem of forecasting the phenomena at the changing conditions. Students of "Applied Mathematics and Informatics" department experience difficulties in applying computer means of automatization in the physical phenomena modeling. The purpose of the article is to elaborate special methods of students training that will help students to acquire skills of computer algebra complex means for performing difficult engineering and scientific calculations; constructing mathematical models, projecting the current of the studied physical phenomenon. The method of projects is the leading one in students training in the course of "Equation of Mathematical Physics". It is executed on the example of research work of an ozonizer in which electrodes experience vibration because they are placed on the same platform with the raising transformer. Peculiar physics mechanical effects and phenomena occur with the flutter effect (vibration) on mechanical parts of the system. The complex methodology is used (methods of mathematical modeling; theories of fluctuations; methods of data analysis, systematization and data visualization.) Pragmatic value of the studies consists in methodological description that will allow future specialists of Applied Mathematics and Informatics model various physical phenomena efficiently. The elaborated mathematical model can be used for improvement and amendment of various physical devices that are used in operation of the ozonizer.

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Methods Of Organizing Creative Process At The Modern University

Natalia Nikolayevna Kabanova, Natalia Mikhailovna Pankova, Mikhail Vladimirovich Korovkin, National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University, Russian Federation.

Abstract

The aim of the study is to point out the most significant methods that can be applied in the system of education in innovative universities. The authors believe that it is not quite correct to consider education as the process of formation exact type personality within social system as well as a single-discipline professional training. In the study the ways of overcoming the crisis situation developed in education in the XX century are designated. The authors focus on the personal characteristics of a trainee, his creativity and personal guides. The logical-historical and system-analysis methods are carried out. It is concluded that one of the way to overcome crisis situation of the present day system of education is to form the model of Research University of an innovative type, where the liberal tendency is supplemented with the pragmatic one. In the article the peculiar features of such creative methods as a method of "brain storm", a synectics method and the Theory of Inventive Problem Solving (TIPS) as well as the opportunities of their application in educational process are analyzed. As consequence of applying the methods described by the authors the new knowledge can be denoted as an innovation This work was performed by the authors in collaboration with Tomsk Polytechnic University within the project in Evaluation and enhancement of social, economic and emotional wellbeing of older adults under the Agreement № 14.Z50.31.0029

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Middle School Students' Images Of Scientists After A Project Called "Artvin Nature And Science Camp"

Sibel Acisli, Mustafa Cansiz, Hatice Kumandas, Turkey.

Abstract

Problem Statement: With the advancement in science and technology, what gained importance is educating individuals who are capable of producing information not one who just use it. In this respect, schools aimed to raise students who could perform active learning by experiencing, experimenting and observing just like scientists. In line with this purpose, researchers concentrated on students' perception of and attitudes toward science and scientists for many years. How students perceive scientists were considered important to encourage them to learn science. **Purpose of study:** The aim of this study was to investigate middle school students' images of scientists who participated in a local project called Artvin Nature and Science Camp. This project was supported by The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey with 115B089 code. **Methods:** For the purpose of the study, 30 middle school students were selected. Among them, 14 were in Grade-6 and remaining 16 were in Grade-7. Survey method was used. In order to evaluate students' stereotypic images, Draw a Scientist Test (DAST) was used. This test is an open-ended test. The data obtained from this study were analyzed based on percentage and frequency. **Findings and Results:** It was found that girls mostly draw scientists as wearing daily clothes; with well-groomed hair; in laboratory; test tube or beaker around him/her; and portrayed happy, young woman with glasses. In their drawing, boys described scientists

as messy hair; in laboratory; test tube or beaker around him/her; and as young man without accessories. Boys also do not specify definite outfit on their images. Conclusions and Recommendations: Balancing students images of scientist may be beneficial to ensure different viewpoints of students to develop new world perspectives.

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Mobbing And Relation To Anxiety And Depression

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Abstract

Mobbing is a serious social problem in economically developed countries. Researchers in all countries agree that mobbing exists in all surveyed work teams and as such constitutes a serious problem. Estimates of the incidence of bullying in the workplace are different and vary in the countries in which the investigation took place. The aim of the proposed research is to describe and psychologically analyse the occurrence, modes of expression and most common psychological effects in employment in the Czech Republic. Several specific methods for gathering the relevant empiric data related to mobbing and its psychological implications were selected: NAQ (Negative Act Questionnaire), SUPSO and Status questionnaire. The results of 1540 employees from the state and private sector point to the 21.4 % prevalence of mobbing within selected regions of the Czech Republic, which corresponds to the estimate of the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions. The investigation confirmed that the victims of mobbing frequently suffer from various mental health problems, especially anxiety and depression.

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MOBILE SOCIAL NETWORKING FOR CRITICAL CITIZENSHIP: USING FACEBOOK MOBILE TO TEACH COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AT A SOUTH AFRICAN UNIVERSITY

Patient and Nosiphiwe Rambe and Mpiti, South Africa.

Abstract

University students' uptake of mobile social networking (MSN) for the micro-management of their academic lives has been met with educators' disproportionate and often erratic appropriation of this social practice for academic purposes. The creeping pace of the adoption of mobile social media (MSM) in higher education can be attributed to educators' limited conceptualisation of how to integrate MSM environments into their pedagogy. Concomitantly, traditional learning spaces of higher education, which tend to reinforce rigid transmission modes are conceivably incompatible with the dialogic and collaborative affordances of MSM. This study examines the potential of Facebook mobile to mediate university educators' practical teaching of community engagement debates to foster critical citizenship among students. A case study of a Global Citizenship course at an elite South African university, which employed Facebook mobile forums to foster peer-based engagement is employed to explore the potential of MSN to mediate community engagement and transform pedagogy. The findings suggest that Facebook mobile forums constitute self-sustaining, affinity and

deliberative spaces for student articulation of community engagement discourses. Although these forums enabled the systematic integration of Web-based environments with traditional instruction, more cognitive scaffolding of students with regards argument building and developing scholarly discourses is necessary.

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Modelling Of Emergency Dispatch Training As Business Games For Students

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Abstract

The paper demonstrates the use of professional switching simulator in business games. Such business games based on practicable emergency dispatch trainings are developed for operational staff of electrical power networks. Event-oriented procedures of the substation accident response are elaborated as the business game for students. The methodology of rating outcomes of the participants is also presented. The designed business game promotes obtain in giving initial switching skills, understanding the rhythm of dispatcher operations as well as approximating the teaching and learning process towards the real life conditions. The business game design requires a certain background including the real production situation. The action of the students – participants should be self-reliant as they have to work out their own scenario of actions their estimate

outcomes. The authors point out that the methodology of rating the outcomes of students' activities is required for further development and improvement of the business game.

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Modern Electronic Course in Higher Education Institution: Requirements To Composition And Structure

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Abstract

The leading world tendencies in education are connected with creation of essentially new system of open life-long education on the basis of smart-technologies, cloudy services and development of interaction on social networks today. The basis of smart-education is constituted by technologies of the electronic training (ET), one of the most dynamically developing sectors of the international educational space. The special attention when

using E-learning is paid to electronic education resources which include: electronic courses, electronic trainer and laboratory practice work, electronic education and methodic complexes of disciplines, control and measuring materials, resources of electronic libraries, remote databases and knowledge bases, etc. This paper is devoted to the description of experience of electronic courses development in aspect of requirements imposed to them in the Tomsk Polytechnic University (TPU). The electronic course (EC) is understood as set of the connected electronic education resources (training, controlling, reference, etc.), placed in the electronic environment for the organization and maintenance of education process on separate discipline. Before all higher education institutions implementing the E-learning technologies sharply there is a problem of development of single campaigns to a formulation of requirements to structure and the EC elements. In paper experience of the leading Russian and foreign higher education institutions (MSU, St.Petersburg State University, KGEU, members of Association of the European universities (EUA), European Association of Universities of Distance Training (EADTU), Association of American Universities (AAU) etc.) is analyzed, specifics of their approach to development of courses in comparison to TPU are revealed. In the Russian higher education institutions two approaches to development of EC are traditionally provided, first of which covers all types of a statement of material: text, hypertext, help nature and game. The second campaign to development of EC considers nature of interaction of the trainee and content: information, the question-answer information controlling with the return information communication, with threshold levels of control. In TPU the emphasis on development of hypertext EC, EC with the return information communication (the interactive EC providing a fixed assessment of knowledge of the trainee and issue of recommendations about further forming of a trajectory of training) and with threshold levels of control is placed (when transition to the next section is possible after overcoming of monitoring tests at the previous stage). Such EC in TPU in 2014/2015 academic year developed more than 250 units as they are the most demanded from the point of view of the effective organization of educational process in the Electronic information and education environment (EIEE). The modern electronic course is part of system approach to creation of educational process on discipline; allows building single system from the purposes of training, a training material and tools. Efficiency of EIEE is provided with single requirements to content of an electronic course, its style and structure (to sequence of a statement and methods of representation of material). In the Russian higher education institutions, as a rule, the basic structure of an electronic course is universal; requirements imposed to it are minimum. In TPU experience of foreign universities which in case of development of EC precede from the principles of communicativeness, interactivity, didactic feasibility, etc. is assumed as a basis. Such approach allowed to create structure of EC which meets all requirements of modern educational process and is actual for all implementable forms (internal, intramural and extramural, correspondence) and training models (the training with web support mixed and remote). The structure of EC turns on the following blocks: information and organizational, the block of materials for studying and the block of tasks and the controlling materials. Thus, the set of elements in each block can vary depending on implementable model of training. The information and organizational block is provided by the following sections: course metadata; information on a discipline/ course; information on the teacher; a news forum on discipline; a general forum on discipline; glossary; training calendar; the adjusted magazine of estimates; the instruction on work with a course. The block of materials for studying consists of entrance testing; basic textbook / education guidance / abstract of lectures; methodical instructions for studying of discipline and individual home works; methodical instructions for accomplishment of laboratory works (if laboratory works are provided by the curriculum); methodical instructions for a term paper (if the term paper is provided by the curriculum); video lectures; presentations; references to third-party materials. The block of tasks and the controlling materials includes a set of materials for classroom work; a set of materials for laboratory works (if laboratory works are provided by the curriculum); a set of tasks for individual work of students in the electronic environment; and also a set of tasks for joint operation of students in the electronic environment. Quantitative and high-quality requirements are imposed to each EC element. Experience of use in educational process of EC witnesses that the system of requirements to structure and the EC elements developed in TPU is optimum and allows realizing all variety of methodical schemes and pedagogical scenarios taking into account didactic opportunities of the organization of educational process in the Electronic information and education environment.

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Modernization Of Linear Algebra Teaching In Higher Education. An Experience Based On Academic Improvement, Applications And ICT.

Fredi Edgardo Palominos, Ricardo Augusto Santander, Universidad de Santiago de Chile.

Abstract

The results of linear algebra teaching in Chilean higher education are strongly affected by the previous knowledge, motivational aspects and socioeconomic status of newly admitted at University students. On the other hand, despite advances in ICT and access to sources of information and knowledge, teaching has not changed in decades and has not adapted to this new scenario. As a result, many universities show low passing grades in basic science subjects, low-quality learning and student retention problems. To address this problem, the University of Santiago de Chile is developing a project that introduces innovations in both methodological aspects and academic management, as a set of twenty linear algebra semester courses, a subject which belongs to the Engineering common plan. These innovations are introduced in parallel courses and they are based on the use of specialized software, portfolios, and learning resources supported by ICT. Because the biggest obstacles to successful implementation of innovation are present in the field of teaching, a central aspect of it lies in academic improvement. In order to involve teachers, improvement includes the joint construction of syllabus for the course, which will subsequently be applied by the same teachers. The project is of great importance because it is expected that its results will be transferred and adapted to the context of various Chilean higher education institutions, especially in the state dependent universities. The initiative is sponsored by the Ministry of Education of Chile, through its MECESUP program.

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Monumental Trees: A Fun And And Learning Science Experience Through Guided Walks!

Raquel Pires Lopes, Catarina Schreck Reis, Cláudia Sintra Vieira, Paulo Renato Trincão, Portugal.

Abstract

Problem Statement: This Science Summer program was developed to counter the Plant Blindness phenomenon i.e, the inability to see or notice the plants in one's own environment. Monumental trees located in different urban gardens of the city center of Coimbra, Portugal, were chosen to involve families in a science awareness experience. A partnership between “Exploratório”, Science Center of Coimbra and “Psychology Center” was developed to positively influence the involvement with science, particularly botany, among children, and their families (n=36 adults), in non-formal learning settings. Four sessions of three hours were performed. Participants were engaged in the exploration of botanic issues by hands-on and outdoors activities involving a mindfulness approach to create emotional links with plants and promote the autonomous (re)discover of urban trees, with monumental characteristics. The sessions were included in the nationwide Science Summer program, promoted by “Ciência Viva”, the Portuguese Agency for Scientific and Technological Culture. **Purpose of Study:** The current study attempted to enhance families’ awareness about monumental trees by determining the level participants trees-related key concepts and drawings, after a botanical guided walk. **Methods:** In order to evaluate the impact of the guided walk a qualitative analysis was performed and open-ended questions were completed during the exercises developed. A total of 23 children and teenagers (2 to 16 years old) and 36 adults (21 to 71 years old) participated in the Science Summer program. **Findings and Results:** It is expected that the participation in the oriented guided walks increased families’ willingness and ability to share personal experiences with monumental trees as well as their interest in plant science. **Conclusions and Recommendations:** This study can contribute to an increase of knowledge about monumental trees and prevent Plant Blindness, giving a decisive step to the public understanding of the value of plants.

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Moocs For Innovative Entrepreneurship In Smart Cities

Carmen Holotescu, Liliana Cismariu, Liliana Lucaciu, Romania.

Abstract

Started in 2008, the new Massive Open Online Courses paradigm has brought challenges and innovation at all levels of education. This paper reports on a project proposed by a group of universities and companies for implementing a training program in entrepreneurship. The program consists in a series of MOOCs and is aimed to young entrepreneurs contributing to the development of smart cities. The article presents the project steps: 1. Input for MOOCs design: study of EU priorities, analysis of training needs, collect Social Media data, interviews and experience of partners. 2. Publish the results as open data using open licenses. 3. Implement and pilot MOOCs, developed as blended courses, integrating Open Educational Resources and Practices. 4. Follow up: monitor trainees activities, consultancy activities run face-to-face and online, consisting in experiments for Massive Open Online Consultancy (MOOCo). 5. Impact study and empowerment evaluation. 6. Pack MOOCs as nano-degrees or specializations, include in formal and nformal training programs, also in Master programs. 7. Develop a set of proposal for national policies and accreditation. We appreciate that our study is useful for other organizations involved in developing programs for entrepreneurship for smart cities, using MOOCs.

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MOOCS: TEACHER-STUDENT CENTER OF DEBATE

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Abstract

In a digitalized global world, Information and Communication Technologies are gaining considerable ground in all walks of life, especially in the field of education and training. Based on this assumption, we maintain that creating MOOCs adapted to the needs of, and expectations from, the Moroccan educational system should be a prioritized. Thus, the aim of this research proposal is two-fold. Firstly, to outline the impacts of MOOCs on teacher-trainees; and the extent to which these platforms would boost their motivation, personal satisfaction, productivity and sustainable professional development. Secondly, to suggest a design model, for developing MOOCs, that is locally adapted to meet the needs of the Moroccan participants, while complying to the internationally-recognized criteria for quality pedagogical training, based on case studies of leading institutions in the field of e-learning, such as Coursera, Udacity, and edX.

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MSOCIO INCLUSION MODEL WITH YOUNG VULNERABLE: THE CASE OF THE SALESIAN FOUNDATION PACES IN CUENCA (ECUADOR)

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Abstract

This paper presents the conceptual and methodological approaches to socio inclusion of children, adolescents and youth (NNAJ) vulnerable (poverty, unemployment, street life, child labor, educational underachievement, teen pregnancy, etc.). The research focuses on analyzing and conceptualizing the work of the Salesian Paces Foundation, experience over 27 years in social-educational projects with children, adolescents and young people in vulnerable situation of the city of Cuenca (Ecuador).

The methodology used for the analysis and systematization of information was drawn from a framework that integrates the Salesian pedagogy approaches articulated from human development, social economy, social role and from the WWP model. The integration of this framework has allowed conceptualize a model of socio NNAJ inclusion for drawing lessons of experience learning from the social actors involved.

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MUESLE: A Responsive Dashboard Model to Enhance Students' Learning Experience

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Abstract

In the recent past, learning dashboards have been actively developed as a visual display of the most important information useful to support students' self-regulation, self-evaluation, self-motivation, social awareness and performance related to the online courses they attend. However, there is still no consolidated general model that defines which kind of information and visualization techniques should be used to improve their effectiveness. The most popular learning platforms try to summarize data about students' learning progress and courses activities, but the adopted methods involve limited and fragmented solutions which could be rearranged to better meet students needs. In this paper, we present MUESLE, a new responsive learning dashboard model for enhancing the students' experience in a learning platform. We depict the cards-based user interface design used to show the most important information, derived from a student's activities taxonomy (e.g. learning progress, social interactions, upcoming deadlines, e-administration activities), and the visualization techniques tailored to each card. In addition, we describe its concrete application to support study in higher education e-learning courses and we discuss its comparison with existing learning dashboards. Considering the preliminary results, we expect this new model will provide students with a complete overview of the learning environment they can exploit to effectively achieve their goals.

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Multicultural Training Of Children In Pre-School Education On The Basis Of Artistic And Representational Resources In Haiku

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Abstract

The relevance of the research problem connected by that the work of speech development of preschool children is a major aspect for laying the foundations of tolerance and intercultural communication language skills. In this regard, this article aims to develop a multicultural training of children in pre-school education. The article deals with the role of poetry by the Japanese three-line Haiku in a multicultural training of children of preschool age. Haiku - the ability to say much in few words. As a result, with the help of poetry auditory perception is formed and developed- that plays an important role in the development of dialogue and monologue speech. Working with a form of monologic text as a poem helps to develop the ability to feel the words of artistic expression. Children get the basis for the formation of the love for the native language, its accuracy, imagery when they are perceived poetic text. Content of the article might be useful for employees of preschool educational institutions, child psychologists, teachers of preschool education and psychology, as well as for wide range of readers.

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Multidisciplinary Pedagogical Projects as an Effective Teaching and Learning Strategy: Model and Criteria

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Abstract

Organizing innovative teaching and learning environment has become an urgent issue in recent pedagogical studies. This is the demand of the high tech world and a new type of learners we have to deal with. The potential of the media and the internet, as vehicles of educational content freedom, makes it necessary to reorganize traditional styles of teaching specific disciplines through finding new ways of motivation and assessment in the process of inquiry-based learning. The purpose of the study is to provide scientific grounds to practical implementations of socially important multidisciplinary projects. The development of a model of a successful project investigates both sides of the process: teaching and learning and provides basic criteria to form and assess critical thinking skills which are in the final end crucial in contemporary education for humane purposes, where youth take an active part in the transformation of society. The disciplines and the topics of projects are analyzed in terms of the education *for* peace. The authors of the given paper share their pedagogical experience from three scientific perspectives: linguistic, literary and psychological. The methods of research: interdisciplinary approach to analyzing stages of the teaching-learning process, assessing criteria of the fulfillment and the results gained during the project; observation and statistical analysis. The outcome of the research will be the development of a model for the implementation of a multidisciplinary pedagogical project for schools and universities which will foster students' creative potential. The obtained data can be used with reference to the organization of teaching disciplines in projects and their role in shaping students' national identity and citizenship. The empirical data of the Project Presentation Conference in Foreign Languages, annually held at the Faculty of Philology and Mass Communications for senior schoolchildren and students of Transbaikal Region, will be analyzed with reference to the themes relevant for projects. These must reflect socially significant local and global events and phenomena and viewed from the point of view of their educational potential: to provide students with cultural and historical literacy and foster multidisciplinary research. Projects help to investigate students' interests and inclinations, develop team work skills and give the collective expertise on the discussed problems.

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MULTILINGUALISM AND FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION POLICY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

Nazan Müge Uysal, Abant İzzet Baysal University, Turkey.

Abstract

The aim of this study is to give information about the attitude of the European Union, shortly EU, towards the concepts of multilingualism and within this context its foreign language education policy. The Europe which was ruined and had massive losses especially after the Second World War tended to make economic, political and cultural cooperation in order to maintain permanent peace and prosperity in the region. This organization starting with the European Coal and Steel Community-ECSC in 1951 has now turned into an organization of twenty eight members. This multi-nationed unity has undoubtedly been home to many different cultures and languages. EU shows its multicultural, multilingual supportive attitude with its attempts concerning the foreign language education policy. In this study, first of all, the concept of multilingualism in the EU will be discussed. The EU Foreign Language Education Policy fostering multilingualism, Content and Language Integrated Learning, CLIL for short, will be dealt with in terms of the main concepts of the model, its status and development in the EU countries.

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Multilingualism And Its Role In The Formation Of The Cultural And Valuable Orientations (Based On The Republic Of Tatarstan In Russia)

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Abstract

The relevance of the studied problem is caused by lack of the corresponding Multilanguage training in the higher education institution that result in discrepancy and ambiguity of the interpretation of the cultural and valuable orientations among the youth of the Republic of Tatarstan. The purpose of the article includes the definition of the role of multilingualism in the formation of the students' cultural assessments. The leading approach to the study of this problem is a comparative study of the impact of multilingualism on the formation of cultural value orientations among young Russian and Tatar. The main result is the proof of the fact that in the process of the socialization, the formation of the personality is revealed. Bilingualism enhances the acquisition of knowledge about the features of their culture and the related culture by the ethnophors. The materials of the article can be useful in the educational institutions by drawing up the curricula with the ethnic component for the purpose of the strengthening of a role and value of multilingualism in arts education.

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MÜZİK ÖĞRETMENİ ADAYLARININ EĞİTİMDE MÜZİK TEKNOLOJİSİ KULLANIMI KONUSUNDAKİ GÖRÜŞLERİ

ISMET ARICI, Turkey.

Abstract

Problem Durumu: Müzik teknolojisi alanı sürekli gelişen, güçlü teknik donanım ve yazılımlarla müzik çalışmalarına önemli katkılar sağlamaktadır. Yeni ve güçlü ses aygıtları ile birlikte özellikle bilgisayarların gelişmesi, müzik alanında önemli yazılımların da geliştirilmesini birlikte getirmiştir. Bu gelişmeler, seslerin kayıt edilmesi ve işlenmesi için büyük kolaylıklar sağlamaktadır. Bu önemli teknolojik imkanlardan müzik eğitimi sürecinde verimli bir şekilde yararlanmak, teknik altyapının güçlendirilmesi, yazılımların iyi öğretilmesi ve etkili bir şekilde kullanılması ile mümkündür. **Çalışmanın Amacı:** Bu çalışmada müzik öğretmeni adaylarının müzik eğitiminde teknoloji kullanımı konusundaki mevcut birikimleri, teknolojiyi alanlarında ne kadar kullanabildikleri, yeniliklere ve gelişmelere ne kadar açık oldukları, eğitim süreci içindeki beklentileri doğrultusunda konularında sorular sorulmuş ve görüşleri değerlendirilmiştir. **Yöntem:** Araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden tarama modeli kullanılmış, literatür taraması yapılmıştır. Ayrıca müzik öğretmeni adaylarına araştırmacı tarafından hazırlanan anket uygulanmıştır. **Bulgular ve Yorum:** Anket sorularına verilen cevaplar analiz edilerek bulgulara ulaşılmıştır. **Sonuç ve Öneriler:** Bulgulara dayalı olarak, mevcut durumu görmek, yeni ihtiyaçları tespit etmek ve eğitim sürecini geliştirmek adına önerilerde bulunulmuştur. Çalışmadan elde edilen sonuçların, yeni araştırmalara katkı sağlaması umulmaktadır.

VIEWS OF MUSIC TEACHER CANDIDATES IN USE OF MUSIC TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION

Problem Statement: Music Technology that has been progressing continuous, contributes to music studies significantly with hi-tech hardwares and softwares. The progress especially in computers with the new and high power of sound hardwares/devices also have been bringing solutions as well as the new softwares in music area (science). New Technologies with this hardwares and softwares provide easy applications in terms of sound recording and processing. Having benefits of such technological capabilities in music education process is quiet possible through strengthening of technical background, good teaching of softwares and use by effective manner. **Purpose of Study** In this study, questions in line with expectations in the educational process have been asked and opinions were assessed about music teachers's knowledge on the use of technology in music education, how they can use the technology, how they were open to innovation and development. **Methods:** Screening model has been used in this qualitative research, literature search was conducted and a survey prepared by the researcher was applied to music teacher candidates. **Findings and Results:** The findings were reached by analyzing the survey answers. Based on the findings, suggestions were made to see the current situation, to identify the new needs and to improve educational processes. **Conclusions and Recommendations:** It is expected that the results obtained from this study will contribute to the new research are followed.

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NATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: THE CASES OF ROMANIA AND CROATIA

Alexandru Buglea, Cecilia - Nicoleta Jurcut, West University of Timisoara, Romania.

Abstract

In the current global climate, national competitiveness and sustainable development have become milestones of advanced and emerging countries. Since these concepts, competitiveness and sustainable development are interlinked, a comprehensive vision of competitiveness should be available for both the economy and the society. The definition, measurement and analysis of both concepts taken into consideration, competitiveness and sustainable development, is thus an important issue for the decision makers. Thus, the aim of this paper is to research the purpose, direction and intensity of the relationship between the competitiveness and sustainable development factors for two emerging countries, Romania and Croatia, based on the existing literature and the most recent studies in this area. Using extensive data over a period of 8 years, this study explores the sign of the relationship between national competitiveness and sustainable development indicators for the cases of Romania and Croatia. The dataset includes the Global Competitiveness Index values and the sustainable development indicators for both countries and covers the period of 2007 – 2014. Our findings are the basis of developing new models describing the relationships between competitiveness, economic growth and sustainability, justified by the need of sustainable economy's development to increase the national competitiveness, in order to attract financial resources necessary for financing the growth of the economy and economic entities.

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National Higher Education Management Strategy For The North Cyprus

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Abstract

Education plays an important role in preparing individuals to enter the labor force. Each person's education is an investment in his/her human capital which allows contributing the productivity of the society. If the education is to promote economic growth, educational policies must consider both supply of education (quality and efficiency) and demand of education (labor market policy and technological development). This is led university to pay closer attention to the issue of need analysis of economy especially labor market. If the graduates of university find a job because of the skills gained during the higher education process, this means that university has comparative advantage in the labor skills and meets the needs of the market. As a small developing island with its eleven universities, government assigning education is one of the locomotive sectors of the North Cyprus economy. The purpose of the paper is to examine the present situation of higher education sector in North Cyprus, analysis the importance of needs of labor market and suggests Higher Education Management Strategy (HEMS). HEMS will find out the needs of domestic labor market, propose necessary schedule changes to the universities and improve the employability of the graduates. Here, the students are possible skilled workers in labor market within near future and have to be equipped with the materials which labor market look for. The study emphasize the importance of HEMS and gives suggestions to how HEMS created at national level. This will gain comparative advantage to the universities and the North Cyprus both at national and international level.

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Needs Assessment for Teacher Competency Development in Thailand

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Abstract

This research aims to assess the needs of teacher competency development in the 21st century. The methodologies contain 3 steps: 1) literature review on teacher competencies and interviews with scholars to synthesize main components and indicators of teacher competencies; 2) confirmatory factor analysis on teacher competencies; and 3) data collection on needs assessment in appropriate teacher competencies development samples who are 500 teachers in basic education in Bangkok. The results reveal that Thai teacher competencies include, firstly, 5 core competencies: 1) work achievement motivations; 2) good services; 3) self-development; 4) teamwork; and 5) teacher's code of ethics, in a total of 18 indicators; secondly, 6 functional competencies: 1) curriculum administration and learning management; 2) student development; 3) classroom management; 4) analysis, synthesis, and research for student development; 5) teacher leadership; and 6) creating friendship and collaboration with community, in a total of 22 indicators. The analysis has found that the model of teacher competencies confirms all competencies in the empirical data. The Modified Priority Needs Index formula (PNI Modified) was used to prioritize the order of needs assessment..

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NEETin with ICT

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Abstract

Science and Technology Advisory Council (STAC) outlines that 49% of EU citizens identified “job creation” and 33% identified “education and skills” as the top priorities for science and technology innovation over the next fifteen years. Both documents justify the needs in Europe for the ICT field especially for the NEET (not in education, employment or training) citizens. On the other hand, Grand Coalition for Digital Jobs (GC4DJ) in Europe identifies the: training and matching digital jobs; certification; innovative learning and teaching; mobility; awareness raising; increase effectiveness of education; increase equity and produce positive impact in the economy, as a priority for European countries. NEETin is a project directed to NEET citizens, to be developed by Higher Education Institutions, VET providers and Enterprises in order to help to overcome a social European dimension through lifelong learning. By creating a Joint Vocational Education Training in Digital Competences in a collaboration between VET providers and the Enterprises, widening the access to higher education, in an innovative student-centred learning model to apply in an European level, we aim to contribute to improve the quality of Education. Through this certified JVET, NEET citizens will develop their digital skills and the success of employability of these learners will be enhanced. Our project intends, not only, to promote the employment of the NEET citizens into the wide network of ICT enterprises across Europe but also to increase the entrepreneurship and self-employment. Finally it is the partnership intention to improve the awareness in ICT specifically in the NEET population context – getting the reach of young people, teachers and parents, unemployed, "career-changers" and the policy makers in an European level.

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Negative Binomial-Quasi Lindley Distribution And Its Application

Chookait Pudprommarat, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok, Thailand.

Abstract

In this paper, we introduce a negative binomial-quasi Lindley distribution and its application. Several statistical properties of the distribution are explored, such as the probability mass function (pmf), factorial moments, expected value, variance, skewness and kurtosis. The negative binomial – quasi Lindley distribution is important since it contains as special sub-distributions such as negative binomial - Lindley distribution and the negative binomial - gamma distribution. Maximum likelihood estimation of the parameters are investigated. An application of the distribution to a real data set is presented finally and compared with the fit attained by some other well-known distributions for count data.

New Digital Expressions Produced By The Use Of New Technologies

Elvia Ilaria Feola, Università degli studi di Salerno, Italy.

Abstract

This paper intends to reflect on the implications and challenges that experts in the field have to face when you want to evaluate the performance in the use of digital technologies in teaching. The argument stems from a contextual and social assessment, and then proceed with a connotation application and methodological activities of digital literacy. The work is driven by a vision and heuristic multidisciplinary theme, highlighting not only the technical-computer of the teacher and the learner, but also critical thinking, problem solving, collaboration, research; bringing out a three-dimensional view: technical; cognition/metacognition; ethical / social. Then, a complex combination of skills, abilities and knowledge. It was made an experiment at school, with the aim of creating a digital learning environment in which new technologies are employed to create new content, new ways of teaching and learning, bringing the learning experience to that of life daily and conversely. For the realization of the objectives will employ an open source platform, with the aim to demonstrate how technology, when used in an appropriate conceptualization of learning that much of the didactic use of the same, can add value to performance of educational institutions. He conducted a study/quantity in order to check whether the student, working on the use of new technologies, emerged some

of the dimensions of their digital literacy, and in what mode of action and reflection, surfacing these dimensions.

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NEW ENGINEER: LANGUAGE SKILLS AS A PART OF PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

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Abstract

1. The article analyzes two related issues. Firstly, it is the issue of discursive distinctiveness of engineering as a profession; secondly, it is the issue of university training of a future engineer.
2. The discursive singularity of this profession lies with that on the level of thinking it is systematically defined by the natural and pure sciences and on the level of action it is defined by technical and technological progress of the civilization. In general the engineering as a special form of the intellectual activity implies not only the cognitive attitude to the real world but also the transformation of reality through development and introduction of experimental materials, designs and new technology in general.
3. Due to this the dominating meta-language which is to be the reference point for university training of engineers makes the such type of the project meta-language as designing in all widest ranges of its capacities. The same requirements are to be put forward to languages of the so-called natural

communication: the native language (in our case it is Russian) and foreign languages (e.g. English or German).

4. With regard to the discussion about the language training of future engineers, nowadays two main approaches can be identified and they both are considered by us as irrelevant to the new tasks. From one side those supporting academic approach insist on traditional methods of training oriented at the language system (first of all - vocabulary and grammar of natural languages for communication). On the other side for the last thirty years the approach based on rhetoric and different communication theories becomes more popular thus the language training of the engineers can be notably intensified.
5. We suppose that methods of the latter approach are to be developed putting more emphasis not on general communication situations but only on those which the future engineers will deal with in the course of his/her professional and corporate activities, and communicating with representatives of other social and cultural positions (authorities, business, community). The report describes some specific aspects of this technology for the language training.

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Non-Cognitive Skills And Academic Performance: Analysis Of Research (2010-2015)

Ramón Francisco Mínguez, Marina Pedreño Plana, Universidad de Murcia, Spain.

Abstract

The Non-Cognitive Skills constitute a research area, still emerging in the Spanish context, which provides explanatory keys on academic performance. When students academic achievement turn out insufficient and

perpetuated throughout educational stages it might end up entailing problems related to educational exclusion. Therefore, the present study aims to find out whether training in these skills could shape a preventive and effective response to potential situations of failure or dropping out. After exposure of the main theoretical background in the field of Non-Cognitive Skills and socio-educational vulnerability, an overview that brings together scientific contributions on the topic between 2010 and 2015 is presented. Based on the principles of Evidence-Based Education (EBE), a qualitative systematic review is performed in which a rigorous and explicit search procedure is used to focus on potentially relevant information. Six studies finally analyzed exhibit significant differences in the design type and the variables considered. Nevertheless, they demonstrate the possibility of lessen the academic achievement gap that different socio-economic contexts generate, by compensating possible initial deficits and stimulating skills that facilitate the long-term academic performance. Finally, it concludes considering how early educational intervention in Non-Cognitive Skills may constitute the axis from which the students in a vulnerable situation promote in the education system.

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Norveç Eğitim Sistemi'nde Din Eğitimi ve Çokkültürlülük

Recep Önal, Fatih Yavuz, Balıkesir University, Turkey.

Abstract

1960'ların sonlarında zengin petrol ve doğalgaz kaynaklarının keşfedilmesiyle ekonomisi iyileşen Norveç, eğitim, sağlık ve sosyal güvenlik harcamalarına daha çok ödenek ayırarak ülke içinde büyük bir refah yakalamış, bu sayede dış ülkelerden birçok göç almaya başlamıştır. Bu göçler sayesinde çeşitli din, inanç ve kültürler ülkeye

gelmiş ve Norveç toplumunu çok kültürlü bir yapıya dönüştürmüştür. Bu gelişmeler karşısında Norveçli yetkililer din eğitimi sisteminde Hıristiyanlık dışında diğer dinleri de kapsayacak şekilde yeni bir müfredat hazırlama ihtiyacı hissetmişlerdir. Bu tebliğde Norveç eğitim sisteminde çokkültürlülük bağlamında din eğitiminin tarihi gelişimi ve önemi ele alınacaktır. Bu çerçevede konu kurumsal din eğitimi, din eğitimi modelleri ve azınlık din eğitimi kapsamında incelenecektir.

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Nurse Educators' Perspective of Clinical Instructor's Credibility

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Abstract

As the clinical instructor is completely directing, supervising as well as controlling the clinical teaching that preparing highly qualified and competent nurse graduates, how then credible is clinical instructors?? Historically it seems that clinical instructors' role have received substantial attention. In recent times of ambiguity in education, nurse researchers believed that the multifaceted role of nurse educators should be re-examined. Clinical instructors' credibility is one of the many multifaceted roles of the clinical nurse educators and it has usually been debated within literature. Furthermore the concept of clinical credibility is ill defined. The main purpose of this study is to explore educational experience of nurse educators concerning the notion of clinical credibility. A descriptive design was employed using questionnaires to collect data. Respondents comprised 134 nurse educators from 19 different nursing schools globally who completed an online questionnaire. The results showed that competence, up to date knowledge, clinical as well as teaching skills, expertise in clinical setting, evidenced based practice and interpersonal communication of instructors are the most important characteristics of credible clinical instructors. The second most important features were found to be hands on care, personality, role modeling and punctuality. These results may assist clinical instructor to maintain their clinical credibility.

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Nursing Students' Perception and Competence on Learning Basic Principle of Physics through CSI New York and Syndrome Movies

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Abstract

An understanding of the basic principal of physics is significantly important on forensic sciences, diagnostic and treatment of illness. Nurses have to perform physical exams and provide health promotion for improving quality of patient life. Preparing a well-educated for nursing students to be professional health care providers are our responsibility. This article, thus, aims to investigate the effect of science fiction and medical care movies on students' learning outcome. The pilot work focused on freshman nursing students enrolled in physics for nurse course. Students presented their prior knowledge and self-educated for two weeks. Then, learning from CSI New York focused on physics concept relate to forensic science and diagnostic statement for two weeks. Syndrome was used for integrating basic principle of physics with treatment of illness for a couple of week. Surgery was the main scenes for learning classical and modern physics. CSI New York and Syndrome movies were selected because of sensible and easily understood. Even if the weakest skills nursing students have achieved was thinking physics concept in any situation in holistically. The results indicated positive feedback in conscious effort of seeking the explicit knowledge of physics principle and medical care on the Internet and text books in order to understand academic concept described in movies. Besides, the highest skills nursing students have achieved were recognizing the relationship among physics, biology, life science, technology and phycology.

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Nutritional Habits Of University Students

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Abstract

Aim: This study was conducted to determine nutritional habits of the university students. **Materials and Method:** Population of the study of descriptive and cross-sectional study type consisted of students having education at university in center of Şanlıurfa. Sample of the study consisted of a total of 370 students having education at university and selected with simple random sampling method and accepting to participate in the study. In collection of the study data, personal information form developed by the researchers and comprising questions about sociodemographic features and nutritional habits scale were used. Questionnaire form was filled by the students in face-to-face interviews. The obtained data was assessed in SPSS 13.0 package program, and analyzed with number, percentage. **Results:** It was determined that 53.0% of the participants were females, 26.8% lived with their families, 39.5% lived student hostel and 33.8% lived in student home. It was detected that 64.9% of the students skipped meal, 68.3% skipped the breakfast meal at most and only 38.9% has education on adequate and balanced nutrition. Among the reasons of skipping meal of the students, there is inappetency 24.2%, late to school 28.7% and economic woes %18.4. Considering Nutritional Habits Scale sub-dimensions of the students, it was detected that they got 32.50 ± 10.47 points from the dimension of prejudices against fatness, 54.35 ± 11.54 from the dimension of positive and negative thoughts resulting from fatness, 20.81 ± 5.98 from the dimension of self-perception against fatness, and 27.50 ± 5.82 from the dimension of eating behaviors. **Conclusion:** At the end of the study, it was determined that the students were not qualified about the information relating to adequate and balanced nutrition.

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OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH PROBLEMS IN NURSES WORKING AT EMERGENCY DEPARTMENTS

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Abstract

Purpose: Emergency departments are evaluated as environments with high occupational stress since individuals who are under intense stress are served and since frequent deaths, life threatening accidents and critical cases are observed. This study was carried out to determine the common and we thought it was occupational health problems of nurses working at the emergency departments in Gaziantep/Turkey. **Methods:** This is descriptive cross-sectional study. The study sample consisted of 111 nurses who volunteered to participate. The data of this study were obtained via face to face interview technique using personal introduction and survey form that was prepared by the researchers as a result of a literature survey. **Results:** Nurses stated that they are most commonly stuck by a needle (83.8%) and noise (54.1%) they have stated that the most common psychological factors they face are verbal abuse by patients and/or patient relatives (81.1%), the most common chemical factors they face are being subject to disinfectants (64.0%) and that the most common biological factors they face are being subject to viral infections (48.6%) (Table 1). More than half of the nurses (64.9%) have complained of waist and back aches. It was determined that nurses who have been working at emergency departments for 1-3 years experience problems of discal hernia at a statistically significantly higher level (50.0%) ($p<0.05$). **Conclusions:** It has been determined that emergency department nurses face occupational factors and risks during work and experience many health problems related to these factors and risks.

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Octógono: Support for Improvement in Processes and Decision Making.

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Abstract

Organizations must improve their processes for the development of products and services that best meet the needs of their customers or users. On the basis of that premise, what is proposed in this article following research question: How measure the degree of the maturity processes fast and reliably, showing the main points of improvement? With the purpose get an answer for that problem, it was developed the application Octagono, which combines a model for evaluation of maturity of processes developed by BPTG-Business Process Transformation Group, entitled Omega 8 Orca. The due validation of the developed software was made using the technique of interview with managers of International Advisory of the Rural Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRRJ).The method of content analysis was applied to the data collected from the interviews, to focus a common result and outlining a standard validation of application developed. The results of study concluded its possible that the software be applicable for process maturity assessment, with consistent results for important managers decisions with an indication of the respective improvement points in the several areas assessed by the Omega 8 Orca methodology. Considering the functionality of this application, it is believed that its use can go beyond the University processes and can be applied in companies, government agencies.

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'Oh' As A Discourse Marker Of Information Management In 'Hannah And Her Sisters' Film Script

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Abstract

This paper aims to illustrate that within linguistics 'oh', as discourse marker which is traditionally viewed as an interjection, occurs in the spoken language when interlocutors change their orientation to information, to knowledge, when they change their own affective and subjective response to it. During the continuous exchange of knowledge and meta-knowledges speakers replace old information with new one and in all these situations, interlocutors are likely to preface this change by 'oh'. 'Oh' not only marks an individual as an occupant of a specific participation status (new information receipt) but it also shows the current division of turn-taking responsibilities in the exchange structure: it includes requested clarification and unanticipated information into talk. In order to illustrate this we have chosen 'Hannah and Her Sisters' film script by Woody Allen.

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Okul Öncesi Dönem Çocuklarının Öğretmenleriyle İlişkilerinin Sosyal-Duygusal Becerilerine ve Problem Davranışlarına Etkisinin İncelenmesi

Şule Erden, İmray Nur, Turkey.

Abstract

Okul öncesi dönemde öğretmenler, çocukların hayatlarındaki önemli yetişkinlerden biridir. Yapılan pek çok araştırmada özellikle risk altındaki çocuklar için öğretmen-çocuk ilişkisinin tüm risk faktörlerine karşı koruyucu bir etkisi olduğu vurgulanmaktadır. Bu araştırmada alt sosyoekonomik düzeyde yer alan ve okul öncesi eğitim kurumlarına devam eden çocukların öğretmenleriyle ilişkilerinin, sosyal ve duygusal gelişimleri ve davranış problemlerini yordayıcı etkisini ortaya koymak amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmaya 2015-2016 eğitim öğretim yılında Osmaniye il merkezinde bulunan Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı'na bağlı bağımsız anaokulları ve ilkokul bünyesindeki anasınıflarına devam eden ve alt sosyoekonomik grupta yer alan 127 çocuk ve onların öğretmenleri katılmıştır. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak; öğretmen- çocuk ilişkisindeki çatışma ve yakınlık derecesini ölçmek için Pianta (2001) tarafından geliştirilen ve orijinal adı Student-TeacherRelationshipScale olan Öğrenci-Öğretmen İlişki Ölçeği, çocukların sosyal becerileri ve problem davranışlarını değerlendirmek amacıyla 1994 yılında Merrell tarafından geliştirilen Anaokulu ve Anasınıfı Davranış Ölçeği'nin (Preschool and Kindergarten Behaviour Scale [PKBS-2]), Sosyal Beceri ve Problem Davranış bağımsız ölçekleri; duygusal becerilerini ölçmek amacıyla ise Shultz ve Izard (1998) tarafından geliştirilen Çocukların Duygusal Becerilerinin Değerlendirilmesi Testi kullanılmıştır. Ayrıca çocukların özelliklerini belirlemek amacıyla Demografik Bilgi Formu kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın verileri analiz aşamasındadır. Yapılan analizler sonucunda elde edilen bulgulara dayalı sonuçlar benzer araştırma sonuçları ile ilişkilendirilerek yorumlanacak ve tartışılacaktır.

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OKUL ÖNCESİ EĞİTİM YAPILARINDA “OKUL BİNASININ” ÖĞRENİME OLAN KATKISI ve ÇOCUKLAR ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ

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Abstract

Öğrenim hayatına atılan ilk adım olan okul öncesi eğitim 3-6 yaş grubu çocuklar için çok önemlidir. Eğitimcilerin yaptığı araştırmalar göre bu yaş grubundaki öğrencilerin edindikleri bilgiler kalıcı olmakta ve bütün hayatları boyunca unutulmamaktadır. İyiden/kötüden, güzelden/çirkinden, doğrudan/yanlıştan çok erken etkilenilen bu yaşlarda, çocukların edinmesi gerekli bilgileri düzgün bir fiziki çevrede doğru bir şekilde öğrenmesi için okul binası büyük önem taşımaktadır. Okul öncesi dönemi çocuğu ailesinden ilk kez koparak geldiği okulda evinin sıcaklığını ve rahatını bulmayı hedefler. Bundan dolayı çocukların ilgisini çekebilecek renk ve düzende tasarımlar düşünülmelidir. Bunun yanı sıra öğrenmeyi kolaylaştırıcı geometrik şekiller de tasarıma dahil edilmelidir. Doğru şekilde yapılan bir tasarımın yanı sıra mekanlardaki uygun havalandırma, ısıtma/soğutma ve ışık düzeyi gibi kriterlere uyularak inşa edilen binalarda verilen eğitim, çocukların öğrenimi üzerinde etkili olduğu gibi okula adapte süresini de kısaltmaktadır. Okullarda, özellikle de ilk adım olan okul öncesi eğitim merkezlerinde doğru bir eğitime sahip olmanın ilk şartı aslında uygun bir binaya sahip olmakla başlar. Doğru tasarlanmış bir okul yapısı yoksa en üst düzeydeki eğitim programı bile tam olarak uygulanamamaktadır.

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OKUL ÖNCESİ ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ ÇOCUĞUN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİNE YÖNELİK GÖRÜŞLERİ

Ozana Ural, Gülçin Güven, Türker Sezer, Kadriye Efe Azkeskin, Elif Yılmaz, Marmara University, Turkey.

Abstract

Değerlendirme, belirli amaçlar için öngörülen ölçütler dikkate alınarak bir ürünü, hizmeti ve görevi bilinçlice yargılama etkinliğidir (Karaağaçlı, 2002). Çocuğun değerlendirilmesi ise “Çocuklar ne biliyor ve ne yapabiliyor?” sorularını sınamaya yönelik olarak neredeyse her çeşit ölçme ve değerlendirme aracını (testler, gözlemler, mülakatlar, güvenilir kaynaklardan alınacak raporlar ve diğer araçlar) kapsamaktadır (Mcafee ve Leong, 2012). Okul öncesi dönem çocuklarının hızlı gelişmeleri, kendilerini tam olarak ifade edememeleri ve bu yıllardaki her alanda gösterecekleri gelişim özelliklerini yetişkinliğe de taşıyacak olmaları nedeni ile doğru olarak tanınmaları ve değerlendirilmeleri önemlidir (Deniz-Kan, 2007). Dolayısıyla okul öncesi öğretmeni olarak görev yapacak öğretmen adaylarının lisans eğitimleri kapsamında edindikleri ölçme ve değerlendirmeye ilişkin bilgi ve beceri düzeyleri ve çocuğun değerlendirilmesine yönelik görüşlerinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırma nitel araştırma yöntemine uygun olarak tasarlanmış ve verilerin elde edilmesinde odak grup görüşmesi tekniği kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubu 2014-2015 eğitim öğretim yılı bahar döneminde Marmara Üniversitesi Atatürk Eğitim Fakültesi Okul Öncesi Öğretmenliği bölümünde öğrenim gören 4. Sınıf öğrencileri arasından genel akademik not ortalamaları göz önüne alınarak belirlenen ve araştırmaya katılmayı kabul eden 20 öğretmen adayından oluşmaktadır. Genel akademik not ortalamaları yüksek olan (3,00 ve üzerinde) 10 öğretmen adayının tamamı kadın, genel akademik not ortalaması düşük olan (2,00’in altında) 10 öğretmen adayının 6’sı kadın ve 4’ü erkektir. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak araştırmacılar tarafından tasarlanan 8 açık uçlu soru ve öğretmen adayı katılımcıların derinlemesine cevap vermelerine olanak sağlayan sonda sorulardan oluşan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu hazırlanmıştır. Görüşmeler katılımcı ve araştırmacının yalnız kaldığı bir ortamda yüz yüze gerçekleştirilmiştir. Yapılan görüşmeler yaklaşık olarak 30 dakika sürmüştür ve öğretmen adaylarının sorulara verdikleri cevaplar kayıt altına alınmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda elde edilen bulgular incelendiğinde okul öncesi öğretmen adaylarının genel olarak ölçme-değerlendirmeye ilişkin yeterli bilgi düzeyine sahip oldukları saptanmıştır ve lisans eğitimleri sürecinde edindikleri bilgilerin öğretmenlik mesleğinde çocuğu değerlendirme açısından katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

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Okul Öncesi Öğretmen Adaylarının Duygusal İhmal/İstismara Yönelik Bilgi ve Farkındalık Düzeyleri'nin İncelenmesi

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Abstract

AMAÇ: Duygusal istismar, en genel anlamıyla çocuk ve ergenin duygularını incitmek demektir. Çocuğa bağırma, reddetme, aşağılama, küfretme, yalnız bırakma, korkutma, yıldırma, tehdit etme, duygusal ihtiyaçlarını karşılamama, yaşının üzerinde sorumluluklar bekleme, kardeş ayırımı yapma, değer vermeme, önemsememe, küçük düşürme, alaylı konuşma, aşırı baskı ve otorite kurma, lakap takma, bağımlı kılma ve aşırı koruma görülen duygusal istismar türleridir (Topbaş, 2004). Çocuğun yaşı ne kadar küçükse istismar olasılığı o kadar fazladır. Vakaların üçte biri altı ayın altındaki, üçte biri 6 ay-3 yaş arasında, üçte biri üç yaşından büyük çocuklardır (Yalçın, Koçak ve Duman, 2014). Okullarda kimi zaman eğitimciler, kimi zaman akranlar, kimi zaman da diğer okul personeli tarafından sıklıkla uygulanan ve çoğunlukla da fark edilmeyen istismar vakaları çocukların duygusal, sosyal ve akademik sorunlar yaşamasına neden olabilir. Bu çalışmanın amacı okul öncesi öğretmen adaylarının duygusal ihmal ve istismara yönelik bilgi ve farkındalık düzeylerini araştırmaktır. **YÖNTEM:** Araştırmanın evrenini özel bir üniversitede okul öncesi öğretmenliği bölümünde lisans eğitimi görmekte 360 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın örneklemini ise amaçsal örneklem yöntemi ile belirlenen okul öncesi öğretmenliğinde öğrenim gören 1, 2, 3 ve 4. sınıflardan oluşan 210 öğretmen adayı oluşturmaktadır. Öğretmen adaylarının duygusal ihmal ve istismara yönelik bilgi ve farkındalık düzeylerinin belirlenebilmesi için Kanak (2015) tarafından geliştirilmiş olan "Duygusal İhmal/İstismara Yönelik Bilgi ve Farkındalık Ölçme Aracı (DİBFA) ile Sosyodemografik Bilgi Formu kullanılmıştır. Veriler SPSS 16.0 programı kullanılarak analiz edilecektir. **BULGULAR VE SONUÇ:** Bu çalışmanın sonucunda Kuzey Kıbrıs'ta öğrenim görmekte olan okul öncesi öğretmenliği bölümü öğrencilerinin duygusal ihmal ve istismara yönelik bilgi ve farkındalık düzeylerinin belirlenmesi ve elde edilen bulgular ışığında ne gibi önlemler alınabileceği tartışılacaktır.

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Okul Öncesi ve Sınıf Öğretmenlerinin ‘Sesbilgisel Farkındalık’ Kavramına İlişkin Görüşleri

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Abstract

Çocuklarda okuryazarlığı geliştirmenin en önemli koşullarından birisi sesbilgisel farkındalığı geliştirmektir. Dolayısıyla çocukları eğitecek olan öğretmenlerin sesbilgisel farkındalık becerilerine yönelik bilgi düzeyleri ve konuyu öğretim becerileri doğrudan çocukların okuma becerisini etkileyecektir. Bu çalışmada, okul öncesi öğretmenlerinin ve birinci sınıf öğretmenlerinin ‘sesbilgisel farkındalık’ kavramıyla ilgili görüşleri incelenecektir. Araştırma, olgu bilim (fenomonoloji) desenine uygun olarak yürütülecektir. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu; 2015-2016 eğitim- öğretim yılı güz döneminde Sivas il merkezinde görev yapan 10 okul öncesi ve 10 birinci sınıf, sınıf öğretmenlerinden oluşturacaktır. Çalışmanın verileri araştırmacılar tarafından oluşturulan ses bilgisel farkındalık kavramına yönelik görüşme formu ile elde edilecektir. Formun birinci kısmında, öğretmenlerinin kişisel bilgiler bölümüne yer verilmiş; ikinci kısmında ise öğretmenlerin sesbilgisel farkındalık kavramına ilişkin görüşleri ve sesbilgisel farkındalık becerilerini geliştirmek amacıyla sınıflarında uyguladıkları etkinlikleri belirlemeye yönelik sorulara yer verilmiştir. Görüşme formu kullanılarak toplanan veriler nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden içerik analizi ile çözümlenecektir. İçerik analizi sözel, yazılı ve diğer materyallerin nesnel ve sistematik bir şekilde incelenmesine olanak tanıyan bilimsel bir yaklaşımdır (Tavşancıl ve Aslan, 2001). Çalışma devam ettiği için araştırmanın bulgu ve sonuçlarına tam metinde yer verilecektir.

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Okul Yöneticilerinin Yapılandırmacı Yaklaşım Temel Alınarak Geliştirilen Öğretim Programlarının Uygulanmasına Yönelik Görüşleri

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Abstract

Türkiye’de 2005 yılından itibaren yapılandırmacı yaklaşım temel alınarak geliştirilen öğretim programları uygulamaya geçilmiştir. Yapılandırmacı yaklaşım öğrenmenin, öğrencinin sürece etkinlikler kapsamında aktif katılması böylece yaparak yaşayarak bilgi, beceri ve deneyimler kazanması şeklinde gerçekleşeceğini savunmaktadır. Yapılandırmacı yaklaşım temel alındığı programların uygulanmasında öğretmenlerin ve okul yöneticilerinin öğretim sürecindeki rolleri oldukça önemlidir. Bu araştırmanın amacı okul yöneticilerinin yapılandırmacı yaklaşım temel alınarak geliştirilen öğretim programlarını uygulamaya yönelik görüşlerinin belirlenmesidir. Bu çalışmada var olan durumun ortaya konması amaçlandığı için tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Bu araştırma 2014-2015 eğitim öğretim yılı’nda Kırklareli İl’i merkez ve diğer ilçelerde görev yapmakta olan 104 okul yöneticisi ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Okul yöneticilerinin yapılandırmacı yaklaşımına yönelik görüşlerini belirlemek amacıyla araştırma kapsamında hazırlanan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu katılımcılara uygulanmıştır. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre, okul yöneticilerinin genel olarak yapılandırmacı yaklaşım temel alınarak geliştirilen öğretim programlarının uygulanmasında sorunlar olduğunu vurgulamaktadırlar. Ayrıca okul yöneticileri öğretmenlerin, velilerin ve öğrenme ortamlarının yapılandırmacı yaklaşım temel alınarak hazırlanan öğretim programlarını uygulamada yeterli düzeyde olduklarını düşündükleri sonucuna ulaşmıştır. Okul yöneticilerinin yapılandırmacı yaklaşım temel alınarak geliştirilen öğretim programlarının uygulanmasının daha verimli olması için eğitim personeline ve velilere konu ile ilgili

hizmet içi eğitim verilmesi, uygun fiziki ortam oluşturulması, yeterli ders araç gereçlerinin sağlanması gibi önerileri olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

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On Possibilities Of Popular Music Integration In General Schools Of Lithuania

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Abstract

Setting educational goals, it is important to take into consideration all the factors, which may have influence while attaining them and maintaining the relation of the learners themselves with the familiar reality. In such context initial music education taught in attractive activity forms integrating popular music may contribute to nurturance of development of learners' value-based attitudes, abilities, knowledge and understanding in the integral process of education. The article discusses possibilities of improving music education through application of popular music and use of innovative methods of personal meaning and emotional imitation: the relevance is substantiated developing value-based attitudes of junior school learners in the context of the system of contemporary music education and theories of pedagogical thought development, on the basis of research results educational practice is reflected discussing links of music activities and formation of value-based attitudes, improvement of music education presenting possibilities of teacher's educational activities in the social context.

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On-Line System For Air Quality Surveillance Used For Higher Education Purposes

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Abstract

This article presents a training procedure and parts of a hardware equipment and of a Human-Machine Interface, used for air pollution and air quality evaluation, in the proximity of an industrial facility, based on a small acquisition system. The architecture of the system, hardware and software, is briefly presented, as well as the main concepts of the software involved. We will present also a teaching method used for transmitting to the students all this knowledge as well as the on-line procedure for a real virtual laboratory used by our students in order to check air pollution situation in different locations of the region. At the end, some data measured using this system are provided, as the result of working with some Power Engineering students around a Romanian coal based power plant and in our laboratories.

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Online Learning For Carers Of People Living With Dementia

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Abstract

As the European population ages there are increasing numbers of people living with long term health conditions, resulting in carers taking on more complex care tasks. Carers are increasingly using the internet to seek health information, yet in most countries surveyed, a significant number of people lack digital skills and those online were concerned that online health information may be misleading or inaccurate (International longevity Centre 2012; Nuffield Bioethics, 2014; Fox, 2011). In addition, carers are increasingly using online technologies to share information and provide mutual support. The aim of this Pan European study was to develop and evaluate a portal for carers caring for people living with a range of conditions such as dementia, that includes elearning, signposting to services and opportunities to engage with other carers. Initial focus groups revealed that many carers wished to enhance their digital skills but through developing their health

knowledge and caring skills rather than through dedicated computer and IT courses. DISCOVER used a cognitive/constructivist approach within a participatory interactive, inclusive design, that ensured carers were at the heart of the development (Discover4carers.eu). Carers and stakeholders perspectives of DISCOVER were gained through questionnaires, semi-structured interviews and focus groups. Carers gained knowledge and skills that enhanced their care and was noted by the care recipients' clinicians. Stakeholders and carers valued DISCOVER and would recommend it to other carers and employers. This project demonstrates that carers, who are very time poor due to their caring responsibilities value flexible learning opportunities and participating in communities of carers.

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Online Simulation Of The Entrance Examination To Universities: Part Of A Modern Educational Process

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Abstract

In numerous universities, the entrance to some faculties requires sitting a written multiple-choice exam. The development of informatics tools that enable a self-evaluation of a potential candidate in order to estimate his preparation level, represents a necessity within the modern educational process. The paper presents a design and implementation strategy of a WEB application that allows the online simulation of the faculty entrance

examination. The developed application contributes substantially to the improvement of the educational process. The concept of self-evaluation, facilitated by the application, is implemented in two ways of testing, permitting a different approach of the educational process. Both require the existence of a database (storing the questions, the possible and the correct answers). The first testing mode permits the candidate to access the questions from the entire material required for the exam. In this case, the evaluation is made without a time limit for answering and is carried out punctually for each question, showing immediately the correct answer. The second testing mode offers a fixed set of questions that can be answered in a certain time limit. This mode is practically a simulation in real exam conditions: time limit, question set based on the difficulty and theme criteria, etc. At the end of the online test, the application generates various reports and graphical statistics that allow an accurate analysis and assessment of the preparation stage of the potential examined candidate. It is to be mentioned that the application is validated, being functional within the Politehnica University of Timisoara.

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Open Approach Activities Benefit For Teacher Development And Increasing Of Scientific Mindset Of The Fifth Grade Students

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Abstract

It is well-known that education is a key to move society toward sustainability. Meanwhile, science plays a key

educational role. Therefore, all aspects of science teachers are students think everyday life like a scientist. This article aims to provide an empowerment evaluation of students' competence on learning material properties. Thirty five participants were the fifth grade student in a private school. Open approaches focused on declarative knowledge and scientific reasoning. For empowerment evaluation, teacher used formative and summative assessments. Fifteen multiple choices were used as the summative assessment. In the other hands, students' report and presentation which known as formative assessment were benefit for teacher development such as learning how to use group activities in a lesson, techniques for giving students feedback on performance and determining student perception of classroom activities for evaluating student capabilities to learn sciences with STEM activities. Analysis of pretest and posttest scores with gain scores displayed positive gain score for all students. A student with pretest score of 4 had posttest score of 13, and a student with pretest score of 8 had posttest score of 12. Most students could recall and understand basic principle of elasticity, strength, toughness and density of material because of analogical reasoning skill. This skill is usefulness for near transfer of learning whereas far transfer task need more component knowledge and skill. The positive outcome of this teaching strategy was mental model building.

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Optimal Portfolio Of Questions For A Web Application To Lifelong Professional Training Of Engineers

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Abstract

In the past years, we see that advancements in information and communication technology caused great changes in educational practices. Especially the use of technology in assisting teaching and learning has become a new educational paradigm, and even the life long education tends to adopt technological tools more to enrich the instructional practices. One area where training is done throughout the professional life is that of the power system professionals. The professional training of the operational staff of the substations is a core activity designed to prepare staff to act in accordance with the regulations, procedures, instructions in force. The paper analyzes the problems for constituting of best questions packages, for both self-training and periodic evaluation of personnel by using AITRANS web application. The AITRANS web application was conducted by a team from the Department of Power Engineering of Faculty of Electrical and Power Engineering from the Polytechnic University of Timisoara and implemented to the Branch Transport Timisoara in 2009. Through query questionnaires applied to students, correlated with assesment of the development of students' performances and the views of managers were determined the volume, content and form questions optimal packages for maximizing the quality of continuous training of personnel. The results demonstrate the relationship between the optimum of questions package and a number of parameters such as complexity of students' activities, the level of professional development of students, the number of questions etc. In addition, it highlights that the package of questions must be dynamic with new or reformulated questions periodically so as to maintain the trained personnel sufficient mobilized to actively contribute to their continous training.

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ORTAOKUL ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRMEYE YÖNELİK ALGILARI

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Abstract

Öğrencilerin değerlendirme görevlerine ilişkin algıları onların başarı amaç oryantasyonu (Brookhart & Durkin, 2003), öğrenme yaklaşımları (Gulikers ve diğ., 2006; Struyven ve diğ., 2005) ve öz yeterlik inançları (Koul, Fisher & Earnest, 1998; Akt. Mussawy, 2009) gibi birçok duyuşsal deęişkenle doğrudan ilişkilidir. Öğrencilerin değerlendirmeye yönelik algılarının duyuşsal özellikleri üzerindeki bu önemli etkisinden hareketle bu çalışma kapsamında ortaokul öğrencilerinin ölçme ve değerlendirmeye yönelik algılar incelenmiş ve bu algılarının cinsiyetlerine göre farklılaşıp farklılaşmadığı araştırılmıştır. Korelasyonel araştırma deseninin esas alındığı bu çalışmanın örneklemini 2015-2016 eğitim-öğretim yılı güz döneminde devlet ilköğretim okullarının 7. ve 8. sınıflarında öğrenim gören 424 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Öğrencilerin seçiminde kolay ulaşılabilir örnekleme yöntemi esas alınmıştır. Araştırmanın verileri Cavanagh ve diğ. (2005) tarafından geliştirilen ve Türkçeye uyarlama çalışması Buldur(2014) tarafından yapılan "Öğrencilerin Değerlendirmeye Yönelik Algıları Ölçeği" ile toplanmıştır. Araştırmada elde edilen verilerin analizinde uygun istatistiki yöntemler kullanılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda öğrencilerin değerlendirmeye yönelik algıları ve bu algılarının cinsiyetleri açısından nasıl farklılaştığı ortaya konmuştur. Elde edilen sonuçlar ilgili literatür ışığında tartışılarak önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

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Overview Of Active Learning/Teaching Methods For Development Of School Students' Entrepreneurship

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Abstract

The research aims to distinguish the most efficient teaching/learning methods for development of 7th-12th formers' entrepreneurship. The research was carried out in Lithuanian schools of general education in 2014. The comprehensive data obtained from the questionnaire survey of 120 school learners, their observation and the interview with entrepreneurs emphasised the importance of entrepreneurship education. The following methods of entrepreneurship education were indicated by the teachers as the most frequently applied and most efficient: collaboration, problem-based learning, experiential learning, discussions, consulting, project method and educational excursions. The majority of teachers partially employ coaching for entrepreneurship education. The article emphasises the benefit of teaching/learning methods to school learners' internal potential, free flow of thoughts, originality and talent, development of personal qualities, linking of theoretical teaching material and practical activities.

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Overview Of Intelligent Tutoring System In Education

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Abstract

ITS (Intelligent Tutoring System) is a complex, integrated software systems that applies the principles and methods of artificial intelligence (AI) to the problems and needs of teaching and learning. They allow searching the model student level of knowledge and learning strategies used to increase or correction of students' knowledge. They are intended to support and improve the teaching and learning process in a selected area of knowledge while respecting the individuality of the learner.

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ÖZEL EĞİTİM ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN TÜKENMİŞLİK VE YAŞAM DOYUMLARINA İLİŞKİN GÖRÜŞLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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Abstract

Özel eğitim; çoğunluktan farklı ve özel gereksinimleri olan çocuklara sunulan destekleyici eğitim hizmetlerinin bütünüdür. Üstün özellikleri olan bireyleri yetenekleri doğrultusunda en üst düzeye çıkarmaları için, farklı engel gurubunda yer alan bireyleri ise kendine yeterli hale getirerek toplumla bütünleşmesi için özel programlarla hayata hazırlayan destekleyici eğitimidir (Ataman, 2012; Dönmez, 2010). Özel eğitimin birçok amacı bulunmaktadır. Bu amaçlar, ülkelerin eğitim sisteminin genel amaçları doğrultusunda belirlenmektedir. Özellikle Avrupa ülkelerinde ve Amerikada; özel eğitimin temel amacının kaynaştırma, bireyselleştirme ve bağımsız bireyler yetiştirme çerçevesinde belirlendiği görülmektedir. Türkiye’de de özel eğitimin amaçları Türk Milli Eğitiminin genel amaç ve temel ilkeleri doğrultusunda belirlenmiştir. Türkiye’de özel eğitimin amaçları incelendiğinde en önemli amacın, özel gereksinimi olan bireyleri, gereksinimlerine göre hazırlanmış bireyselleştirilmiş eğitim planı ile mümkün olduğunca akranlarıyla ayırtırmadan, bağımsız ve ilk önce kendi için yeterli daha sonra ise topluma faydalı bir birey olarak yetiştirmek olduğu görülmektedir. Özel gereksinimli bireylerin özel eğitimden faydalanabilmeleri için bütünleştirilmiş ve uygun düzenlemeleri yapılmış okullarda eğitim almalarını sağlamak gerekmektedir (Ersoy ve Avcı 2001; Ataman, 2012; Çitil, 2013; İftar, 1998). Birçok ülkede olduğu gibi KKTC’de özel eğitim, kaynaştırma eğitiminden uzak ve tamamıyla öğrencilerin akranlarından ve toplumdan ayırıştırılmasına yönelik bir eğitim süreciyle başlamıştır. Özel gereksinimli öğrenciler, engellerine yönelik açılan okullarda eğitimlerine uzun bir süre yatılı olarak devam etmişlerdir. Günümüzde ise ülkede, özel gereksinimi olan çocuğu bulunduğu inanan veliler ilk olarak Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı’na bağlı “Özel Eğitim Koordinasyon Merkezi”ne başvurmaktadır. Ailelerin başvuruları değerlendirilerek; yönlendirme, yerleştirme, bilgilendirme, izleme, tanıtım, koordinasyon ve aile desteği hizmetlerinden yararlanmaları sağlanmaktadır. Başvuru sonuçlarında özel gereksinimi olduğu saptanan çocuklar yetersizlik gruplarına göre Lefkoşa, Gazimağusa, Güzelyurt ve Girne bölgesinde yer alan özel eğitim merkezlerine yönlendirilmektedir. tükenmişliğin nedenlerini ve nasıl ortaya çıktığını anlamak amacı ile oluşturulmuş farklı tükenmişlik modelleri olduğu görülmektedir. Bu başlık altında; Maslach’ın Üç Boyutlu Tükenmişlik Modeli, Cherniss Tükenmişlik Modeli, Meier Tükenmişlik Modeli, Pines Tükenmişlik Modeli, Edelwich ve Brodsky Tükenmişlik Modeli ve Pearlman ve Hartman Tükenmişlik Modeli konularına yer verilecektir (Şahin, 2005). Bu araştırma, KKTC MEB İlköğretim Dairesi Müdürlüğü devlet özel eğitim merkezleri ve kaynak odası bulunan ilkokullarda özel eğitim alanında çalışan öğretmenlerin tükenmişlik düzeylerini ve yaşam doyumu düzeylerini belirlemek ve bu iki değişken arasındaki ilişkiyi saptamak amacıyla yapıldığından, betimsel ve bağıntısal bir çalışma olacak ve tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın bağımlı değişkenleri; öğretmenlerin tükenmişlik düzeyleri ve yaşam doyumlarıdır. Bağımsız değişkenleri ise cinsiyet, yaş, medeni durum, görev süresi, mezun olunan alan, belirli bir özür grubunda çalışıp çalışmama durumu, eğitim düzeyi ve işinden elde ettiği gelir durumudur. Bu araştırmanın hedef evrenini, 2015-2016 eğitim-öğretim yılında KKTC MEB İlköğretim Dairesi Müdürlüğüne bağlı devlet özel eğitim merkezleri ve kaynak odası olan ilkokullarda özel eğitim alanında çalışan öğretmenler oluşturmaktadır. Maslach Tükenmişlik Ölçeğinde tükenmişliği ölçmeye yönelik toplam 22 madde bulunmaktadır. Ölçek Yaşam Doyumu Ölçeğinde ise toplam 5 madde bulunmaktadır. Araştırmada elde edilen verilerin işlenmesi ve çözümlenmesinde SPSS (Version18.0) paket programı kullanılmıştır. Araştırma verilerinin tanımlayıcı istatistikleri olarak frekans (f), yüzde (%), aritmetik ortalama (\bar{x}), standart sapma (ss) ölçütleri hesaplanmıştır.

Tüm verilerin dağılım özelliklerinin incelenmesi amacıyla Shapiro Wilk Normallik testi uygulanmıştır. Duygusal tükenme alt boyutu ile demografik ve mesleki özellikler arasındaki ilişkiye yönelik sonuçlar; Öğretmenlerin “duygusal tükenme” boyutunda yer alan ifadelerin bir çoğunluğuna “çok nadir” yanıtını verdikleri tespit edilmiştir. Madde bazında bakıldığında ise “hiçbir zaman” yanıtının en yoğun verildiği ölçek maddesinin “yolun sonuna geldiğimi hissediyorum” ifadesi olduğu görülmektedir. Öğretmenlerden kişisel bilgi formu aracılığı ile elde edilen; cinsiyet, medeni durum, görev süresi, mezun olunan alan, eğitim düzeyi, belirli özür grubunda çalışıp çalışmama ve işten elde edilen gelir durumu verilerine göre anlamlı farklılıklar saptanmamıştır. Duygusal tükenme boyutundaki tükenmişliğin puanlamalarına bakıldığında; iki öğretmenin yüksek, 24 öğretmenin orta ve 41 öğretmenin düşük tükenmişlik yaşadığı görülmektedir. Bu verilere dayanarak KKTC’de devlete bağlı özel eğitim alanında çalışan öğretmenlerin, duygusal tükenmeyi yüksek düzeyde yaşamadıkları söylenebilir. İlgili alanyazın incelendiğinde öğretmenlerin duygusal tükenmişliği orta veya düşük seviyelerde yaşadıkları görülmektedir.

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Package Development Strategies of Mangosteen Products for Agriculturists in Eastern Region

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Abstract

The purposes of this research are to 1) study the basic information of mangosteen products, 2) develop the package model of mangosteen toffees product, and 3) evaluate the satisfaction of consumers towards the mangosteen package of the agriculturists in the eastern region. The researcher selected the qualitative research as the research method, and the key informants were the entrepreneurs distributing processing products of mangosteen, agriculturists, communities, professionals, and academics. The data collection was carried out by analyzing documents, depth-interview, and communities' stage. The instrument used was investigated by Triangulation technique, then it was used to analyze and interpret to answer the research purposes. This research also used the quantitative research method by using the questionnaires to collect the data from the consumers who ever bought or used the mangosteen toffees product. The analysis was carried out by using the statistics to find the frequency, average, percentage, and data analysis from the depth-interview. Research Conclusion: 1. Regarding the most of the products for the eastern agriculturists, the mangosteen product packages did not meet the standard, and there was no the logo and label which indicated the qualifications of the products, therefore it causes some unreliability from the consumers. 2.The development results of package model by the design have been brainstormed to find the outstanding identity of the agriculturists group, then it was brought to design to be in accordance with the representatives. The development results got the package model which was creative, beautiful, interesting, thrilling, and likely be accepted by the consumers which could create the added values to the products really well 3.The satisfaction towards the development of package model of mangosteen processing products was at a high level.

Palm Oil Trade Policies For The Competitive Advantage Of Thailand.

Pichamon Chansuchai, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

The purposes of this study were to examine the effects of politics and government policies toward potential production structure and price of palm oil in Thailand, and to find ways to enhance the productivity and cultivated area for palm oil in Thailand. This was a mixed method research, used both qualitative and quantitative techniques. Time series data was performed by utilizing monthly data from January 2007 to December 2011. The variables included crude oil, soybean oil prices, crude palm oil prices, consumption of biodiesel, import of palm oil from foreign and foreign exchange rate. Econometrics analysis was also used as a tool to analyze the factors that affected the price of oil palm modeling in the Multiple Regression with the following steps. The findings revealed that palm oil fuel was demanded higher than others energy. So the palm oil fuel plays an important role in human life. From the studies found that Thailand is shortage palm oil which results to fuel shortage crisis in the country. Due to price situation of drought has affect to higher price of palm oil and the end-product for consume not shifting as raw materials, because controlled product is in short supply. In term of output quality control is ensure to compliance with government policies.

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Parental involvement in education: Issues and Challenges in Hong Kong

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Abstract

Empowering parents to play a role in the self management of school is one of the most important innovations in helping achieve school effectiveness. Many studies show that parents involvement in school is beneficial to the children but there are conflicts between parents and teaching professionals in the process of developing home-school relations. This article aims to examine (1) how parents have been included in the education sector for the last twenty years; (2) in what ways their roles are evolving in their children's education, and (3) issues and challenges arising in the process of parents' involvement in school in Hong Kong. Analyses are interwoven with review of education policy document published by the Hong Kong Education Bureau and the literature concerned from the perspective of social, political and economic development at different periods of time. As a result, four phases of how parents have been included in times of education reforms in Hong Kong are conceptualized in chronological order, namely (1) Parents as unwelcome guests: absolute quiescence and acquiescence (before 1991); (2) Parents as volunteers: collaboration orientation (1991-1998); (3) Parents as clients: accountability orientation (1990-2004) and (4) Parents as school governors: partnership orientation (2004 and onwards).

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Parental Involvement in Homework And Students' Homework Behavior And Academic Achievement

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Abstract

Parental involvement in education has an important role in students' academic achievement. Homework is one of the academic tasks in which parents become involved more frequently. Many studies reported that parental involvement in homework is crucial on students' academic achievement, but not all dimensions of parental involvement have the same effect, sometimes can even have contrasting effects. The purpose of this study is deepen our comprehension of the associations between two types of parental involvement in homework (control and support) and students' homework behavior and achievement in different school levels. This study measured three indicators of student homework behavior: time spent on homework completion, homework time management, and amount of homework completed in elementary, junior high and high school students and their academic achievement. 1683 Spanish students from 10 to 16 years old participated in this study. The students attended 94 classes in 10 urban public schools. About 51 % were boys (858) and 49 % were girls (825). The results partially supported that students' homework behavior is significantly related to perceived parental homework involvement (control and support) although this was only important for some associations and only for the junior high and high schools samples. Results showed that perceived parental homework control was directly and negatively related to academic achievement and perceived parental homework support was positively related to academic achievement.

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Parental Involvement Of Slovenian Parents in Their Children's Mathematics Education

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Abstract

The purpose of the present study was to explore parental involvement of Slovenian parents in their children's mathematics education. A total of 245 parents completed the survey about their parental involvement practice. Findings reveal that the majority of participating parents almost never gets involved in their children's school-based mathematics (75,9 %) nor participate in home-based mathematics activities with their children (73,1 %). Furthermore, parental involvement was examined in relations to various factors (parents' educational level, frequency of using mathematics at work, attitude towards school mathematics, attitude towards mathematics in daily life, parents' estimation of children's math achievements). Findings show that there are significant differences in parents' parental involvement in school-based mathematics regarding parents' attitude towards school mathematics and their estimation of children's math achievements. Additionally, parents' participation in their children's home-based mathematics activities was found to be associated with parents' attitude towards school mathematics and to their use of mathematics at work.

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Particulars Of Learning Styles Of Students

Rodica Gabriela Enache, Mariana Floricica Calin, Ovidius University of Constanta.

Abstract

Experiential learning is the process whereby knowledge is created through direct experience. In this article we intend to identifying the predominant type of learning (visual, auditory, kinesthetic and its role in academic learning; analyzing the differences between the learning styles of students from Psychology and Economics universities and how they access their cerebral hemispheres. After analyzing the test subjects we found that they have different learning styles. Psychology students are auditory, tactile and kinesthetic style oriented and economics students focus primarily on visual style. This is explained by the fact that psychology students develop active listening skills through their professional activities that are done with people of different ages and from different social backgrounds.

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Peculiarities of Developing Intercultural Competency in Music Education Master's Degree Studies

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Abstract

The goals of Bologna process imposed new requirements for international collaboration in higher education institutions: to increase mobility of teachers and students, social and academic openness and, thus, to faster internationalise studies. Such processes of study internationalisation necessitate the need for training of competent music educators. Though the need for development of intercultural competency in higher education has been substantiated and comprehensively analysed, the possibilities and variety of development of foreign students' (future music educators) intercultural professional competency in Master studies have not been widely analysed. Problem statement. The problem of the research is formulated as question: what intercultural competency of foreign students enrolled in the study programme of Music Education is like and

what are possibilities (strategies) of development of future music educators' professional intercultural competency in Master studies. Purpose of study is to reveal peculiarities of development of future music educators' (foreign Master students) intercultural professional competency in music education studies. The methods of the research are as follows: analysis of scientific literature, educational document analysis; foreign Master students' questionnaire survey (closed and open questions); descriptive statistics; content analysis. The sample of research consists of 30 foreign (Chinese) Master degree students, who chose studies at Lithuanian University of Educational Sciences (Music Education). Findings and Results. The concept of intercultural competency is defined by the context and the competency is closely related to professional activity, therefore it is possible to state that the intercultural competency connects professional, subject-specific and general competencies depending on the educated profession. Intercultural competency is a derivative of cultural competency. Therefore, learning from other cultures and communication with different cultures are regarded as a very important factor in the formation of intercultural (professional) competency. Conclusions and Recommendations. Development of intercultural competency in training of music educators (foreign Master students) has to be carried throughout the study programme and all the study subjects in it. While studying in a foreign country, a targeted choice of strategies for formation of foreign students' intercultural professional competency is important, combining the experience acquired by the Master student, forms of formal, non-formal and informal learning in the study process.

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Pedagogical Practices And Development Of The Mediated Memory: Calendars In Childhood Education

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Abstract

This study is a research on the possible construction and use of external representation systems (ERS) and how pedagogical practices may contribute with the development of the mediated memory (L. S. Vygotsky). The research took place in a group of 27 children in Childhood Education (between 5 and 6 years old). In order to reach the objective, a weekly calendar was elected as a memory mediator. As from such choice, together with the teacher, the calendar's structure was built and some pictures the children could use to represent the activities done in the educational context were chosen. During 5 weeks, it was daily observed how the children would (or not) make use of such instrument, having two points in mind – the collective and the individual ones.

The empirical material was analyzed based on the guidelines of the Historical-cultural theory. The results show (i) the possibility of building and developing the mediated memory within the age defined in the papers of L. S. Vygotsky and collaborators; (ii) the need for systematic pedagogical mediations to obtain success; (iii) the heterogeneity on how the subjects made use of the calendar as a memory mediation instrument. Based on such results, the theoretical support and specificities of the most powerful pedagogical practices for the development of mediated psychological processes are discussed.

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People's Political Movement In Tha Nam Samsen Community Under National Council For Peace And Order (NCPO)

Barameeboon Sangchan, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok, Thailand.

Abstract

This research investigated people's political movement in Tha Nam Samsen community under the management of National Council for Peace and Order (NCPO) during the interim constitution B.E.2557. The research runs 12 months. The results found that 1) National Council for Peace and Order (NCPO) has issued the order no. 85/2557 signed on 10 July 2557 to stop local election. 2) The order prohibits political gathering more than 5 people this cause the lack of political participation such as election, political movement and political check and balance. 3) This cause the misconception to 12 principle rules which promote the democracy because of the lack of political participation. For the suggestion to this research found that government should support and convince people to political participation and set up the local election.

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Perceived Learning Effectiveness of a Classroom Facebook Page: Teacher-Led versus Student-Led Approach

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Abstract

This research aims to compare the perceived effectiveness of teacher -led and student-led approaches embraced in a classroom Facebook page designed to enhance traditional classroom learning. Eighty-five undergraduate marketing course students voluntarily completed a questionnaire composed of two parts; a depiction of a classroom Facebook page where both teacher and students can post instructional contents, and questions about perceived learning effectiveness. The findings indicate that students have more favorable evaluations of a teacher-led approach in sharing instructional contents on a classroom Facebook Page than a student-led approach. Additionally, it is shown that instructional contents posted by both teacher and students enhance the overall learning effectiveness of a Facebook classroom page incorporated into the traditional classroom education.

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Perceived Satisfaction with Undergraduate Medical Education in Romanian and Foreign Language Students

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Abstract

Background: Foreign students attending medical school in Romania have the possibility to choose the language of study: Romanian, English, and French. The theoretical and practical curricula are the same for all medical students. Purpose of the study: The aim is to compare students' satisfaction with their training and future career opportunities from two perspectives: Romanian versus foreign language students. Methods: The study was conducted in 6th (terminal) year medical students. The participants were divided in two samples: Romanian students and foreign language (English) students graduating from Timisoara University of Medicine and Pharmacy. The participants were invited to fill in a satisfaction questionnaire about the quality of their professional training. Also, they were asked to express preferences for future career. Results: The foreign language students are significantly more satisfied with the lectures and the teaching staff. They also attend more frequently the optional lectures in comparison with Romanian students. There are no significant differences between the two samples regarding the satisfaction with practical hospital work and case presentations. Foreign language students attend more often medical conferences and are more inclined to enroll in PhD programs. Regarding their career opportunities, foreign language students in their majority prefer to practice medicine in their home countries, while Romanian students wish to emigrate. Conclusions: Foreign students seem to be more involved in educational and research opportunities in comparison to their Romanian colleagues.

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PERCEPTIONS OF LECTURERS ON GRAMMAR WITH REGARD TO THE FOUR SKILLS TEACHING

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Abstract

With the rise of communicative approaches in modern educational systems, grammar teaching has started to be a controversial issue among researchers. Whether formal instruction of grammar is essential for learners to attain high levels of accuracy in language learning process still remains as a subject to debate. Therefore, this paper focuses on the perceptions of in-service lecturers about grammar teaching, specifically about effectiveness of grammatical accuracy on writing and speaking activities. Data was collected using a questionnaire which is adapted from Jean and Simard (Foreign Language Annals, Vol. 44, No. 3, 2011) targeted the lecturers' beliefs and perceptions about the effectiveness of formal grammar instruction. With specific reference to lecturers' beliefs, this study discusses the data obtained from quantitative analysis of the questionnaire which shed light on this issue. This study reveals that for lecturers, formal instruction of grammar is inevitable to attain high proficiency level in writing activities. For speaking activities, however, lecturers do not think that grammar is an essential part of language learning process.

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Perceptions Of Music Teachers Toward The Implementation Of School Based Assessment In The Music Education Of The Lower Secondary Schools In Malaysia

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Abstract

This study examined the perception of music teachers towards the School Based Assessment (SBA) of KBSM (Secondary School Integrated Curriculum) Music Education in the public lower secondary schools in Malaysia. The study investigated the perception towards the implementation of the SBA, and evaluated the effectiveness of the assessment based on instructional standard performance. Methodology includes data collection based on the band-assessment system towards the first cohort of students, survey towards music teachers and also observation at the research setting. Result reveals how the SBA system was implemented, its assessment methods and a negative input of teachers' perception and students' achievement.

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Personal Learning Through Mobile Applications

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Abstract

Mobile learning constitutes an efficient complementary tool to the traditional learning methods. PortableLab is a pervasive learning system that integrates an application developed for Android-based mobile devices that allows students to analyze several poor quality power supply occurrences. The mobile application works as a remote laboratory that connects to a database server where real-time measured data is stored by a local signal processing module. This paper presents a step forward in the development of mobile learning courses since it integrates a personal view of learning. Thus, personalization is applied to the system, which adapts contents, interfaces and motivational messages to the learner profile, according to demographic, learning and interactions data of students. For this purpose, the system uses a P2MUCA, which is a cloud-based platform for personalization that integrates tools and a generic model. This paper describes the whole system, giving special focus on the system's implementation of personalization, as well as on some preliminary results.

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Perspectives And Modalities In Order To Develop The Didactic Staff's Intercultural Competences

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Abstract

The article focuses on a present issue as part of the didactic staff's initial and continual training, with impact among the professional and academic community and predictable results in improving the pedagogical practices and educational relations. The purpose of the study consists in analyzing the impact of some perspectives, strategies and programs in order to develop the intercultural dimension of the professional competence profile, regarding the didactic career. The investigation tools are represented by the questionnaire and the focus group, applied to a sample of 110 subjects (pre-University didactic staff, University teachers, school managers, students). The questionnaire consists in multiple subjects: the legitimacy of rethinking the didactic professionalization process, as far as the teachers' intercultural training is concerned; subjects' educational needs and methodological options; perceptions and opinions regarding the invoked perspectives, strategies and training programs. The results of the research emphasize: a) the social and educational necessity in order to train the didactic staff's intercultural competences, taking into consideration the magnification of the migration phenomenon as part of Europe and the complexity of the problems as part of the intercultural school; b) the subjects' options for programs of intercultural psychology, intercultural communication, the didactic methodology of the intercultural education; c) the subjects' adhesion to creating a European curricular framework, in order to interculturally train the teachers. The results achieved emphasize the idea of adopting the transformational curricular model as part of the intercultural curricula in order to train the teachers and to synchronize specific strategies as part of European countries.

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PERSPECTIVES OF STUDENTS - FUTURE NATURAL SCIENCES TEACHERS REGARDED TEACHER'S ROLE AS EDUCATOR

Katerina Mitevaska Petrusheva, Katerina Mitevaska Petrusheva, Biljana Popeska, Orce Mitevski, Macedonia.

Abstract

Considering the importance of the issue of teachers role as educator, it's essence but also its importance in building students personality and character, forming positive attitudes of students – future teachers is established as important segment in initial teacher education. Regarded the importance of this issue, we conducted a research on a sample of 94 examiners - 23 male and 71 female students at teaching faculties in Republic of Macedonia preparing for future teachers in natural sciences. The aim of the research was to determine student's attitudes about the teacher's role as an educator and important factor in building children's personality, as well as to determine the differences in students attitudes regarded their sex. These issues were examined using specially designed questioner according the purpose of this research. Obtained results were analyzed using quantitative and qualitative analyses. Quantitative results were proceeded using basic descriptive statistic procedures. Differences in students attitudes regarded there sex were determined using Pearson chi - square test. Obtained results have shown that students-future teachers in natural sciences have developed positive attitudes toward teacher's role as educator, establishing teacher's personality characteristics, its authority and reputation as especially important aspects. According student's opinions, another important aspect is building quality relations with pupils, based on mutual respect, collaboration and positive communication. Although students have especially positive attitudes of teachers educational role, yet it is notable that as more important and prior role for them is teachers role as transmitter of knowledge from particular teaching subject. All these point out on the need for greater emphasis of the teacher as a factor in forming student's personality through educational activities and realization of teacher's role as educator.

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Philosophical Dialogues In Education For Persons With Acquired Brain Injuries

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Abstract

Persons with acquired brain injuries ("ABI") often have difficulties taking standpoints and giving arguments for their positions. For them it is necessary to relearn and develop new thinking and communication skills for participating actively in society. The aim of this paper is to examine whether philosophical dialogues inspired by Philosophy for Children ("P4C") can be an effective tool for persons with ABI to regain lost abilities and develop new capabilities. An important focus of P4C is the development of critical, creative, collaborative and caring thinking through a community of inquiry. The empirical data of the study consist of questionnaires answered by students and staff at a specialized education program for persons with ABI at a folk high school in northern Sweden, that had 34 philosophical dialogues in different groups during nearly three years. Results suggest that philosophical dialogues are effective for persons with ABI for gaining skills that are essential to participating as citizens in a democratic society. Both students and their staff considered the dialogues to have had positive impact on the students regarding certain thinking and communication skills. A possible explanation of the results is that the form and content of P4C correspond to important needs of persons with ABI. To our knowledge, there have been no studies on the effects of philosophical dialogues with persons with ABI prior to this study. The results are promising, but further research is needed.

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Physiotherapy Treatment To The Patient With Severe Spinal Cord

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Abstract

Purpose: In recent years road accidents are the leading cause of paraplegia, why accident prevention efforts are focused on recommendation seat belt use, fighting those who drive under the influence of alcohol or excessive speed. These measures began to take effect on reducing the number of injuries resulting from accidents. Statistics produced by various organizations show that: 47.7% are persons with spinal cord injuries from car accidents, 20.8% are persons with spinal cord injuries from falls, 14.6% are persons with spinal cord injuries in violence, 14.2% are persons with spinal cord injuries in sport. Also 82% of spine injuries are common in men that only 18% is found in women. **Methods:** The study group consisted of 5 men and 5 women aged between 19 and 31 years. The experiment was conducted on a group of 10 patients come in probation for a period of two months, during which in addition received physical therapy program and an active recovery program. **Results:** Following the experiment conducted on a group of 10 persons have concluded that although these people have suffered spinal cord injuries following road accidents, falls from heights, blows with blunt objects resulted in the complete or incomplete spinal cord injury who were flaccid or spastic paraplegia materialized. All the progress made in terms of functionality were registered the individual records of the 12 patients. Functional independence measurement was made by three evaluations and you can see the progress of each patient. This step aims to deal with patients in daily life . Be noted that although many years after the accident many patients were isolated basically ignoring viața. Some of them even left the Pilot Center without some of the skills learned in the wheelchair, this being possible due to fear or ignorance , it emerged from the study of individual fiselo. So, working with a program targeted regain functional independence can be total. Everything is based on a principle somewhat subjective: the patient's cooperation, which is vital. **Conclusions:** Participation in active recovery and socio-professional reintegration with complex treatment increases the chance of achieving complete independence. Active recovery programs enables reintegration and binding new friends, removing patients from the humdrum of life in which many of them were isolated.

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Plagiarism Among High School Students: Would It Be An Underestimated Challenge For Science Education?

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Abstract

Problem Statement: In many countries, such as the US, the UK, Canada, China, India, among others, increasing mechanisms to detect plagiarism at school have been adopted. These mechanisms are a natural response to a practice that seems to be growing among students and challenging the ability of educators to assess how far plagiarism is entrenched in educational settings. Some would assume that “imitation” is part of our cultural and academic zeitgeist. Irrespective of assumptions, dealing with plagiarism among students is a non-trivial task for educators. This is particularly true for those in countries where fostering creativity and innovation are a pressing demand. Brazil, which is struggling to boost its science, is a case in point. **Purpose of Statement:** We present data of an ongoing project investigating perceptions of science teachers about plagiarism at one of the most traditional federal schools in Brazil. We look at the relationship between these perceptions and teachers’ attitudes toward the practice among students. **Methods:** A sample of 143 science teachers were surveyed, among which 47 completed the survey. A sample of these respondents (n=10) participated in a 2-hour focus group (FG). **Findings and Results:** We found that 82% of respondents were doubtful about the boundaries of intellectual borrowing. Most (82%) agreed that the way biology, chemistry and physics are taught stimulates more repetition than creativity. These perceptions were confirmed in the FG. **Conclusion:** According to our respondents, a culture of “imitation” at school may be associated with incentives given by teachers when proposing badly-designed assignments. We believe there is an urgent need for including plagiarism among the strategic issues for science policymaking in Brazil. Given that our respondents are at an excellence institution, addressing plagiarism among students in the country, which has struggled to improve its knowledge base, is an important gap to be filled.

Podcasts, online games and digital dictations for oral language proficiency

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Abstract

The ongoing development of technology motivates teachers to apply them in education as well. It can teach and encourage students to use technology not only for fun, but also for important and productive purposes. In this articles three of them are included which help students use technology in education for their benefits, in this case, for foreign language proficiency. These are the following; Podcasts, online games and digital dictations. A research was conducted to find out the results of using them, their advantages to be included in curriculum designs and to understand whether they can motivate students more to study using technology for educational purposes or not. The action research conducted for this purpose shows the results of the research conducted with Armenian students who learn English for general purposes. The research was conducted in the American University of Armenia_ with the students of English Experimental Courses (EEC) and the results were collected via pre posttests, online tests and surveys. The analyses of these action research showed, that podcasts, online games and digital dictations play a significant role on the improvement of learners' foreign language proficiency.

Position of Entrepreneurial Thinking in Iran's Education System

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Abstract

Objectives of education systems of various societies will face new challenges through the path leads them into new and variable situation of new industrial technologies of the third millennium in which philosophical, scientific, cultural, social and economic foundations of societies will experience deep developments. The education system can play a key role to adapt societies to the new situation. The education system should pave the way for developing certain features such as independence-seeking, risk-taking, innovation, self-esteem and foresight in students through proposing proper training programs. Based on promoting entrepreneurial thinking, the education system can provide a condition in which the educated may act as producers instead of job seekers and may start businesses not only for themselves, but also for others. Thus, this study tries to analyze the position of entrepreneurial thinking in Iran's education system using examining the entrepreneurial features of students. To do so, a number of 335 students (third grade of high school) were selected through stratified random sampling based on discipline and gender. Then a questionnaire was used to collect and analyze the required data. The results gained from analysis of data imply that the educational programs of Iran's education system have failed to provide a proper condition to improve the entrepreneurial features of students. The results of the analysis of the variance, used to compare the performance of training programs in different schools, indicate that there was no difference among various schools in improving entrepreneurial spirit for students. There was no significant difference between students of various schools in terms of having entrepreneurial spirit, as well. Likewise T-test, used to compare the entrepreneurial spirit of girl and boy students in average, showed that there is no significant relationship between gender and entrepreneurial spirit.

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Powerfee – Training And Testing Students In Power Engineering Web Application

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Abstract

The world of education is continuously changing. Due to fast technological progress, new information and communication technologies have appeared as an important component of the actual teaching/learning strategies. Universities intend to become global institutions, even more; they want to be present in the virtual world too. We arrived into a new era, called e-Learning period. Nowadays, e-Learning has become a viable alternative to traditional methods, adopted by many educational institutions, especially because of the advantages offered by the possibility of continuous training. Thus, using e-Learning with the new information and communication technologies offers the possibility to significantly improve the educational process. In Romania, these new teaching/learning strategies face rapid development. In the Romanian academic environment, e-Learning is predicted to be an excellent tool. This paper presents a software-tool developed in Delphi environment – PowerFee – used for periodical training and testing students from Politehnica University of Timisoara, Power Systems Department, via Internet. According to intern rules of the department, all students must accomplish a given number of training-tests every semester (self-assess their knowledge), to ensure the proper assimilation of the new information, procedures and regulations for the final verification. To optimize this process, the program can be reached via local network using a user name and password. A comparison between results obtained by classical teaching/learning methods and ones achieved by modern e-Learning techniques is presented.

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Powerfeepowertrain – Training And Testing Operative Staff In Power Substations Web Application

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Abstract

Due to fast technological progress, the world of education is continuously changing giving birth to new information and communication technologies, as an important component of the actual teaching/learning strategies. Following the new trend, universities intend to become global or virtual institutions. Nowadays, e-Learning has become a viable alternative to traditional methods, adopted by many educational institutions, especially because of the advantages offered by the possibility of continuous training. Simultaneously, e-Learning combined with the new information and communication technologies offers the possibility to significantly improve the educational process. In recent decades, in Romania, these new information and communication strategies face rapid development. In academic environment e-Learning is predicted to be an excellent tool. A software-tool developed in Delphi environment – PowerFeePowerTrain – used for periodical training and testing operative staff of the South-West Distribution Network Operator is presented within this paper. According to the regulations in Romania, all employees in this area must accomplish a given number of hours of training every semester (self-assess their knowledge), to ensure the proper assimilation of the new procedures and legislation used in power system distribution operation. To optimize the training and evaluation process, the application can be reached via local network using a user name and password.

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Practices That Promote Comprehensive School Safety

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Abstract

Schools must be safe and secure spaces for students, teachers, and non-teaching staff. It is necessary to manage properly the safety and security to prevent accidents and incidents, creating an environment in which physical, emotional and social well-being is promoted. The following study aims to characterize the comprehensive safety management processes in educational institutions of Catalonia (Spain), identifying actions that promote comprehensive school safety. From a qualitative perspective, we have carried out a multiple case study, with a sample of 9 educational institutions (3 primary schools, 3 secondary schools and 3 vocational training institutions), of public and private ownership. 8 headmasters, 27 teachers and non-teaching staff, and 22 parents are interviewed. Data was analyzed using MAXQDA 11, developing a cross-case analysis. The outcomes show that educational institutions develop various activities in order to promote school safety, but many of them are performed without seeing the components of prevention and promotion of school safety, or only because they are normatively required, without any sensitivity and real commitment about their need or importance. For an adequate management of comprehensive school safety it is necessary to mainstream safety management processes in all areas of school management, involving all stakeholders of the educational community.

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Pre-Service Teachers' Beliefs And Attitudes Toward Classroom Management* (Reproduced From Master Thesis Supervised By Asst. Prof. Dr. Özlem KAF HASIRCI)

Hülya Akdemir, Özlem Kaf Hasırcı, Cukurova University, Turkey.

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine pre-service teachers' beliefs and attitudes toward classroom management. The sample of this study was consisted of 322 pre-serviced teachers who studied at the department of classroom teacher education in Faculty of Education in Cukuova University. "Attitudes and Beliefs on Classroom Control (ABCC)" which was developed by Martin, Yin, Baldwin (1998), adopted by Gencer & Çakıroğlu (2005) to Turkish, was used as an assessment instrument. The data which was obtained from the assessment instrument were analyzed by using SPSS 17 package program. The differences between the means related to the independent variables of pre-teachers were determined by using independent sample t-test. The results of the study showed that pre-teachers have non-interventionist beliefs and attitudes toward instructional management and interventionist beliefs and attitudes toward human management and behaviour management. Pre-service teachers' beliefs and attitudes toward classroom management with regard

to gender showed no significant inequality. Pre-service teachers' beliefs and attitudes toward classroom management with regard to case of taking class management lesson or not showed significant inequality for instructional management and behaviour management.

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Pre-School Teachers' Opinion And Suggestions On Creative Drama And Practising It For Education

Nilay Kayhan, Pelin Piştav Akmeşe, Turkey.

Abstract

Problem Statement: Creative drama means portraying an objective using theatre techniques such as improvisation, role playing (acting) with a group of people, based on their life and experiences. The quality of practices regarding creative drama is closely associated with teachers' knowledge level concerning the objectives of creative drama, its elements and practising it in education. **Purpose of Study:** In the study, it has been intended for the pre-school teachers working with the children whose months of age range from 36 to 60 to specify their opinion about the importance of creative drama practices in pre-school education and practicing it in learning environment. **Methods:** From interviewing techniques of qualitative research approach, semi-structured interviewing techniques has been used. Seven teachers' opinions in relation to the importance of creative drama practices in education constitute the findings of the research. **Findings and Results:** When the data are analyzed, the teachers have stated that the inclusive students are affirmatively influenced by the

peers and adults taking them as a role model during drama activities, and because they do not have knowledge about behavioral management, classroom management, and the development of language and social skills regarding the children with special needs, however much they want, they cannot integrate the inclusive student into the activity. They have also pointed out that creative drama supports the interaction, especially the period of improvisation and game will enhance children's achievements in the areas of psychomotor, social affective, language and cognitive developments, and therefore the games eligible for age and topic should be reflected on the lesson plans according to creative drama method. The teachers expressing that they require practical in-service training as to practising of drama method in inclusive environment have indicated that they need written documents on preparing lesson plan in accordance with creative drama method. Conclusions and Recommendations: It is considered critically important to teach theoretical and practical lessons in regard to teaching creative drama in faculties of education related higher education. It is also thought that the teachers who especially work in inclusive classrooms must be supported in terms of their proficiency about special education and creative drama.

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Precancerous Lesions And Carcinogenesis Of The Oral Cavity

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Abstract

Oral cancer is one of the most common neoplasms. Over 90 percent of these tumors are squamous cell carcinomas. In spite of the ready accessibility of the oral cavity to direct examination, these malignancies still are often not detected until a late stage, and the survival rate for oral cancer has remained essentially unchanged. The purpose of this article is to review the clinical features of premalignant oral lesions, with an emphasis on early detection. Precancerous lesions of oral mucosa are lesions that can potentially transform into malignancy. Oral leukoplakia, lichen planus, submucous fibrosis, and erythroplakia are the most common oral mucosal diseases that have a very high malignant transformation rate. Such oral lesions may be caused by tobacco use, alcohol drinking, exposure to the human papillomavirus and chewing of the betel nut. Early diagnosis is very important, and is of critical importance to improve the survival rates of patients. In this review, we will summarize oral cancer development and precancerous lesions of oral mucosa.

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Prediction Model of Student Achievement by Preceding Grade using Data Mining Technique

Chalernpol Tapsai, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

This research's aim is to create and evaluate prediction models for student achievement. The population for this study are students who study in Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, registered during 2010 to 2015, with a total of 1,250 students. Data for this research are grade and credit of each subject which students have already finished from E-education system of the university. The data was taken through preprocessing process to form into 7 variables : 1) total credits of General subject, 2) total credits of Core subject, 3) total credits of Specialist subjects, 4) total credits of Freedom select subjects, 5)Current Grade Point Average (GPA) 6) total

credits Registered of Next Semester and 7)Next semester Grade Point Average(Next GPA) which uses as the target class for the prediction of 5 classes(i.e., A, B, C, D and F). The prediction models were created by 4 algorithms (i.e., Association Rules-ZeroR, Association Rules-JRip, Decision Tree-J48 and Naive Bayes) and evaluated by Precision, Recall, F-Measure, Accuracy and Mean Absolute Error to compared between models. The result show that prediction model created by Decision Tree-J48 provide the most performance in forecasting with highest Accuracy at 91.18%, and the Mean Absolute Error 0.072, lower than the other algorithms.

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Predictors Of Teachers' Attitudes To The Greek Cypriot Dialect.

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Abstract

Teachers' attitudes toward linguistic variation can influence students' learning. The problem to be address was that teachers' attitudes toward the Greek Cypriot dialect have been conflicting and ambiguous. The purpose of this research was to investigate the extent to which personal and professional attributes predicted teachers' attitudes. A clustered sample of 184 teachers participated in the study. The predictor variables were gender,

political preference, regional identity, years of experience, highest degree earned and extent of dialect training. The criterion variable was teachers' attitudes to the dialect. Participants's attitudes were measured through the Language Attitudes Scale developed and validated by Schoel et al. (2012). After a multiple regression analysis, three variables were found to predict attitudes, political preference, regional identity and dialect training. Findings have a number of implications for dialectal communities, education in bidialectal settings and teacher training on dialect issues.

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Preliminary Assessment Of Knowledge Management In Education. Study Of Knowledge Creation.

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Abstract

The Knowledge Management KM has taken an important role, not only in the organizations success, but also for the development of societies (AF Ragab and Arisha, 2013) that is the key to improve the social, economic and educational life in the world. In this sense, the purpose of this study was to analyse, the development of the society through of an educational Institution in Mexico considering Nonaka's Knowledge Creation in ontological dimension on developing ideas phase to get an explicit knowledge, become to tacit knowledge through applying in the context and return to explicit measure their impact. The research was conducting from 2012 to 2014 considering 1106 young people between 15 to 20 years from 10 cities of Guanajuato state. The results shows, that the Institutional Knowledge Creation IKC has allowed an increment of 51.40% in the student inclusion and the creation of three new programs that have permitted to improve the coverage of education. These findings are useful for leaders of another Educational Institutions to promote development of societies through of Institutional Knowledge Creation.

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Preliminary Studies Of Terminalia Ivorensis Chev. Oil: Characterization And Biodiesel Production

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Abstract

After 2011 flood in Thailand, most of the large trees in Ayutthaya province were dead. One of the alive tree is *Terminalia ivorensis* Chev. (TI) or Ivory coast almond, that the authorities supported to cultivate on the street isle in Ayutthaya province. The aim of this work is the utilization a large amount of TI fruits occurring in the next few years. We studied the potential application in biodiesel production from fruit oil. The oil extract from the kernel the fruit was about 47% (% mass). The fatty acid component was quite similar to palm oil. The crude oil of TI was esterified, using base catalyst with methanol and ethanol to yield to the corresponding biodiesel products about 55% yield. Some of TI biodiesel characterization was studied.

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Present-day Oratory and the PowerPoint Challenge

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Abstract

Taking into account the various ways in which a message can be expressed as well as the diversity of dissemination means facilitated by the new communication technologies, in this paper we aim to highlight several communication techniques that can be employed in computer-assisted presentations. The use of the new communication technologies in oral presentations to convey information means to customize the presentation in terms of both the creation and the dissemination of the message. Starting from the peculiarities of oral presentations as forms of communication, we shall focus on how to convey a message using the Microsoft PowerPoint application. In particular, we aim to emphasize two main aspects related to PowerPoint presentations: how to organize ideas in a coherent way and how to (re)gain audience attention. The specificity of face-to-face interaction, which relies on both verbal and non-verbal elements, entails the differentiation of communication techniques according to this verbal / non-verbal dichotomy. We believe that the ideas presented and discussed in this paper on how to enhance the effectiveness of a PowerPoint-type presentation may serve as useful guidelines not only for our students in Communication and Public Relations at "Politehnica" University of Timișoara, but also for anyone attempting to become a modern orator, i.e. a public speaker in the digital era.

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Primary School Boys And Girls' Attitude Towards Their Health.

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Abstract

Issues of healthy generation education have been gaining significance in recent years. Many factors contribute to health deterioration. For example, children spend a lot of time at the computer and TV; their lifestyle is sedentary. In this regard, we aim to reveal the way boys and girls relate to their health, whether they lead a healthy lifestyle. To solve this issue, 96 primary school boys and girls at the age between 9-10 years were interviewed. The "What prevents me from having a healthy style of life" technique was applied to specify children's attitude to healthy style of life. (Purine V.D.). The "Unfinished sentences" technique was applied to estimate school children's attitude towards health, and their awareness of the way to maintain healthy lifestyle (Derekleyeva N. I.). The following factors that impede the maintaining of healthy lifestyle have been revealed: "state of my health", "weather climatic conditions", "lack of free time", "a bad company from among schoolmates", "a bad company in the yard and street", "family problems". It has also been identified that girls, as distinguished from boys, are able to solve healthy lifestyle maintaining issues on their own. Boys, in most cases, need correction, operational help both of schoolmates and friends, and adults (parents, teachers) to solve health problems. We have found out that school children can already estimate rather adequately reasons that prevent them to have a healthy lifestyle. But, unfortunately, they are helpless to cope with them on their own; it is adults' duty to help them.

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Private Schools to Government Universities: the Case of Pakistan

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Abstract

There is much noise in the literature regarding the performance of government primary school of the developing countries and Pakistan is no exception. All the studies show poor performance of government primary schools in comparison with the private schools and NGO's schools. Almost all studies identified common reason behind this fact, the low quality of the education in government schools. Pakistan is very unique country in this way that all the parents enroll their children at private schools at primary, middle and high schools level but at college level and University level they want to enroll their children at Government institutions. This is very interesting phenomena as those colleges and university belongs to same government that owns primary schools, middle schools and High schools. There is even no single study available to answer this question. This study is an effort to find the reason behind this interesting question. We will target the parents who enrolled their children's at private schools and do have plan to enroll their kids at government institutions at college and university level. We will find the answer on the basis of quality of education, cost, reputation, location, research facilities and career growth.

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Probability Model For Predicting Different Level Of Academic Success In Students Of Faculty Of Science And Technology

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Abstract

It is important to attempt to predict the chance of any new student's success in higher education system because of over budgets or losing opportunity in life. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors make academic success probable or improbable for a student. Logistic model were chosen so that results could be interpreted in terms of the probability of level success. The sample of 278 the fourth-year students were randomly selected using systematic sampling from 556 population unit of the fourth-year science students , Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University in the academic in year 2015. The sample was divided in to two sets . The first set is training set data that is 80 percent of the sample size for constructing model and The second set is validation set data that is 20 percent of the sample size for calculating percentage correct. Data were collected from the questionnaire . The analysis of this questionnaire was conducted by students themselves.

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Problem-Based Learning Modeling Language

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Abstract

The evolution of the ICT potential e-learning encourages researchers to integrate the tools to design customized learning paths and adapted to the needs of users of platforms for e-learning. The educational scenario is one of the possibilities available to the authors of educational scenarios to customize and tailor learning paths. Authors of educational scenarios can choose from several educational approaches which can model their learning environments. Our case study is based on the approach problems as a learning method that promotes collaborative work of a group. In this educational framework, scripting learning activities together under the working group presents several challenges for researchers. Modeling languages of learning scenarios such as EML are criticized by their abstraction and difficulty for use by teachers. To avoid these constraints, we propose in this paper a metamodel describing a modeling language. The modeling language is used as an authoring tool that allows to formalize a scenario of activities as part of the online approach problems. Our meta-modeling approach is based on the notion of process and the implementation of the framework of the theory of activity. To illustrate our proposal, we have implemented an instantiation of the metamodel as a learning scenario as part of the training of future engineers.

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Problems Experienced By Nurses In Their Workplace And Protective Measures They Take

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Abstract

This study aimed to determine the problems experienced by nurses in their work environment and the measures taken by them. A total of 474 nurses working in six institutions were included in the study. The study data was collected using a questionnaire. According to their own statements, the most common problem that nurses experienced was fatigue, followed by pain, sleeping problems, nervousness, irritability, muscle cramps, constraints in social life, varicosis, stomach complaints, stress and being oversensitive. Nurses reported that getting infection and inadequate number of nurses were the major factors that contributed to health problems. Also, nurses working in internal medicine wards more than 41 hours per week in shifts were found to experience more severe physical and psychological problems. To avoid health problems associated with their workplace, nurses took certain measures, mostly for protection from infection. Those measures taken to protect and improve health were found to be insufficient. In light of the survey results, we suggest that there is a need for increased awareness for improving nurse health in healthcare facilities and necessary measures should be taken in the workplace by senior management in order to protect nurses' health.

Araştırma hemşirelerin çalışma ortamı nedeniyle yaşadıkları sorunların ve aldıkları önlemlerin belirlenmesi amacı ile yapıldı. Çalışma kapsamına altı kurumda çalışan toplam 474 hemşire alındı. Çalışma verilerinin toplanmasında soru formu kullanıldı. Hemşirelerin kendi ifadelerine göre en çok yorgunluk sorununu yaşadıkları, bu sorunu ağrı, uyku sorunları, sinirlilik, huzursuzluk, kas krampları, sosyal yaşamda kısıtlılık, varis, mide şikayetleri, stres ve alınganlık sorunlarının takip ettiği belirlendi. Hemşirelerin sağlık sorunlarına yol açabilecek en önemli etkenleri enfeksiyon ve hemşire sayısının azlığı şeklinde ifade ettikleri görüldü. Ayrıca haftada 41 saat ve üzeri, vardiyalı ve dahili birimlerde çalışanların daha yoğun fiziksel ve psikolojik sorunlar yaşadıkları tespit edildi ($p<0.05$). Hemşirelerin işyerinden kaynaklanan sağlık sorunları yaşamamak için en çok enfeksiyondan korunmaya yönelik önlemleri aldıkları belirlendi. Sağlığı koruma ve geliştirmeye yönelik alınan önlemlerin yetersiz olduğu saptandı. Bu sonuçlar doğrultusunda, sağlık kurumlarının ve üst düzey yöneticilerinin gerekli önlemleri alması ve hemşirelerin sağlığını korumaya yönelik önlemler konusunda bilinçlendirilmesi önerilebilir.

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Problems Of Children's Reading In The Modern Primary School

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Abstract

The relevance of this study is due to changes in the social and cultural life of society, globalization, the rapid development of the information society on a global scale and the processes associated with these children's reading problems. Concerns about the global scientific community are connected with the process of transformation of children's reading, a fundamental restructuring of reader practices of today's children. Basic characteristics of children's reading change, they are: reading status, duration, nature, ways of working with print and electronic texts, the repertoire of children's reading, reader preferences. The main purpose of teaching reading in primary school is to develop a skilled, educated reader who is capable to use reading activity as the mean of self-knowing, who knows the books and how to choose them. The purpose of the article is to study and develop the methodical system of work with the children's book on the lessons at primary school and in extracurricular activities. The leading method to the study of this problem is a pedagogical experiment (notes forming and testing stages of the experiment), and the method of expert evaluations, statistical treatment of quantitative research results. In carrying out of experimental studies we involved students of 1-4 grades of primary school teachers of Kazan city. The developed methodical system of work with the children's book promotes the formation of reader competence among younger students; the functional literacy contributes to the overall development of spiritual and moral education of children. Materials of this article might be useful for primary school teachers, teachers of higher educational institutions by using this method of formation of interest in reading and children's books, reading competence among younger students.

PROBLEMS THAT ELDERLY CARE PROGRAM STUDENTS EXPERIENCE IN PRACTICE SETTINGS AND THEIR REACTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS

Ebru Gozuyesil, Ayse Inel Manav, Cukurova University, Turkey.

Abstract

Elderly care program provides students with a two-year theoretical and practical education which aims to make students gain knowledge and skills for helping elderly people to meet their physiological, psychological, and social needs. Beside the theoretical education given in classrooms at school, practical education is provided in school laboratories and in clinical settings. During the education which has been conducted since 2010, students frequently share the feelings, ideas, and problems they face in practical settings with instructors. These problems can cause learning wrongly and having lack of morale and motivation and reluctance for apprenticeship. Hence, students' views about the courses and the profession are affected negatively. Understanding these problems is of importance for the efficiency of the education. The purpose of this study is to identify problems that elderly care program students experience in practice settings and their reactions to these problems. This study is qualitative in nature. 2nd year students who were enrolled in Çukurova University Vocational School for Health Services and who volunteered to participate were involved in the study. The data were collected through unstructured and semi-structured interviews. 8 students have been interviewed since September 2015, and the data collection process is going on. Data collection will be ended when data saturation is achieved. Ethical permission was obtained for the study.

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Produced From Corn Starch Water Based Screen Printing Inks For Printing On Paper.

Weera Chotithammaporn, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

Research Produced from corn starch, water based screen printing inks for printing on paper. It is the experimental research. Researchers have determined the purpose of the research is to test the water based screen printing inks for printing on paper cornstarch, and to test the ratio of flour to water, the impact of screen printing. The quantity of corn starch in a proper adhesion of water is based on screen printing inks 4 ratio, including corn flour, one part (10 gram), 1.5 parts (15 gram), 2 parts (20 gram) and section 2.5 (25 gram), per 10 parts water (100 milliliter) ratio is the best. Corn starch ratio of 2 parts water is to 10 parts. (Corn flour, 20 gram / water 100 milliliter) and put into use food coloring to color up. Then the ink is printed on paper and then measure the adhesion of printing inks, by testing the adhesion of inks with standard method ASTM D3359-90 found. Appeared to have screen printing inks from corn starch out of the media caught on tape, it shows that the printing ink has the ability to stick very well. The abrasion test method standards ASTM D5264-98 by scrubbing the 40th of 80 laps and 160 laps, there was no peeling of the ink at all shows that screen printing inks have the ability to withstand abrasion is very good. It can be used as a water-based screen printing.

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PRODUCTION INDICATORS OF THE PROFESSORS OF MATHEMATICS EDUCATION IN PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES OF VALENCIAN COMUNITY IN WEB OF SCIENCE

María Santágueda Villanueva, Gil Lorenzo Valentín, Universitat Jaume I, Castellón, Spain.

Abstract

The current system of evaluation and comparison of scientific production by the impact factor has been criticized from different perspectives in recent years, ensuring that publish in journals of impact does not imply that such work is of quality; since in most cases many of these jobs do not receive any appointment or in the best case a very small number of them, especially during the early years of its publication (Buela-Casal, 2003, Salgado y Páez, 2007) In this context, in 2005 the index h is appeared, (Reverter et al. 2013). This index is currently one of the most important bibliometric indicators used to estimate the success of research work and it predict the impact of future production. Following the proposed in (Hirsch,2013), we use the h-index as a measure of scientific quality and productivity of the professors of mathematics education in Public Universities of Valencian Comunity in Web of Science. The h index shows that the professors of mathematics education are investigators in other knowledge areas such as mathematics, physics, etc., and in mathematics education. Frequently when they access a workplace in this area it is when the professors start producing in mathematics education. It also shows that this index is lower than other areas of knowledge, not only of mathematics.

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Professional Education Vs. General Education In The Academy: In What Sense Is The Value Of Knowledge Intrinsic?

Isaac Nevo, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel.

Abstract

Various forms of traditional academic elitism exclude "professional" education, including medicine, engineering and law, from the academic curriculum on grounds of the intrinsic, i.e., non-instrumental value of university education and scholarship and the knowledge they impart. In this paper, I shall explore arguments from J.S. Mill, Cardinal John Newman and Immanuel Kant to this effect, attempting to clarify what non-instrumental value they find in university education and scholarship, and why it should serve to exclude the professional, and sometimes also the economically oriented and the technological. In Kant's case, I shall point out more integrative options implicit in his approach. I shall then look at some contemporary resolutions of these issues, namely, the relation of knowledge to economic usefulness, on the one hand, and to a free and democratic society, on the other, in the writings of Philip Kitcher (2011) Jacques Derrida (1983), Martha Nussbaum (2010), and Jürgen Habermas (1992). The question I wish to address is: what does it mean to say that knowledge, academic or otherwise, is its own end, or that it is to be pursued for its own sake? What is it that underlies the empty sounding formula: "knowledge for the sake of knowledge"? and how does it relate to more substantive evaluations of the normative place of knowledge and (academic) education, namely the kinds of freedom and the questions of justice associated with its pursuit. I raise these questions not because I share the anti-professional elitism of (some) of the authors I discuss, but because contemporary academic markets have tilted in the opposite direction, almost exclusively measuring university education and research in economic terms, leaving academics to wonder what else there is to the value of academic work that can serve to constrain industrial tendencies in the "production"

of knowledge, and how might an integrative view of the academic ethos be defended, incorporating the rational, the functional and the socially critical in a single vision.

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Professional Profile And Training Of Educators Intervening With Socially At-Risk Youth

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Abstract

Problem statement. In Spain, the current social landscape has accentuated the difficulties, which socially at-risk youth traverse. This is why appropriate socio-educational intervention which answers the needs of these youth is needed to assist them, as well as trained and qualified professionals. **Purpose of study.** This study analyzes the professional profile of the educators intervening with socially at-risk youth, as well as the aspects that professionals consider basic for their training. **Methods.** A quantitative and qualitative study was carried out with the participation of 92 active educators from social entities belonging to three large regions of Spain (Madrid, Catalonia and Galicia). These participants answered a semi-structured questionnaire elaborated ad hoc for the research. This study was completed with a qualitative study in which eleven discussion groups with more than thirty educators were carried out. **Findings and results.** The educators present a major initial training in Psychology (25%) and Social Education (23%) degrees. Additionally, it has been ascertained that they have an average of more than seven years of professional experience. They also consider as basic for their training aspects such as: the intervention's methodology and the knowledge of the youths' reality. **Conclusions and recommendations.** The educators present a highly qualified initial training, nevertheless they demand more training in conflict resolution and social and communication skills.

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Profiting From Process Management - Experience Of A Brazilian Federal Higher Education Institution

Isis do Nascimento Sardinha, Saulo Barbará de Oliveira, Rural Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Abstract

The expansion experienced by the Brazilian federal institutions of higher education (BFIHE) from 2005 to 2014 has motivated demands regarding the relationship with other institutions on the national and the international scope. It has motivated partnerships, especially with universities overseas, for the benefit of the globalization of higher education. The restructuring of departments in order to receive the new demands and to maintain the old ones, combined with the undersizing and the lack of specialized personnel have brought the complexity of such processes and its difficulties to the light. It has become necessary to apply specific management models that may assist the process and minimize the problems. A recommended approach to complex processes is the Business Process Management (BPM). The Excellence Public Management Model (MEGP), premise for the Brazilian National Program for Public Management and Debureaucratization, is supported by foundations of contemporary public management including the guidance by processes and information. Therefore, this study aims to implement the process management applied to the realization of international agreements. Aiming at the rationalization process, a qualitative field research, descriptive and interventional was made, applied to a

BFIHE, headquartered in the state of Rio de Janeiro. The processes were created in its initial stage, and by analyzing the model, we proposed improvements through a new model. The recommendations were implemented which resulted in reducing administrative bodies covered, reduction of non-compliance, streamlining the celebration of partnerships, as well as the inclusion of mechanisms of learning and continuous improvement. Performance and quality indicators have been proposed and as future recommendations are suggested to evaluate the achievement of the objectives.

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Profiting From Process Management - The Experience Of A Brazilian Federal Higher Education Institution

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Abstract

The expansion experienced by the Brazilian federal institutions of higher education (BFIHE) from 2005 to 2014 has motivated demands regarding the relationship with other institutions on the national and the international scope. It has motivated partnerships, especially with universities overseas, for the benefit of the globalization of higher education. The restructuring of departments in order to receive the new demand and to maintain the old one, combined with the undersizing and the lack of specialized personnel have brought the complexity of such processes and its difficulties to the light. It has become necessary to apply specific management models that may assist the process and minimize the problems. A recommended approach to complex processes is the Business Process Management (BPM). The Excellence Public Management Model (MEGP), premise for the Brazilian National Program for Public Management and Debureaucratization, is supported by foundations of contemporary public management including the guidance by processes and information. Therefore, this study aims to implement the process management applied to the realization of international agreements. Aiming at the rationalization process, a qualitative field research, descriptive and interventional was made, applied to a BFIHE, headquartered in the state of Rio de Janeiro. The processes were created in its initial stage, and by analyzing the model, we proposed improvements through a new model. The recommendations were implemented which resulted in reducing administrative bodies covered, reduction of non-compliance, streamlining the celebration of partnerships, as well as the inclusion of mechanisms of learning and continuous improvement. Performance and quality indicators have been proposed and as future recommendations are suggested to evaluate the achievement of the objectives.

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Project Activity As A Way Of A Creative Potential Development Of University Students Trained On Management Course

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Abstract

This paper deals with development problem of practice-oriented space of Tomsk Polytechnic University. The discipline model of "Creative project" for students trained on Management course is developed. The model is based on the increase of student's motivation to self-education, the use of project activity technologies and interactive teaching methods, and it is aimed at the formation of student's readiness for productive learning activity and it gives an impulse for effective interaction of theory and practice in the context of manager training. The format of students and lecture interaction in the learning process is modeled; pedagogical tools for qualitative educational process and for getting effective results are chosen. Lecturer's tasks in the implementation of developed model are defined. The necessity of constant search of new effective teaching means and methods, educational technologies is proved. Topics studied under discipline "Creative project" in the light of specific features of Management course are given. The results of this learning model implementation are projects, skills acquired during the self-education work and oral presentations. To get the results of the survey students were asked to fill in a questionnaire. Students' answers allow us to consider that the educational process was designed efficiently and students are satisfied with the learning process. This model of discipline "Creative project" can be used in teaching practice at universities.

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Projects In Music Education: A Bridge To Well-Being

Diego Calderón Garrido, Josep Gustems Carnicer, Caterina Calderón Garrido, University of Barcleona, Spain.

Abstract

In order to facilitate learners' development and help students attain personal well-being, music education needs to integrate the new social models of the twenty-first century. One way to do this is through project work, which allows teachers to tailor curricula to learners' needs, open a window on the world beyond the educational environment and, in general terms, help learners become empowered. This paper reports on music projects in different countries in contrasting social and cultural environments, including a Spanish project involving the composition of operas, a project in Nicaragua focused on musical interpretation, the organization of concerts in Uganda, and an orchestral project in Israel. All of them are shown to share basic features which indicate that music education in this new century emerges from and must therefore cater to our social needs and the issues that concern us. The projects were also designed within non-formal learning environments and were characterized by the organizational and methodological flexibility that accompanies this learning.

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Promoting Women's Participation in Scientific Research in Newly Established Saudi Universities

NOUF N. ALTAMIMI, Salman Bin AbdulAziz University, Saudi Arabia.

Abstract

The main idea of this descriptive study focused on two parts: discussing importance of women's participation in scientific research and identifying obstacles that stand in the way of female faculty members from their point of view. This approach corresponds and coincides with the growing trends, globally and nationally, that aimed at activating the participation of women in national development and enhancing their role in all sectors and at different levels. The key question of the research was: What are the most important obstacles facing scientific research activities as perceived by faculty members at (XXXX) in Saudi, and how to overcome them? The study was based on a survey of 270 female teaching staff, and gained some important findings and recommendations. It came out with results and recommendations expectantly to contribute in improving the scientific environment for universities and creating a better environment for researchers.

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Promotion Of Mothers And Adolescents' Psychological Well-Being: Development And Implementation Of Life Style Package On Mothers

Zahra Mohamadifard, Shahid Beheshti University, Iran.

Abstract

Psychological well-being (PWB). According to Adlerian theory mother's life style is effective on parenting style. The aim of this study is to prepare a life style package based on PWB and implement it on mothers with female adolescent. 102 students completed the PWB questionnaire and their mothers completed both PWB and lifestyle questionnaires. 13 mothers were randomly assigned to experimental group and 13 mothers to control group. Mixed ANOVA and Independent T test were used to analyse data. Findings reveal that training package effectively increased PWB for mothers and their female adolescents ($p < 0.05$) and also improved mother's social interest. According to the results, challenging with mistaken beliefs, understanding the cause of inappropriate patterns, solving the parent-child conflicts, encouragement training and understanding cause of adolescence misbehaviors were effective on promoting parent-child relationship and PWB.

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Proposing An Institutional Strategy To The Openness Of Education Challenges

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Abstract

Currently there is a large debate in Europe and worldwide surrounding the opening of education, and the adoption of collaborative technologies, Open Educational Resources and Massive Open Online Courses at all levels of education. New policies are proposed and adopted, also an important number of projects and researches are implemented. After their review, this paper reports on a strategic institutional program, designed by its Center for Open Education, which responds to the challenges and opportunities offered by the new open education paradigm. A framework of actions requiring the participation of all the university actors and drivers is proposed. The author presents the current scenarios towards openness and the projected future steps, and analyses the advantages and possible drawbacks. The paper concludes in a discussion that may guide similar decisions in other universities.

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PROS AND CONS OF DISTANCE LEARNING

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Abstract

Learning is a lifelong process in which information about life is transferred. It does not have to be in a formal atmosphere or it does not always happen consciously. In a daily life, it does not require a degree, certificate. In recent years, people around the world are aware of the fact that education does not always have to be dependent upon classes and courses. Recently, there is a term called distance learning which has become popular as a result of the fast improvement in technological devices in the world. There are a lot of universities in the world which offer distance learning. So what is distance learning? What are the advantages and disadvantages of distance learning? The aim of this study is to gather information on the definition of distance learning and to explain the advantages and disadvantages of distance learning.

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Prospective Teachers And Secondary Students' Ideas On Global Environmental Issues: Contradictions Or Similarities

Filiz Kabapınar, Candan Cengiz, Oya Ağlarıcı, Turkey.

Abstract

Accumulating evidence via research suggests that the global climate is changing as a result of human activities especially those which cause the release of greenhouse gases from fossil fuels. Since human activities are responsible in formation of global warming it will be responsible in disappearance of it. Precautions have been taken at global level by countries, societies and institutions. Yet, this might not be enough if the personal level is missing. It is necessary to educate every single person so that they could contribute in reducing emission of greenhouse gases. Educating people becomes easier when educated people become mediator. The questions; Can we define prospective teachers as educated people on global environmental issues? Do they differ from their students in conceptual understanding? Motivated the present study. Thereby, it aims to investigate prospective students' conceptual understanding of global warming, greenhouse effect, ozone depletion and acid rain. A questionnaire involving open ended questions was developed. Questions asked participants to explain, compare and contrast global environmental issues with each other. Science, Biology and Chemistry prospective teachers and secondary students participated in the study. Written responses given to questions were examined ideographically. The findings of the study revealed that prospective teachers have misconceptions about greenhouse effects and global warming. Majority seem to relate global warming and ozone depletion in a scientifically unacceptable way. Findings also indicated that secondary students possess similar misconceptions as their future teachers. On the contrary they also have scientifically unacceptable ideas on ozone depletion and acid rain.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF PERSUASIVE LANGUAGE IN EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Aurel Pera, University of Craiova, Romania.

Abstract

It is known especially the role of language and symbols in educational communication. The problem that we put in this article is the psychological role of persuasive language in educational communication. The use of language is to persuade or "shock"? What is the power and efficient use of the word in communication? What is the role of language in the mental maps or persuasive communication? To what semantic extent approach facilitates differentiation sign language symbols? It is effective renunciation of emotional connotations of words in an educational communication or not? How persuades human symbolic behavior cognitive behavior and to what extent the use of language as a means of persuading people, guaranteeing "action" accordingly? What is the persuasive power of language and persuasion discover what discursive and presentational methods to discover the means employed in creating a state identification? What analysis tools in order to detect the language used symbols persuasive verbal and non-verbal? What role persuasive language in shaping mental image of the world? What is the difference between persuasion and manipulation in educational communication?

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Psychological Resilience Among Teachers Of Intellectual Disability Adolescents And Adolescents With Autism Disordered

Suhaila Mahmood Banat, Fuad Eid Jawaldeh, Suhair Mahmoud Al Tal, Ghaleb Salman Al Badareen, Souad Mansour Ghaith, Jordan.

Abstract

This study aimed to identify the level of psychological resilience among teachers of intellectual disability adolescents and adolescents with autism disordered. The sample of the study consisted of (67) male and female teachers working in special education centers with intellectual disability adolescents and adolescents with autism disordered in Amman the capital of Jordan. Researchers had developed the Psychological resilience scale, which was administrated on the participants after computing stability and validity. The results indicated that the level of psychological resilience was moderate among teachers of intellectual disability adolescents, while it was high among teachers of adolescents with autism disorder. Also the results revealed that there were no statistically significant differences in the level of psychological resilience differences due to the gender of the teacher.

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Psychometrics Properties Of TCI In Terms Of Music Education: A Multigroup Analysis

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Abstract

Music education might have an effect on spirituality. In particular, there is a vast body of research using brain-scanning technology to investigate musical education and spirituality. In an applied level, studies on psychometric properties of spirituality test are valuable tool in the field and might shed light on the construct itself. For this propose, the TCI scale (a scale commonly employed to measure spirituality) was examined in a sample of 229 participants (musician and non-musician). Furthermore, the data set was analyzed in terms of exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis, internal consistency and criterion validity. The scale demonstrated good psychometric properties, reinforcing the dimensional structure of the scale. The initial multigroup analysis was similar until a Measurement weights level. These results have shown similar reliability from previous Spanish versions. Therefore, the TCI, as a brief and one-dimensional could be very useful in the assessing of spirituality in this profile of participants. More research in the application on the scale, examining the effect of other underlying variables is needed.

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Psychosocial Adaptability in Organizational Environment

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Abstract

Problem statement. Professional activity is a personal expression of the person, a dimension of existence of each person, a measure of our place in society. The man is constantly looking for its place in society, in the universe, it is a quest that requires boldness, consistency, perseverance and a dimension of this search is the work we do (being a way by which man is giving himself to him). At one time the individual may achieve professional success, and professional satisfaction is part of it. A feature that facilitates the success of man in his career is the psychosocial adaptability. Purpose of study: 1. Between psychosocial adaptability and work satisfaction there are statistically significant correlations 2. Between psychosocial adaptability and organizational civic behavior there are statistically significant correlations 3. It is assumed that there are statistically significant differences between female persons and the male regarding psychosocial adaptability. Research methods: The research was based on three surveys that have aimed to identify the psychosocial adaptability, work satisfaction and organizational civic behavior level. Respondents were instructed to complete the questionnaires appropriately to situations most frequently encountered in everyday life. Findings. To validate the three hypothesis we used independent samples t test for independent samples and correlations between psychosocial adaptability, work satisfaction, and organizational civic behavior of 50 people aged between 30 and 59 years. Conclusions. Flexibility, the ability to schedule a task, the ability to harness previous experience, capability to restructure the work style in the event of a failure, all of them are psychosocial traits of adaptability.

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QUANTIFICATION THE MOTIVATION LEVEL OF THE ATHLETES

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Abstract

Problem Statement: To obtain sports performance, motivation plays a crucial role, especially in the psychological preparation of athletes. The effectiveness of sports activity decreases when there is a minimum level of motivation or an over-motivation and increase if there is an optimal level of motivation. **Purpose of Study:** The purpose of this paper is to quantify the level of motivation of the athletes, especially those who practice sports games.. **Methods:** In order to fulfill objectives, we used questionnaire based survey method, using for this purpose Motivation in Sport Scale (SMS-28) developed by Pelletier et al., 1995. This allows us to investigate the motivation of athletes and the type motivation - intrinsic motivation (three subscales), extrinsic motivation (three subscales) and amotivation level of each athlete. **Conclusions and Recommendations:** Determining the level of athletes motivational drive generates motivational strategies for optimizing and maximizing sports performance psychological preparation.

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Re-Think The Tanzimat Period And Its Inheritance In Context Of Relationship Between Education And Culture

EROL ÇIYDEM, Atatürk University, Turkey.

Abstract

Tanzimat Period is process from 1839 that proclaimed Gülhane Hatt-ı Hümayunu (Tanzimat Edict) to 1876 that proclaimed the constitutional monarchy in the Ottoman Empire. The reform in the Tanzimat Period turned into social modernization project. The Tanzimat Period mean disengagement from previous period in the Ottoman Empire like many different areas. In this study, the effects of educational reforms on individual and social culture area analyzed in the Tanzimat Period. Effects of educational reforms on following times which include the Türkiye Cumhuriyeti is argued. In this context, the purpose of this study re-evaluate relationship between education and culture and its effects on following times in the Tanzimat Period. As method, analytical method with literature review will used.

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Realization Of A Desired Future: Innovation In Education

Fuat Fındıkođlu, Dilek İlhan, Yıldız Technical University, Turkey.

Abstract

Today and tomorrow, the world needs individuals who can manipulate critical and creative thinking skills to solve problems as a team. With technology, the way knowledge is obtained, constructed and communicated have completely transformed and altered. When it comes to education, it is a matter of question whether education is capable of creating critical and creative thinkers who can answer the needs of social and economic world of today and tomorrow. On the other hand, computers and smart devices are threatening the integrity of knowledge and knowing by damaging the authority of teachers in classrooms changing the way teachers are perceived. Therefore, terms such as guide, facilitator or coach have started to sound interchangeable with the word teacher. It is a widely known fact that schools are the learning environment for children. However, it is not certain how much they learn and how much of the content is supported by the ICT. At an age when people are surrounded by technology all the time at work, in schools and everywhere, technological tools and smart devices have advanced too fast. The advances in technological devices used everyday have gone faster than the advances in educational research and pedagogical approaches which incorporate educational technologies. This being the case, innovation in educational activities can be ensured through an understanding of the benefits of using technologies in education. This study is aimed at presenting that innovation in education is to be handled carefully. In order for this, this paper reviews the previous studies regarding innovation as a prerequisite for novel learning environments and revising strategies for successful adaption of technology to education, thus creating innovative learning environments. In conclusion, innovation is of vital importance in transforming and reconstructing the learning environments along with the curricula, the role of the teacher and teacher training.

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Realization Of The Academic And Social Adaptation Program For First-Year Students In A Technical University

Ekaterina Dorohina, Anastasia Goldovskaya, National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University, Russian Federation.

Abstract

The first year study at the university is the most difficult. Changing a traditional life way of first-year students is a very complicated test. In this connection psychologists and teachers of Tomsk Polytechnic University has developed a system of academic and social adaptation of first-years students which includes three cycles: psychological training , a personal computer as the basic means of educational activities and successful study tools. Now, implementation of this program is carried out at curators groups. Academic and social adaptation program application has shown positive results. The percentage of students of deductions after the first session decreased compared to the previous year. However, supervisors and curators groups are detected difficulties and material deficiencies. These difficulties has administrative, organizational and meaning character. Feedback from the students allowed making some recommendations for applications the system of academic and social adaptation in a further. The article presents recommendations to improve the developed system.

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Reasons And Levels Of Teachers Of English Resistance At Schools

Utku Ertan

Abstract

This study aims to determine the reasons and levels of teachers of English resistance to change at a language school. The sample of this descriptive study conducted at the 2015-2016 academic year consisted of 20 teachers. The findings showed that teachers' lack of knowledge of the change process and their reluctance to own new duties, roles and responsibilities, lack of school capacity, school administrators' ineffectiveness in management of change and fear of being hurt by change are all under the reasons of teachers' resistance to change. This study aims to determine the reasons and levels of teachers of English resistance to change at a language school. The sample of this descriptive study conducted at the 2015-2016 academic year consisted of 20 teachers. The findings showed that teachers' lack of knowledge of the change process and their reluctance to own new duties, roles and responsibilities, lack of school capacity, school administrators' ineffectiveness in management of change and fear of being hurt by change are all under the reasons of teachers' resistance to change.

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Recognition And Promotion Of Tatar Literature In Turkey

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Abstract

Relevance of the studied problem is caused by the need for broad complex scientific reception of the Tatar-Turkish literary interrelations: their deep historical roots and intensification during the modern period dictate the necessity to determine the specifics of the existence of the Tatar literary works, which are translated to the Turkish language, in the Turkish art and scientific space. The purpose of this article is to consider features of scientific perception of the Tatar literature phenomena in philological works of the Turkish scientists and to analyze translated editions representing the Tatar literature in Turkey. The leading methods allowing the realization of the purpose are: comparative, diachronic, historical and literary methods. The carried-out analysis allowed the revealing of the most significant studying centers of the Tatar literature in Turkey, to define philological approaches on which scientific reception of the Tatar literature works in Turkey is based, to determine existence of a tendency to use the Tatar literary texts first of all as linguistic, but not literary objects, to show that the Tatar translated classical literature is demanded among the Turkish readers. Materials of article can be useful for further studying of the Tatar-Turkish literary interrelations, for carrying out scientific-metric researches in the field of the Turkish philology, for composing the translation theory reviews.

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RECOVERY FROM INSTITUTIONAL ETHOS SETTING PROFESSIONAL TEACHER AT SCHOOL MONTEBELLO

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Abstract

Las características de los problemas sociales de Colombia, tales como crisis social, la deshumanización, acto ético y moral, la ruptura de las relaciones, y el deterioro del tejido social, recuperándose de exigen claridad institucional entre los medios y el fin del trabajo en la escuela. Alrededor de esta realidad es relevante para centrarse en profesional docente ajustes Ethos, de las cualidades éticas, básicos y virtudes superiores planteadas por el Dr. Francisco Altarejos, convirtiéndose en una oportunidad para lograr una educación de calidad basada en el crecimiento personal de los alumnos y la formación de ciudadanos éticos que puede actuar como agentes de cambio social. A partir de la configuración del maestro de ética profesional puede redirigir la institución educativa a su fin específico, que es "la formación de la persona" en prioridad en la obtención de buenos resultados académicos. El orden significa el orden en las actividades educativas con la práctica ética de la profesión docente para recuperar la educación institucional y calidad. El diagnóstico realizado por la entidad revela la brecha entre el autoconcepto de los profesores acto ético y su manifestación en su percibida por los estudiantes actuar, lo que lleva a la necesidad de un plan de mejora que le permite establecer el profesor ethos profesional de acuerdo con las necesidades de la ideología de la escuela Montebello.

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RECOVERY OF INSTITUCIONALITY SINCE THE CONFIGURATION OF ETHOS PROFESSIONAL TEACHING

Jenny Monsalve Ramírez, Sabana University, Colombia.

Abstract

The characteristics of the current social problematic, understood as the social crisis, the dehumanization, the breakdown of relations and the deterioration of the social fabric, make the recovery of the educational institutionality necessary. It is for this reason that this reality becomes relevant to focus on the configuration of teachers' professional Ethos, becoming an opportunity to achieve a quality education based on students' personal growth and therefore in the formation of ethical citizens agents of social change. From the configuration of teachers' professional Ethos, it is possible to redirect the educational institution to its specific end, which is the educational process itself "the formation of the person" beyond good academic results. Focusing on the purpose allows recovering the institutionality which also is possible in the ethical practice of teacher's profession. Following this purpose, through the characterization of the teachers' profile, it is intended to identify the relevant aspects allowing to recover the educational end and therefore the institutionality, from two categories: the virtues (strength, temperance, justice, prudence) and the

educator's ethical qualities (responsibility, commitment, initiative, competence and dedication) as they were proposed by Francisco Altarejos in the configuration of teachers' professional Ethos.

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Reduce School Failure From Perspective Retired Teachers. Proposals Didactic-Pedagogical For Secondary Education Level

Estefanía Martínez-Valdivia, Enriqueta Molina-Ruíz, University of Granada (España), Spain.

Abstract

The aim of this research is focused in didactic-pedagogical actions (which can be considered as effective by the school and in the classroom itself to avoid school failure) will be derived from teacher's daily life experiences. In this document it is used qualitative methodologic in a phenomenological way, to understand the situation at the school. On that way, it also important considering to find an explanation about the facts that occur in the classroom. This is a very important point since real life experiences are being considered. Therefore, the most suitable instruments for this research are interviews and focal group. In this paper we are presenting the results of the investigation related with the retired teachers. We focus in the didactic-pedagogical actions effective for development them in the school and classroom for the purpose to reduce school failure. We consider the view that retires teachers can provide us due to the extensive experiencies after they had worked a lifetime in school. Furthermore their professional situations allow them to comment

openly about the subject, giving us a large knowledge which is not often used in current research on the school problem.

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Reflection As The Basis Of Future Teachers' Classification Thinking Development

Nailia Salikhova, Ajslu Kurbanova, Tahira Ibrahimova, Azerbaijan, Russian Federation.

Abstract

The development of thinking in the course of training requires the consideration of cognitive and metacognitive processes, and reflection as well. Classification thinking of a theoretical level, specific for adults, and the role of reflection in it have been studied insufficiently. To reveal the compliance of students' reflection forms to norms of scientific thinking in solution of classification tasks. The "Formation of equivalence groups" technique (J. Bruner) was modified to conduct the experiment. It was carried out both individually, and at collateral discussions and justification of problem solving in groups of two. It resulted in the identification of ways of reflection. Two ways of classification tasks solution substantiation have been revealed: reflexive and pseudo-reflexive. Options of reflection manifestation have been singled out. The typology of pseudo-reflexive

assessments is presented. An intuitively correct task solution and its assessment anticipate an adequate reflexive solution justification. The lag of reflexive processes limits adults' scientific classification thinking development. Existing methods of logic classes study at a higher school do not provide its scientific-theoretical level. Reflexive processes corresponding to this type of thinking are to be developed in classification logic norms study. A wider use of specific sign means will provide an effective differentiation of reflexive and pseudo-reflexive forms. Reflexive processes diagnostics should be enhanced at education results assessment with the help of formalized tools.

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REFLECTIONS FROM ARGUMENTATION BASED LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract

Nowadays, using new teaching environments that promotes students to answer to "how did yo find" rather than "what did you find" has come to the fore. In order to serve this purpose, argumentation is becoming increasingly important in recent years. Hence, the aim of this study is to reveal the students' learning levels of probability concepts in the argumentation based learning environment. In this research, case study which is one

of the qualitative research methods was used. A computer based teaching material about probability subject was prepared in Java programming language and integrated to the argumentation process. Implementation was carried out by assigning 8 students into 4 groups in two different schools in the center of a province in southeast region of Turkey. Students were asked to discuss with each other the questions asked by material and their answers and this process was recorded both by material and the camera. It is also provided students to change their answers in the process by instantly viewing their previous answers in material. It is determined that students were anxious to play games at the beginning of the process but after they got used to play, it is seen that they started to feel relaxed and demanded to play other games. As a result, in the computer based argumentation environment, it is observed that the quality of the questions students asked about probability and the level of arguments they created have increased and students exhibited positive approaches to the probability subject.

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Reflective Practices in Teacher Education

Gina Chianese, Free University of Bolzano/Bozen, Italy.

Abstract

As underline in the European Commission paper “Rethinking Education” (2012) the reform of education and training systems is essential to achieving higher productivity.«Revise and strengthen the professional profile of all teaching professions [by] reviewing the effectiveness as well as the academic and pedagogical quality of Initial Teacher Education, introducing coherent and adequately resourced systems for recruitment, selection,

induction and professional development of teaching staff based on clearly defined competences needed at each stage of a teaching career, and increasing teacher digital competence». (European Commission, 2012-rethinking,.....).The roles of teachers and schools are changing. Teachers are asked to face to many challenges: to teach in multicultural classrooms, integrate students with special needs, use ICT for teaching , engage in evaluation processes and involve parents in schools (OECD, 2009).Furthermore, the World Summit on Teaching noted that teachers need to help students acquire not only «the skills that are easiest to teach and easiest to test but more importantly, ways of thinking (creativity, critical thinking, problem-solving, decision-making and learning); ways of working (communication and collaboration); tools for working (including information and communications technologies); and skills around citizenship, life and career and personal and social responsibility for success in modern democracies» (OECD, 2011). Teachers' quality and training are essential factors to promote a knowledge-based society (LisbonStrategy 2000). Teachers are asked to ensure quality in teaching and to enable the acquisition of knowledge and skills that are useful in the process of personal and professional life. Nevertheless teacher training has lots of contradictions and negative points. From the European document "Improving the quality of teacher education" (Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament, 2007) negative data emerge about teachers' training. Firstly investment in training and continuous improvement are insufficient: in any State, in fact, the minimum training period required is of only five days a year. It is also useful to distinguish between teaching competences and teacher competences (OECD, 2009). Teaching competences are focused on the role of the teacher in the classroom, directly linked with the 'craft' of teaching – with professional knowledge and skills mobilised for action (Hagger & McIntyre, 2006). Teacher competences imply a wider, systemic view of teacher professionalism, on multiple levels – the individual, the school, the local community, professional networks. Although dispositions are fundamental for both competence sets, they play a decisive role for teacher competences, embracing attitudes to constant professional development, innovation and collaboration.

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Relationship Among Individual Level Factors In Career Development System Of Civil Service

Andrius Valickas, Rasa Pilkauskaite Valickiene, MRU, Lithuania

Abstract

Career development is the inseparable part of the system of human resource management of any social organization. The basic idea underlying the contemporary model of career development is that dynamically changing organizations and dynamically developed careers of the employees must be considered to be the phenomena complementing each other. This provision obligates to treat the careers of employees not as that is easily predicted and controlled, but as the relations maintenance and development with the employees, seeking for mutual benefits for both the employees and organizations. The aim of this research was to carry out empirical analysis of individual level career development factors in civil service of Lithuania and to determine their level of expression and the mechanisms of their interaction. The data of empirical investigation indicate that career satisfaction has stronger influence than job satisfaction on such career development results as work engagement, commitment to work in the civil service and subjective well-being. Thus, our data support the assumption that systemic career development in the civil service is one of the most important factors determining effectiveness of the system of civil service (through the intermediate factors of work engagement and commitment to work in the civil service) and positive changes of subjective well-being. These results enable to make further assumptions that, opening wider career possibilities for the most capable and competent employees, higher levels of work engagement and higher commitment to work in the civil service could be expected, and consequently positive changes in work results could be assured.

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Abstract

Career development is the inseparable part of the system of human resource management of any social organization. The basic idea underlying the contemporary model of career development is that dynamically changing organizations and dynamically developed careers of the employees must be considered to be the phenomena complementing each other. The aim of this research was to carry out empirical analysis of individual level career development factors in the civil service of Lithuania and to determine their level of expression and the mechanisms of their interaction. The data indicate that career satisfaction has a stronger influence than job satisfaction on such career development results as work engagement, commitment to work in the civil service and subjective well-being.

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Relationship Between Authentic Leadership And School Culture: Examination Of The School Culture And Authentic Leadership Behavior Of School Principals In High Schools In Terms Of Some Parameters

Tuba Taşdelen, Fethi Polat, Zirve University, Turkey.

Abstract

Purpose: The aim of this study is to determine the relationship between authentic leadership attitudes of high school principals and school culture according to teacher perceptions and examine the school culture in terms of some parameters. The study was performed with causal comparative model. **Methods:** Data were collected by using random cluster sampling method (273 teachers) in Haliliye, in Şanlıurfa. ‘Authentic Leadership Scale’ was used which was developed by Gardner et al. (2005), composed of subdimensions such as self-awareness, relational transparency, unbiased assessment and ethics (internalized moral perspective) with 16 items (from Tabak et al. (2010)). ‘School Culture Scale’ contained 33 items, it was developed by Glaser, Zamanou and Hacker (1987) and adapted to Turkish by İpek (1999). Data were analyzed Mann Whitney-U and Kruskal Wallis-H tests. **Results:** There was a positive, moderate and significant relationship between the power and assessment without prejudice dimensions, ethics and role dimensions, success and self-awareness dimensions and support and ethics dimensions of organizational culture and authentic leadership; respectively. There was a significant difference between men and women in terms of authentic leadership dimensions (such as self-awareness, relational transparency and ethics) and organizational culture dimensions (such as role factor assessment). There was also a significant difference between married and single individuals in terms of authentic leadership dimensions (such as assessment without prejudice) and organizational culture dimensions (such as role factor assessment). There was again a significant difference between teachers in terms of age, duration of working with the school principal and seniority, authentic leadership dimensions (such as self-awareness, assessment without prejudice and ethics) and organizational culture dimensions (such as power, role, success and support). **Conclusions/Recommendations:** The positive, moderate and significant relationship between authentic leadership and school culture shows that authentic leadership behaviors of school principals can positively influence the school culture. Parameters such as marital status, age, duration of working with the school principal and seniority were found as important. High school principals who are an authentic leader should be careful in terms of school culture and some parameters.

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Relationship Between Dimensions Of Learning Organization And Job Burnout Among Iranian Teachers

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to examine the relationship between dimensions of learning organization and job burnout among teachers of primary schools in Iran. Co relational method is used in this study. Statistical society includes all teachers of primary schools which chosen in terms of Kerjsey and Morgan's table, 175 teachers were selected by random cluster sampling method. Collecting data is done by "learning organization characteristics" and "Measles's job burnout" questionnaires. Our hypotheses were analyzed by Pierson's correlation tests. Findings show that the dimensions of learning organization (leadership characteristics, human force and organizational design) have a significant negative relationship by emotional burnout and a significant positive relation by personally performance ($P \leq 0.05$). Additionally, there is a significant positive relationship between function/strategy features and personally performance ($P \leq 0.05$). Any relationship is not reported between dimensions of learning organization and job burnout and also between organizational culture characteristics and emotional burnout ($P > 0.05$). Human force and organizational design have a significant negative relation by depersonalization ($P \leq 0.05$). Consideration the significant relationships between dimensions of learning organization and subscales of job burnout of teachers, it is necessary to focus on learning organization in schools.

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Relationship Between Family Social Capital And Reading Skill Of Elementary School Third Grade Students

Zohreh Shakibaei, Islamic Azad University, Iran.

Abstract

The main objective of the current research was to study relationship between family social capital and reading skill of elementary school third level girl students. This research is a descriptive research being of correlation type. The statistical universe of this research consisted of the whole elementary school third grade girl students of Iran out of which 267 ones were selected as the sample considering the society's volume by stratum-random sampling method. Tool of data collection were two inventories of family's social capital and reading skill. In order to analyze the data obtained from canonical correlation tests, multiple regression analysis and Pearson correlation coefficient. Findings of the research showed that there exists a positive and significant relationship between family's social capital, reading skill, correct reading and speed of the student's reading.

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Religious Education and Students Character: A Study on Muslim Minority West Papua of Indonesia

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Abstract

Reality shows that there are still many educational outputs in our environment that are less *applicable* to the needs of society and the development of science and technology, so they are not able to respond to the complexity of the challenges and changes. In addition, our educational paradigm is still partial and tends to be mechanistic and formalistic. Meanwhile, the community has a less attention on the aspects of students' character. It leads to the rising of problems in the community itself. Character education, though, is crucial for the society's and state's sustainability, especially in modern and global era. It is important even more for the future which requires special attention and serious. Therefore, a holistic educational paradigm is vital to be formulated and then immediately implemented in our education world. The concept of *akhlaq karimah* is often simply accepted and considered only as politeness. In fact, it covers making good deeds, including maintaining the balance in the universe such as the issue of ecology, human right, justice, democracy, and social gap. If people understand this, it can be a compulsory subject in any kind and level of educational institutions. We often understand the term *adab* as the politeness of students toward their teacher or the politeness of children toward their parent. The word *adab* itself has an extended meaning of *ta'dib* which means developing civilization. Therefore, it is impossible that the prophet is sent to perfect good character if it only means politeness. Furthermore, it simplifies the real meaning of *nubuwwah* and *risalah*. It is a good character which is equal to *Ihsān*, the next stage after *Islam* and *Iman*.

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REMOVING STRESS AND DEVELOPING RESILIENCE STRATEGIES FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Rodica Gabriela Enache, Ovidius University Constanta, Romania.

Abstract

Problem statement: Family life and the world around us have changed so dramatically in recent years that while we yearn for strong and enduring relationships, we are unsure how to shape and sustain them to weather the storms of life. Although some families are shattered by crisis or persistent stresses, what is remarkable is that others emerge strengthened and more resourceful. Resilience has become an important concept in child development and mental health theory and research. Purpose of study: 1. Identifying the level of development of social and emotional feeling of loneliness felt by young people with psychological trauma in childhood 2. Identifying Students' Perceptions of the Role of counseling skills and Developing resilience in young people with psychological trauma in experimental study childhood. Research methods: The research was based on three surveys: 1. Self-Determination Scale (SDS; Sheldon & Deci, 1996) 2. Social and Emotional Loneliness Scale for Adults (SELSA), authors Di Tommaso and Spinner (1993) 3. Child Abuse and Trauma Scale (CATS; Sanders & Becker-Lausen, 1995) Findings. To validate the two hypothesis we used independent samples t test for independent samples and correlations between two groups of 50 people aged between 20 and 42 years. Conclusions. The term "family resilience" refers to coping and facilitative processes in the family as a functional unit. A systems perspective enables us to understand how family processes mediate stress and enable families to surmount crisis and weather prolonged hardship. Family resilience cannot be captured in a snapshot at a single moment in time. More than immediate crisis response or adjustment, resilience involves many interactive processes over time- from a family's approach to a threatening situation, through its ability to manage disruptive transitions, to varied strategies for coping with emerging stresses in the immediate and long-term aftermath.

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Research Of The Need Of Students In Technical Education

Olga Yaroslavovna Artem, Ural Federal University, Russian Federation.

Abstract

Competitive strength of a company and its efficiency can be increased if the company employs highly qualified specialists who have a high quality technical education and know all characteristics of modern machinery and their operation technology, and who are ready and willing to obtain new knowledge and skills. The main qualities of such individuals are mobility and quick adjustment to changes caused by new trends in the development of society. Theoretical and methodological background of the research is a sociological approach base on the analysis of papers on the system which determines the choice of a definite occupation. Special attention should be paid to the papers devoted to such a leading aspect determining actions of people, as needs. The empirical basis of the work consists of the research made by the author in the Ural Federal University in the end of 2014. The research consisted of polling school graduates, senior students of technical departments, lecturers and employers. The results of empirical research identified a contradiction between formation of needs and their further realization. A lot of young people going through technical training were not intended to receive the corresponding profession from the beginning of the study. As school graduates they chose their future profession on the basis of limited knowledge of the curriculum, their natural aptitudes, requirements to technical specialists. During the study in a university a lot of students feel that their interest to the selected profession decreases, and they want to work within a different specialist field which they have only a slight idea of. The research showed that, on the one hand, the state needs school graduates intended to obtain technical education, but on the other hand, the factors which can influence a person to develop a need to obtain technical education do not work.

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Research On The Maker Space Built On The Innovative Service: A Case Study In The UESTC Library

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Abstract

The Library of University of Electronic Science and Technology of China (UESTC Library) has made a persistent effort to innovate since it was built and expects to proceed to do so in the future. In order to meet the need of innovation, the Library established the Maker Space in 2014 along with consistently highlighting the core concept of resources and services recently provided, and therefore the 3D printer and a drone with a HD GoPro brought in have appealed to more and more patrons and drawn a dramatic reaction. This study concludes, via the questionnaire, that the new technology will lead to a more attraction for the students in the library through exerting its function.

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RESPONSES AND SOLUTIONS ABOUT GIRLS EDUCATION IN THE ARMENIANS AND ASSYRIANS DURING XIX. CENTURY

Murat Gökhan Dalyan, Turkey.

Abstract

In XIX. Century Armenians and Assyrians society, there were some preventing restriction on the girls' education. Some of the restriction were related to the idea that providing education to the girls were perceived as not important, early age marriage, social pressure and gender of the teachers. In order to provide education to the girls and lower the social pressure, missionaries established boarding schools and appointed female teachers. In relation to this changes, schooling rate of the girls have been increased and the marriage age of girls have raised. The main focus of the study is to review social pressure and related solutions regarding to the girls education in in the Armenians and Assyrians.

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Responsibility Inventory For Bachelor Students In Faculty Of Education, Thaksin University

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Abstract

Moral ethics are one of a graduate's focal qualities. Furthermore responsibility is a key quality with broad a definition overlapping a number of other qualities. For this reason, the researcher is interested in developing a form to assess desirable graduate qualities concerning the responsibility of undergraduate students from the Faculty of Education, Thaksin University, as an instrument for turning policy into practice with implementation for developing the qualities of undergraduate students from the Faculty of Education, Thaksin University, in concurrence with national standards for higher education. The purpose of this research was to develop the responsibility inventory for bachelor students in Faculty of Education, Thaksin University by finding the quality of this tool, finding the normal criteria and constructing its manual. The sample group consisted of 389 bachelor students in Faculty of Education, Thaksin University selected by multistage sampling. The results of this study were as follows: 1. The content validity determined by Content Validity Ratio (CVR), and selected items were met criteria ($CVR \geq 0.99$). The result of the test was situation test which were divided 3 aspects, 12 items for self-responsibility aspect, 12 items for social responsibility aspect and 9 items for product responsibility aspect. 2. The result of discrimination and the reliability analysis of test by Classical Test Theory showed that the test provide discrimination were self-responsibility aspect, social responsibility aspect, and product responsibility aspect were in the range 2.39 – 6.27, 2.87 – 7.63 and 2.93 – 7.19 respectively at the .05 significant level, and the test provided Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient were 3 aspects of 0.63, 0.68 and 0.70 respectively. 3. The construct validity was confirmed by using confirmatory factor analysis through LISREL. The results of the test 3 models were fit to the empirical data. 4. The norms of 3 aspects were in the range of T22 – T80, T20 – T75, and T20 – T80 respectively.

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Restoring Community Values Through Interdisciplinary Involvement

Raluca Simona Tomescu, Politehnica University of Timisoara, Romania.

Abstract

Along with ethnical diversity, the religious tradition defines Romania's culture and history. The contemporary phenomenon of building new churches stands out today, although the number of cult buildings is overwhelming compared to the inventory of education and social facilities. Nowadays the initiators resort to dramatic gestures (distinct to the true community values) to remind us of the need for spiritual life. Simultaneously, significant churches are often found in serious state of degradation due to the ignorant authorities, poor financial resources, but mostly lack of education and acknowledgment of heritage values . Often the value of an orthodox church lies in the architectural details, the old painting, but it is vital that the whole ensemble is kept in good condition. Finding viable solution is possible only by involving a multidisciplinary team of specialists in architecture, painting restoration, structural engineering. This research is focused on a case study regarding a typical rural church from western Romania involving students from the Polytechnic University - Faculty of Architecture along with students from the Arts Faculty, Department of Conservation-Restoration. The team worked together in order to identify general problems and the aggressive factors and formulate viable rehabilitation strategies. The purpose was identifying the local values in terms of building knowledge, details and crafts, use of local materials and revive them through education process. Currently, there are no national regulations controlling the intervention on non listed churches, the rehabilitation strategies are conceived by the expert teams and within the university projects. I believe that a correct intervention on the building of worship will be perceived as an example of good practice, applied then to other built programs within the community.

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Result Of Active Learning In Elementary Number Theory

Komon Paisal, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University.

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to investigate the students' achievement of elementary number theory course and examine students' attitudes toward active learning plan. The sample is 48 students who enrolled in this course over the academic year 2015. The research instruments are active learning plan, achievement tests to prove this elementary number theory which is reliability 0.81 and the attitude test toward this active learning plan which is index of item – objective congruence great than 0.5. The research results show that :1. Students' achievement scores are at 70 percentage. 2. Students' attitude toward activities learning plan are at the good level

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Result Of Blended Learning Model On Information Technology For Communication And Learning Course

Aekkaphob Intarapoo, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, in Thailand.

Abstract

The purpose of the research were; 1) to finding out efficiency lesson of blended learning model on information technology for communication and learning course , 2) to find the students' learning achievement with the lesson of blended learning model, and 3) to evaluate the student' satisfaction after learning with the lesson of blended learning model. The research samples were purposively selected from 30 undergraduate students at Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, who enrolled in this course in seconded semester of academic year 2014. The simple random sampling: the experimental group of 30 students studied with the blended learning model method. The experiment was conducted for 17 weeks. The result revealed that (a) the efficiency of lesson of blended learning model was at the highest standard had 89.14/82.36 (b) The learning achievement of students who studied with the blended learning model was higher than pre-test scores at the statistically significant level of .05. Finally, the students' satisfaction toward learning with the blended learning model was at the highest level.

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Rethinking Of Froebel's Kindergarten System Both In The U.S. And South Korea

Yong Joon Park, Indiana State University, United States.

Abstract

We 1) describe the origin of the kindergarten system invented by Froebel, 2) explain how Froebel's kindergarten system has influenced the kindergarten system in the U.S. and South Korea, and 3) offer conclusive statements and implications about the application of Froebel's original thoughts on the kindergarten system in both countries. Four objectives of this paper are: 1) to understand the original ideas of the kindergarten system invented by Froebel, 2) to review how Froebel's kindergarten system has been changed and modified after applying it both in South Korea and the U.S., 3) to find the similarities of the application of the kindergarten system in the different countries, and 4) to re-think the kindergarten system for the future.

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Retirement Plans Of Women Academic Staff Over 50 + Ages Working in Universities In Turkey

Ayşe Canatan, Gazi University, Turkey.

Abstract

Retirement is the stage of taking pension after finishing long working years or withdrawal from active working life. In modern society, women has started to work out of home after men, women has tried to effort carrying out the working life and household chores and they are experiencing difficulties as the reality. The most important working field of women is education. In every level of education women take more place than the other working places. Mandatory retirement age of academic staff is 67 in Turkey. It is argued that while the most of men academic staff prefer to retire at the end of time, for women retirement time will be coming earlier from mandatory age. The Aim of this study is to know about retirement plans of women academicians. Methodology Research interview questions are "What do they want after to be retired?", "What are their own being elderly imaginations?", " How old do you want to retire?". The sample of the research is

composed from age of 50 and over women academic staff of Gazi University (N= 35). Results of this study will be explained after completion.

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Review The Role Of Ethical Conduct Sales Staff Satisfaction, Trust And Commitment To The Automotive Industry Customers (Case Study: Khodro Azam Group) Based On ANOVA

Mahboubeh Sadat Fadavi, Islamic Azad University, Isfahan, Iran

Abstract

The main aim of this study is reviewing the role of ethical conduct sales staff satisfaction, trust and commitment to the automotive industry customers (Case Study: Khodro Azam Group). This study is descriptive-survey and falls into the category of practical studies. 117 Diplomas, 25 Associates Degree, 8 Bachelors and Masters in the Khodro Azam Group, are the population in this research. After the selection of the sample size, the validity and the credibility of the questionnaire were evaluated using the cranbach alpha coefficient and the result was satisfactory. To determination the normal or abnormal of variables in this case study, used the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. The findings based on the conceptual model of the research and testing the hypotheses depict that the variables in this case study are abnormal. And according to ANOVA method, there is a correlation between the independent and dependant factors and the 4 hypothesis of the research are tenable and thus proved.

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Richard Wright: The American Tragedy of a Native Son

Amada Mocioalca, University of Craiova, Romania.

Abstract

It is as if the writer himself could have had similar feelings about the personal creative act the end result of which was his novel. The autobiographical elements in the novel shed light on the writer's (and his protagonist's) early background. Like Bigger, he was brought up without a father; like Bigger's family, Wright's also left the South for the urban ghetto of Chicago; like Bigger, whose schooling only went as far as the eighth grade, Wright's finished with the ninth, and like his fictional creation, the author of *Native Son* grew up a loner and a rebel, whose devoutly religious family thought him a candidate for a life of crime. Moreover, Richard Wright's life affected his writing in two more fundamental ways as well. He was often a victim of the white world's hostility to blacks; as a result many of his books, including *Native Son*, portray both racial discrimination and the black response to that injustice. Similarly, even as an adult, Wright frequently felt isolated, from blacks, as well as from whites, and several of his major characters share this sense of being separate and alone.

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Rights of Early Age Children Deprived of Parental Care in Lithuania

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Abstract

Problem; The problems related to reform in the system of institutional care have been widely discussed in Europe and Lithuania lately. The research studies show that discussions in Lithuania are most frequently held about inappropriately implemented early age children's care, protection of their rights and interests. Children deprived of child's care are particularly vulnerable, therefore additional attention should be allocated to protection of their rights and high quality activities of child's right protection institutions should be ensured. **Keywords;** children deprived of parental care, child protection, rights. **The goal of the research:** to reveal protection of rights and interests of early age children deprived of parental care. **The methods of the research;** analysis of scholarly literature and documents on rights; statistical data analysis; semi-structured oral interview; written questionnaire. **The sample of the research;** 10 experts, 17 heads of children's care homes. **Conclusions;** The research revealed insufficiency of legal system in Lithuania, incompatibility of national and international legal acts as well as problems of practical implementation of legal acts. Episodic character of interinstitutional collaboration does not ensure appropriate protection of child's rights and interests. **Recommendations;** Enhancing interinstitutional collaboration, to establish appropriate legislation, which guarantees high quality legal protection of children. To implement reform of children's institutional care.

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Role Of Bionics In The Concept Design Development And Form Making Of ELHSS “Chemistry At School”

Abstract

This study represents the development of a new project aimed at creation of the unique laboratory instrument for training and demonstration experiments in chemistry at secondary schools and institutions of vocational education. Relevance of ELHSS “Chemistry at School” is caused by the fact that a large number of chemistry classrooms are equipped only with chemical agents and labware. The aim of the study is the engineering design of the instrument, complete set of measuring equipment and support facilities for ease of use and experiments. There presented the methodological basis of form making of the instrument casing: arts, engineering and research. The advantage of the design project ELHSS “Chemistry at School” was missing substantial technical basis, which at the design start was just a descriptive part rather than its implementation, and thus enabled to allow for ergonomic, aesthetic and artistic functional elements prior to the design and production process. ELHSS “Chemistry at School” is a unique instrument for such type of work, as there is a demand for laboratory instrumentation at schools and educational institutions, designed for the course and project activities within the training process. The instrument combines a whole range of devices and accessories for all sections of the chemical practical work on the principal and additional programs of the senior school.

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Roles Of Creativity Styles In Teacher Professional Continuous Development Focusing On Inquiry-Based Science Education

Josef Trna, Eva Trnova, Masaryk University Brno Czech Republic.

Abstract

Problem Statement: Creativity is a crucial factor in development of teacher professional competences. A significant problem of teacher continuous professional development (CPD) is its efficiency, which was the issue in the PROFILES project funded by the FP7 programme of the European Commission. The study is devoted to the research of roles of the teacher creativity styles in teacher training in implementation of inquiry-based science education (IBSE). **Purpose of Study:** This study attempted to solve how to increase efficiency of teacher training of innovative educational method (IBSE) by studying of the teacher creativity style as a limiting factor. **Main research question was:** How the style of creativity affects the training of teachers in IBSE as an innovative teaching method? **Methods:** Design-based research was the basic framework of the research (Reeves, 2006). Case study, structured observation, questionnaire, structured interview, analysis of teachers' products were used. To determine the style of teacher creativity was applied standardized method Kirton's Adaptation-Innovation Inventory (Kirton, 1994). **Findings and Results:** The main output of the research is finding that teacher creativity style (innovator and adaptor) is the important factor which has an impact on the progress and efficiency of teacher CPD: the interest and behaviour of Czech science teachers was significantly influenced by their creativity style, fifty teachers-innovators behave really as innovators. **Conclusions and Recommendations:** To increase efficiency of science teacher training of innovative educational methods as IBSE it is necessary to develop and implement CPD courses considering personal characteristics of the individual teacher-participants – especially creativity style.

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Roles Of Lifelong Learning In The Life Course Of Japanese Women: Findings From A Case Study

Naoko Suzuki, Tokushima University, Japan.

Abstract

Japan has one of the lowest female labour participation rates among OECD countries, ranking 101th out of 145 countries on the World Economic Forum's 2015 Global Gender Gap Index. In general, social and economic status of Japanese women is relatively low, resulting in the facts such as low wage and the low percentage of women in managerial posts, although they are mostly well educated. The central government has recognized that integrating women into the economy is an efficient use of a nation's human capital endowment and important for economic growth while partly supplementing a future labour shortage brought on by an ageing workforce and low fertility. Therefore, the government has taken some measures to improve and advance the status of women, but those have not touched the spot as yet. From an educational perspective, this study intends to illustrate a relationship of learning and Japanese women by conducting interviews and open-ended questionnaire surveys for several women in a learning institution in order to clarify roles of lifelong learning in the life course of Japanese women. Findings suggest that even though Japanese women tend to have a wide variety of learning opportunities throughout their lives and fulfill their personal interests in accordance with each of their life stages, it is still difficult to connect their learning outcomes to advance their social and economic status, due to the Japanese employment system, traditional social norms, limited incentives offered by the providers and limited awareness of women on the importance of lifelong learning, etc.

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RURAL- URBAN RELATIONS IN A POSTMODERN CONTEXT: CASE STUDY, SAN JOAQUIN PARISH IN CUENCA ECUADOR

Freddy Bolivar Lopez, Freddy Bolívar López, Adolfo Cazorla, Ignacio De los Ríos, Carmen García, Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, Ecuador.

Abstract

This research proposes the study of the interrelationships that are generated between urban and rural areas as positive and complementary, overcoming the dichotomy which sees the city as an expression of cultural, scientific and technological advancement and in opposition perceives the countryside only as land, which produces food supply for the city. To overcome the antagonism between urban – rural areas has become urgent, in order to reach a balance that integrates the characteristics, values and constitutive strengths of these two interrelated and complementary categories. In San Joaquin; a parish from Cuenca City, a very good integration of the countryside values as well as the ones from the city, is appreciated. In direct contact with the city, San Joaquín firmly maintains its identity as land of agricultural production, especially of vegetables, supplying the local market and a great part of the one in the city of Guayaquil as well. This parish also has most of the basic public services and an infrastructure similar to the one in the closest city, Cuenca: paved roads, public transportation, Internet, and access to good education. The questions seek to answer are: Rural- urban relations become an engine for rural development? What extent the relationship of the peasants to the city contributes to the dynamics of its growth and identity? The aim is to achieve a deeper knowledge of the positive and complementary relationship between urban - rural. The methodological approach is qualitative and quantitative and the research will draw a focused ethnography method.

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SANAT EĞİTİMİ ARAŞTIRMALARI KAPSAMINDA ÜÇ BOYUT ALGISINI ELE ALAN LİSANSÜSTÜ TEZLERİN İNCELENMESİ

Belgin BORAN, Handan NARİN, Ömer ERDEM, Turkey.

Abstract

Ülkemizde sanat eğitime yönelik araştırmalar, 1980'li yıllardan bu yana akademik bir çalışma alanı olarak sürdürülmektedir. Bu araştırmalar sanat eğitiminin farklı konu, yöntem, sorun ve çözüm önerilerini içermektedir. Ancak, gerek ilk ve orta öğretim kurumlarında Görsel Sanatlar dersinin işlenişindeki, gerekse alana ilişkin araştırmalarında yaratıcılık algısının daha çok resimsel anlatımlara yöneldiği izlenmektedir. Buradan hareketle bu çalışma, yukarıda belirtilen yargıyı lisansüstü tezler üzerinden incelemeyi ve nesnelleştirmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Bu bağlamda sanat eğitimi veren yükseköğretim kurumlarının yüksek lisans ve doktora programlarında hazırlanan tezler konu ve yöntemleri açısından incelenecek, üç boyutlu çalışmaları problem olarak belirleyen tezlerin toplam içindeki yüzdesi belirlenecektir. Ayrıca üç boyutlu çalışmaları konu edinen tezlerin yöntem çeşitliliği araştırılacaktır. Çalışmanın bir başka amacı da elde edilen verilerin Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı Görsel Sanatlar Eğitimi Kılavuzu'nda yer alan üç boyutlu çalışmalara yönelik kazanımların tezlerden elde edilen bulgularla karşılaştırılmasıdır. Bu doğrultuda araştırmacının yöntemi tarama türünde betimsel bir araştırmadır. Araştırmacının örneklemini, Yüksek Öğretim Kurumu'nun oluşturduğu Ulusal Tez Veri tabanında yer alan ve tam metin olarak erişime açık olan tezlerden oluşturacaktır. Bulgular değerlendirme aşamasında olup, sonuçlar tam metinde sunulacaktır.

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Satisfaction Entrepreneurs Printing Quality Curriculum On Department Of Printing Technology At The Undergraduate Level.

Apinya Mungaomklang, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University.

Abstract

Research Satisfaction entrepreneurs printing quality curriculum on department of printing technology at the undergraduate level. The survey research aims. The satisfaction of printing business that has been earned by graduates of printing technology. The university joined the sample used in this study. Entrepreneurs who have graduate of printing technology. The university operational graduating in the year 2557 by 30 people who were sent the questionnaire. Business establishments print, all 30 respondents to a total of 28 people. The statistics used for data analysis were percentage (%), mean (\bar{x}) and the standard deviation (S.D.) results showed that 1) Knowledge skills. The overall entrepreneurial printing business has satisfaction good levels. (mean 4.25) 2) Intellectual skills. The overall entrepreneurial printing business has satisfaction good levels. (mean 4.38) 3) Interpersonal skills and responsibility. The overall entrepreneurial printing business has satisfaction most levels. (mean 4.53) 4) Communication skills, numerical analysis and the use of information technology. The overall entrepreneurial printing business has faction most levels. (mean 4.54) 5) Moral and ethical. The overall entrepreneurial printing business has faction most levels. (mean 4.68)

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Scholarship: An Increased Or Decreased Value in Higher Education?

Seyed Mahdi Sajjadi, Tarbiat Modares University, Iran.

Abstract

The aim of the present study is to investigate consequences of having an economic look at knowledge in the process of globalization and alteration of knowledge, university, and scholarship concepts from the education point of view. By using descriptive-analytical style as well as relying on explanatory theories of economic attitude dominant over knowledge fate in the globalization process, the alteration way of knowledge, university, and scholarship concepts will be studied. Excessive emphasis on economic benefits of knowledge will disturb the balance of vital-educational relation of university-student in favor of compulsive-economic relation of university-knowledge and puts the prior under the dark shadow of the latter. Therefore, it is predicted that by dominance of economic attitude over knowledge, parallel to the growth of duplication curve of "human as the development criterion" or innovative and entrepreneurial human able to solve riddles of economy market will decelerate the growth of "human as the scholarship criterion" curve. University or higher education in pursuings its higher ideals and spiritual values cannot tolerate globalization committals related to knowledge production and be restricted to material and economic attitude toward knowledge.

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SCHOOL MANAGER OPINIONS ABOUT 4+4+4 EDUCATION SYSTEM IN TURKEY

Hanife Gulhan Orhan Karsak, Kirklareli University, Turkey.

Abstract

The aim of the research is to examine the opinions of the school managers to exhibit the practical implications of the changes made to the law article about 4+4+4 education system in Turkey. The study group is 33 school manager who is in several private and official institutions in A city in Turkey. This study is qualitative case study. The findings analyze by content analysis method, coded into themes, present with visual. The findings point to that 4+4+4 education system are trying to being implemented in accordance with the legal provisions. However, there are some problems.

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Schools Out Virtual Worlds In: Improving English Through Exposure To Language In Second Life Digital Environment

Levent Uzun, Uludağ University, Turkey.

Abstract

The present study investigated the educational options and opportunities that the Second Life (SL) platform provides as a 3D multiuser interactive digital environment. The current work was a pilot study for a bigger scale international project that is going to be carried out in cooperation with different educational institutions and schools within the European Union. The participants were 20 university students and 40 secondary school students who were guided, supported, and supervised by their lecturers (N=7). The university students had role-plays to act as foreign persons of different nationalities, which was not known by the secondary school students. The persons of the two groups were to meet in the virtual campus that was created as an English language learning and practicing village. The SL platform was used as the base of the educational digital environment, which was filled appropriately with materials that were in parallel with the curriculum of the 7th grade secondary school English as a Foreign Language (EFL) curriculum of the Turkish Ministry of National Education. The study was applied in the spring semester of 2014-2015 educational year. Therefore the topics of the course units that have been predetermined by the Council of National Education for the spring semester have been covered in the study. The participants interacted and collaborated with one another through their unique avatars, which necessitated activating their vocabulary and grammatical knowledge as well as the four skills (i.e. writing, reading, speaking, and listening). The communications and actions that took place in the virtual campus were recorded and qualitatively analysed in addition to the face-to-face and online interviews that were realized with the participants. Results suggested that SL digital platform holds a strong potential to serve as an educational tool, specifically for foreign language education, but also other purposes. The content and discourse analyses that were carried out on the data obtained from the present study revealed that the participants were highly motivated during communicative activities, which was not exactly same with the one-way interaction with the web-based materials. Therefore, it is possible to confidently postulate that the SL digital platform suppresses the web in every aspect regarding the scope, necessities, and philosophy of education.

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Science And Mathematics Teaching Efficacy Beliefs Of Preschool Teachers

Bülent Aydoğdu, Murat Peker, Afyon Kocatepe University, Turkey.

Abstract

The aim of this study was to analyze science and mathematics teaching efficacy beliefs of preschool teachers in terms of some variables. The sample of the study was comprised of 191 preschool teachers who work in city in Aegean Region of Turkey. Since the study attempted to define self-efficacy beliefs of preschool teachers towards science and mathematics instruction, the relational screening model was used in the current study. To collect the data, "The Scale of Self-Efficacy in Science Teaching", which was developed by Riggs and Enochs (1990) and adapted by Özkan, Tekkaya and Çakıroğlu (2002), was used in the study. Furthermore, "The Scale of Self-Efficacy in Mathematics Teaching", which was adapted for mathematics teaching by Dede (2008), was used. The results of the study indicated that the self-efficacy beliefs of the teachers toward mathematics and science teaching differ by their graduation program and the time period which is allocated for science and mathematics activities.

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Science Teachers' Efficacy and Attitudes toward STEM: The "Coupon for Teacher Development" Pilot Project

Washirasorn Saengsuwan, Suratthani Rajabhat University, THAILAND.

Abstract

The survey of the science teachers' efficacy and attitudes toward STEM is intended to measure their self-efficacy for teaching, their belief that teachers affect student learning, how often students use technology, how often they use certain STEM instructional practices, their attitudes toward 21st century learning, their attitudes toward teacher leadership, and their awareness of STEM careers. The respondents in this research are science teachers who participated in the "coupon for teacher development" pilot project organized by the Bureau of Teacher Education Personnel Development under the Office of the Basic Education Commission (OBEC) which aims to improve the country's teaching personnel in terms of knowledge and skills with real practices through school-based development and on the job training by coaching and mentoring. The questionnaire was used to collect perceptive data from teachers regarding their efficacy and attitudes toward STEM, and frequency data regarding the use specific instructional practices and technology in the classroom. Responses were collected through a paper and analyzed at the scale- and item-level. Results provide pictures of aggregated participant attitudes and the frequencies with which activities are taking place during STEM instructional time. Observation and interviews were used to better understand teachers' efficacy and attitudes toward STEM. Questions in all 7 sections of the questionnaire will be discussed and summarized.

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SCIENTIFIC GAMES: EPISTEMOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS AND PRINCIPLES OF DIDACTIC DESIGN

Tiago Bodê, Maurício Pietrocola, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Abstract

According to recent research, students have shown low performance in science. In this scenario, games can contribute significantly, once they are attractive, contribute to cognitive development, and can develop scientific principles. However, despite their great attractiveness, large capacity of immersion and involvement, commercial digital games usually do not have many pedagogical concerns. Educational digital games, in turn, have antagonistic characteristics to commercial ones, and usually consist of an extensive framework of information, which shows a naive way in which education understands the playful. In an attempt to correlate science with the epistemological aspects present in educational digital games and the immersive aspects present in commercial digital games, the aim of this work is to develop a specific typology of digital games for teaching science. As such, the research was divided into two parts. The first part, the theoretical one, deals with the development of the typology and the creation of the analysis matrix with the Anthropological Theory of Didactics as methodological technical reference. Currently, the project is at the end of such phase. The second stage consists of a qualitative and anthropological research based on a case study to check the applicability of both the typology and the matrix on the analysis of the interactions

between players and game situations. For this, a course will be devised in which the participants will have contact with digital games related to scientific content.

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SCRUTINIZING THE FUNCTION-CONCEPT-FURNITURE DESIGN METHOD IN INTERIOR ARCHITECTURE EDUCATION

Filiz Tavşan, Karadeniz Teknik University, Turkey.

Abstract

In our day, furniture design is a subject of design that is related to the several areas of art and design disciplines. When it comes to the early 20th Century, industrial revolution and developments in industrial revolution and modern industry caused an increase and differentiation in interior architecture. In the period of 1960s that reaching the accurate and systemic information easily and providing the re-production is possible, information structures has separated to different disciplines and expertise areas in itself. In Turkey in 1960s even though there is some developments in the profession of interior architecture practices, educational progress didn't show differentiation and development until 1980s. After 1980s, with widespread of the interior architecture education, furniture design has taken its place as a concept of this discipline through being taught as a lesson. In our day there is different methods are being used in the design progress. Conceptualisation is a method that Smith has brought into the design environment and one of the phases of

design process. One of the most important qualities of this method is the quality of 'improving the creative activity which occurs unconsciously or pushing the mind that is not productive'. Turan (2002) also emphasized the importance of conceptualization in design process, who has defined the design activity as an art of presentation of the object concepts. In this context, within the concept of place, function, concept in the lecture of Furniture Design in 2015-2015 education year in KTU Interior Architecture Department. Within this statement, importance of the concept in the design process will be scrutinized by evaluation of the student projects.

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Secondary Education Students Before PBL Methods, Previous Competencies Required For Active Methodologies

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Abstract

Problem Statement: The change proposed by the knowledge society requires a change of mentality and routines in our students, in the quality of their learning and in the competencies they develop. Project-based learning focusing on meaningful learning, promotes the autonomy of learners and learning by doing. **Purpose of Study:** Compare competencies and strategies related with PBL that students consider to be personally important with those who believe necessary to improve their learning or to be successful with the academic requirements **Methods:** In this study of comparative ex-post facto design were involved 372 secondary school students from Ceuta, Madrid and Oviedo, with an average age of 14.14 years old ($\sigma = 1.70$). As an assessment tool, a 7 items Likert type scale (min.1 max. 5) was designed to assess the competencies related to the PBL that students consider to be necessary to develop their learning, distinguishing between those they were considering important personally and those they thought were important for their learning **Findings and Results:** Students value positively continuous evaluation against objective tests, group versus individual

activities, though these differences are reduced when it comes to explaining the level of personal involvement. We find statistically significant correlations ($p \leq .001$) between the personal variables and those who concern the requirements of learning (Pearson's $r > .70$). Also we appreciate significant differences in the total of variables important for the learning ($M=26.76$, $\sigma =4.11$) versus to what it is considered to be important personally ($M=24.33$, $\sigma =4.35$); Student's t (358) $=-11.958$; $p \leq .001$). Conclusions and Recommendations: Our study highlights that while the student is inclined to work based learning skills do not consider it so important for their personal development. Also partially they are comfortable in a passive and traditional learning. We suggest encourage active methodologies in the XXI century classroom.

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Secondary-Level And Professional Education For The Jewish People In The Pale Of Settlement And In Siberia In The Second Half Of The XIXth-The Beginning Of The XXth Centuries

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Abstract

The present paper considers the possibilities of getting the secondary-level and professional education for the

Jewish people connected with the legislation and cultural situation of the Russian Empire in the second half of the XIXth-the beginning of the XXth centuries. The aim of the research is to reveal and describe the real historical situation emerged around the Jewish people teaching in the pale of settlement and in Siberia. As a source of evidence the archival materials of the State Archive of Tomsk region are used as well as the data taken from The First Census of Russian Empire Population (1897). The method used in the paper is comparative studies as far as the authors compare the historical conditions of Jewish people teaching in the pale of settlement and in the Siberian region. Also, the statistical inference is applied, because the data about the national schools, schools with mixed population, and the advantages of getting education in various types of schools during the particular historical period are presented. The results obtained show two tendencies, which are traced back in getting secular education by the Jewish people. On the one hand, the great majority of the Jewish people, speaking Russian, demonstrates incorporation into Siberian culture in comparison with the pale of settlement. On the other hand, the high percentage of people, stating in the questionnaire the Jewish language as a native one, points on keeping ethnic mentality and contiguity with the Jewish community. On the whole, the system of Jewish education undergoes serious changes at the turn of the centuries. Due to education the Jewish people have obtained the access to many earlier restricted professions, and bilingualism (typical for the pale of settlement in the XIXth century) has become the relic of the past.

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SEE Mobilities - Determinant Factor In The Process Of Internationalization Of Higher Education

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Abstract

Improving transnational student and staff mobility is one of the key objectives of the Bologna process and a core principle of European integration in general. The objective of the project is to strengthen the cooperation

between European universities and EEA institutions mainly through the promotion of academic excellence and institutional improvement, reduction of mobility obstacles, and internationalization at home. According to the Romanian applications, the estimated number of students (both incoming and outgoing) who will go in mobility during the academic year 2014-2015 is of 292 (out of a target of 365 until Sept 2016). The number of staff (both incoming and outgoing) estimated to go in mobility in the academic year 2014-2015 is of 219 (more than the target established which is of 140). We consider that the results have meet the objectives set in the Call for this Measure. The main benefit for the beneficiaries was the exchange of knowledge that will positively impact the academic staff of both donor and partner institutions, the possibility to compare the curricula in the host university while staff training beneficiaries experienced new working methods, contribute to the development of new practices that allow internationalization at home to the benefit of the academic staff as well as of the students. Due to the unexpected increase of the budget by 500 000 Euro, there is a higher risk of not having a satisfactory rate of absorption at the end of the programme. The projects outputs are reflected by the specific achievements of mobility beneficiaries.

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Selected Aspects of Learners Assessment by Mathematics Teachers

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Abstract

The article presents the findings of investigation focused on teachers' opinions about some selected aspects of the assessment of learners in educational process in mathematics. The questionnaire was used as a research tool. The first part of sample consisted from primary and secondary school teachers with more than 5 years' experience. View on selected aspects of the learners' assessment in dependence on the years' experience were investigated. The second part of sample consisted from teachers – beginners that are only two months in practice. Changes in their view before they finished the university studies were examined. For evaluating the results, the implicative analysis has been used. We have worked with graphs elaborated by the C.H.I.C. software.

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Selection Biomaterial And Religious Beliefs

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Abstract

There is an increasing use of synthetic and biological products in general and maxillofacial surgery. It has been known that allografts and xenografts provide the best chance of recovery for several surgical problems. Biologic products are usually derived from porcine, bovine, and human products. Some cultural or religious customs forbid the dietary use of substances from certain animal sources, and such issues may limit or prevent its surgical use by certain patients. For this reason, apart from the various biological, structural and mechanical properties that a product must qualify, certain religious and cultural issues must also be taken into account while selecting these products, and doctors and their assistants should know the source of the product and should be aware of the basic requirements of the patient's faith. Patient should be informed about the source of the product and offer them an alternative if available. If it must be used, then it should be thoroughly discussed with the patient and if he agrees, then it should be an informed consent. This is both an ethical and a legal requirement.

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SELF-EFFICACY BELIEFS OF PRESCHOOL TEACHERS TOWARDS SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS TEACHING

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Abstract

Problem Statement: It is clear that the beliefs of individuals on their abilities shape their behaviors (Bandura, 2004). Furthermore, teachers have a key role on the application of curricula (Markic and Eilks, 2008). Since teachers regulate their teaching through their positive and negative beliefs, the beliefs of teachers towards any course are highly important. Dede (2008) argues that self-efficacy is one of the most important factors in the affective domain of mathematics instruction, and has a significant role in the development of human behavior due to its effect on behaviors. Considering the fact that the start of formal education is preschool education, it is of importance to determine the self-efficacy beliefs of preschool teachers towards science and mathematics instruction, and relate self-efficacy with some variables. **Purpose of Study:** The aim of this study is to analyze self-efficacy beliefs of preschool teachers towards science and mathematics instruction in terms of some variables. **Methods:** **Participants:** The sample of the study was comprised of 204 preschool teachers who work in city in Aegean Region of Turkey. **Research design:** Since the study attempted to define self-efficacy beliefs of preschool teachers towards science and mathematics instruction, the relational screening model was used in the current study (Büyükoztürk and et al., 2011) **Instruments:** To collect the data, “The Scale of Self-Efficacy in Science Science Teaching”, which was developed by Riggs and Enochs (1990) and adapted by Özkan, Tekkaya and Çakıroğlu (2002), was used in the study. Furthermore, “The Scale of Self-Efficacy in Mathematics Teaching”, which was adapted for mathematics teaching by Dede (2008), was used. **Findings and Results:** The analyses of the research questions are ongoing.

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Self-Development Ofstudents’ Language Competences By Means Of Information Educational Technologies

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Abstract

The modernization of higher education is connected with the implementation of individual educational route of the person and ensuring self-education at various stages of his career. Hence there is an urgent need for young people mastering the methods of self-education, which is also one of the most important indicators of the quality of modern learning. The problem of using new information educational technologies in matters of stimulating the development of linguistic competence in a non-language high school is quite topical at the present stage of the Russian society development. Today all kinds of changes are entailed changes in the system of information preparation of students, including consideration of new techniques and technologies, selection new methods, techniques and tools, etc. The article reveals the essence and the basic characteristics of the self-development of students' language skills, as well as the pedagogical potential of information educational technologies in stimulating the development of these competences. The study describes the principles of pedagogical stimulation of self-development of language skills, the criteria of formation of these competencies (value-motivational, cognitive and active), proposes diagnostic tools and a set of methods to determine the levels of ability for self-education and self-development of students in the context of the formation of their language skills by means of information technologies. The results of experimental work suggest the validity of pedagogical conditions for stimulating the development of the students' language skills as part of their self-education.

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Semi-Automatic Course Plan Management System Using Ontology-Based

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Abstract

Course planning is one of complicated task in studying. The course plan must conform to the curriculum rules, and must be more suitable for students in a class because there are several natures of students such as the differences of learning path, learning speed, learning skill, and students' preferences which can cause many problems during studying in one class. Therefore, this research presents how to apply ontology-based to develop a semi-automatic course plan management system to solve such problems. There are three objectives of this study, including creating the ontology to represent the conceptual knowledge about the relationship among course information, developing the prototype of semi-automatic course plan management system to help lecturers to manage a course plan semi-automatically applying proposed ontology and statistics information from the questionnaire/examination in the system, and evaluating this approach by users and domain experts. Finally, the results of this research expressed that ontology-based approaches can successfully create a suitable course plan. Also, the satisfaction of users and domain experts is in very satisfied rank. However, this proposed approach can be scalable in various domains such as creating linked open data to share course information, improving the proposed ontology, and applying this system to any LMS.

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SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION OF PREGNANT: AN EXAMPLE FROM TURKEY

Abstract

Changes in pregnancy may lead to sexual dysfunction disorders by affecting the sexual life of the women. The current study aimed at determining the effects of pregnancy upon sexual dysfunction. The population of this descriptive study was composed of pregnant women who were registered to Number 1 Family Health Center (FHC) in city center of Konya Province, Turkey. A sampling method was used for the data collection. All the women who presented to the FHC during the study time and accepted to participate in the study were included in the study. A total of 80 women who were literate, had an active sexual life and were voluntary to participate in the study were recruited. Data were collected through a questionnaire containing demographic data and the Female Sexual Function Index and analyzed using SPSS 12 software. In the study; all the pregnant women were married and their mean score of sexual dysfunction was 25.8 ± 0.7 . 48.8% of the pregnant women suffered from sexual dysfunction. It was found out that scores of arousal, lubrication, orgasm, pain and mean total score of the pregnant women aged 18-24 years; score of arousal and mean total score of the pregnant women who had university degree; scores of desire, arousal, lubrication, pain and mean total score of those who were pregnant for the first time, scores of desire, arousal, lubrication, orgasm, satisfaction and mean total score of those having core family and scores of all subscales and total score of those not experiencing sexual dysfunction were significantly higher than other groups.

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Shift To Experience-Based Education In Elearning Environment

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Abstract

The recent research is based on the specific examples of open e-courses and aims to better understand the behavioral and motivational factors of students of different age, area of specialization and form of education in eLearning environment. We are exploring effective approaches and knowledge management tools that guarantee active participation and immersion of students in the eLearning process, and as a result – the formation of new memorable life experiences. The article also presents the key driving forces for students' engagement in eLearning and the tools that can trigger them.

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Similarity Of Attachment Theory Between Humans And Animals

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Abstract

Attachment theory is a modality which explains emotional effects on growing babies and puppies by their trust to mothers or somebody who is instead of their mother. So many studies on humans and animals about this subject supports that attachment theory investigates trust and familiarity between individuals. Laboratory tests show that some feelings, impulses and incentives are similar between humans and animals. Most important conceptions are mother care, being left worries and trusting. In this study, scientific studies have been reviewed on attachment theory. Otherwise many researches have being used about mother-child relations for comparison with the studies of animals. As a result of this review, it is observed that the attachment theory is not only for humans, it also affects animal's psychology.

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Simplified Total in Flight Simulator as a Tool in the Aeronautics Students' Education

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Abstract

Practical training plays a very important role in aeronautics engineers' education. This function is performed by laboratory exercises. However, laboratory stands, including flight simulators, do not emulate many unique characteristics and properties of aircraft and its on-board equipment. Test flights cover many special psychological aspects, that students' participation in real flight experiments is an essential element of the process of establishing their engineering intuition. Rzeszów University of Technology instructs aeronautics designers and pilots; the Pilot Training Center employs training airplanes. One of these aircraft will be used as a flying didactic laboratory, or another words "STIFS - Simplified Total in Flight Simulator". This project has been worked out by Department of Avionics and Control Systems staff and students. This work offers a great opportunity for students' education in fields of on-board system design, flight control systems analysis and synthesis, and flight testing procedures. In particular, the flying laboratory will be used as didactic tool for in-flight simulation of different aircraft handling qualities. Range of project tasks and basic functions of the system are shown. Paper describes the design of the on-board measuring system, list of parameters required for measuring and processing, displayed on the screens and stored in the on-board computer memory, and preliminary simulation results of the aircraft dynamic properties shaping. The next step is to equip the aircraft with digital autopilot and experimental indirect (fly-by-wire) flight control system which will be used for testing different control laws from handling qualities of aircraft point of view. The Piper Seneca V – 6 seats, twin-engine propeller aircraft will be used as a flying laboratory. Adaptation is based on employing special on-board equipment and indirect (FBW) flight control system.

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Sınıf Öğretmeni Adaylarının Bireyselleştirilmiş Eğitim Programı Hakkında Yeterliklerine İlişkin Görüşleri

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Abstract

Bireyselleştirilmiş Eğitim Programı (BEP), özel gereksinimli öğrencilerin genel eğitim içerisinde yer alması ve imkânlarından faydalanmasını amaçlamaktadır. BEP'in hazırlanması ve uygulanmasında özel gereksinimli öğrencileri en iyi tanıyan, gözlemleyebilen ve değerlendirebilen kişiler olmaları sınıf öğretmenlerinin önemini ve etkinliğini artırmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, BEP'in, hazırlanması ve uygulamasına ilişkin sınıf öğretmeni adaylarının görüşlerinin belirlenmesidir. Araştırmada, nitel araştırma yönteminden yararlanılmıştır. Amaçlı örnekleme yöntemine göre oluşturulan çalışma grubu, Batı Karadeniz'de yer alan bir üniversitede sınıf öğretmenliği lisans programı öğrencilerinden oluşmaktadır. Çalışmada araştırmacı tarafından geliştirilen ve açık uçlu sorulardan oluşan 'Bireysel Eğitim Programı Görüşlerini Belirleme Anketi' kullanılmıştır. Çalışmada elde edilen nitel veriler içerik analizi yöntemi ile çözümlenmiştir. Araştırma bulguları tam metinde ayrıntılı olarak verilecektir.

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Sivil Toplum Kuruluşlarının Çocuğa Bakışı

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Abstract

AMAÇ: Bu çalışmanın amacı çocuklar yararına faaliyet gösteren uluslararası ve ulusal sivil toplum kuruluşlarının çocuk imajını belirlemektir. Bu kapsamda aynı zamanda STK'ların çocuğa bakışı ile ilgili benzerlik ve farklılıklar ulusal ve uluslararası bağlamda ele alınacaktır.**YÖNTEM:** Bu araştırma nitel bir çalışmadır. Veri toplama yöntemi olarak doküman incelemesi kullanılmıştır. Doküman incelemesi için amaca yönelik doküman seçimi (Creswell, 2009) yapılmıştır. Araştırma amacı doğrultusunda veriler Google Arama Motoru'nda NGO (Non-governmental organisation/Sivil Toplum Kuruluşu), International (Uluslararası) ve child (çocuk) anahtar sözcükleri ile taranmıştır. Tarama sonuçlarında, uluslararası platformda çocukla çalışan 10 Sivil Toplum Kuruluşu (STK) ve ulusal platformda çalışan 4 STK belirlenmiştir. STK'ların internet sitelerinde yer alan Biz Ne Yapıyoruz? (What We Do?), Hakkımızda (About Us), Misyon ve Vizyon (Mission and Vision) bilgileri Sorin (2005) tarafından geliştirilen çocukluk imajı kategorileri kullanılarak içerik analizi ile incelenmiştir. Bu imajlar masum çocuk, soylu/mesih çocuk, kötü çocuk, çığ gibi büyüyen çocuk, kontrolden çıkmış çocuk, küçük yetişkin, eğitime devam eden yetişkinler, mülk olarak görülen çocuk, kurban çocuk ve katılımcı çocuk imajlarıdır(Sorin, 2005). İngilizce ve Türkçe veriler akran incelenmesi (Creswell, 2009) ile iki uzman tarafından analiz edilmiştir. Araştırmacı ve bağımsız iki uzmanın değerlendirmeleri Miles ve Huberman'ın (1994) güvenilirlik formülü kullanılarak analiz edilmiş ve Türkçe veriler için araştırmanın güvenilirliği %83 İngilizce veriler için ise %82 olarak hesaplanmıştır.**BULGULAR:** Uluslararası STK'ların web sitelerinde yer alan bilgilerin analizinde masum, kurban ve katılımcı çocuk imajlarının ön planda olduğu belirlenmiştir. Ulusal STK'ların web sitelerinin ise masum çocuk ve kurban çocuk imajlarını yansıttığı görülmektedir. Uluslararası STK'lardan farklı olarak incelenen bir STK'nın web sitesinde eğitime devam eden yetişkinler imajı saptanmıştır. Katılımcı çocuk imajı iki ulusal STK'nın web sitesindeki verilerde yer almasına rağmen yoğun olarak sadece bir STK'nın web sitesinde yansıtılmaktadır.**SONUÇ:** Çocuklara ve çocukluğa bakış hizmetin kalitesini etkilemektedir. Çocuk yararına faaliyet gösteren kuruluşların çocuğa bakışı da çalışmalarının kalitesini(çocuk dostu) etkileyebilir. Sivil Toplum Kuruluşlarının hedef grubundaki çocuklarla ilgili sıklıkla yansıtılan kurban çocuk imajı, çocukların etiketlenmesine ve ayrımcı davranış kalıplarına veya söylemlere maruz kalmalarına neden olmaktadır. Kurban çocuk anlayışı ile yürütülen hizmetler hak temelli değil "acıma" içerikli olabilmektedir. Masum çocuk imajı ise geleneksel olarak çocukları korunması gereken bir grup olarak betimlemektedir. Çocuklukla ilgili bu imaj çocukların yetişkinlerin sahip olduğu vatandaşlık seviyesinin altında bir statüye sahip olmasına neden olmakta ve hakların yetişkinler tarafından bahşedilen bir sözleşme olduğu yanlış inancının yerleşmesine yol açmaktadır. Bu durum aynı zamanda çocuğun yeteneklerinin ve kapasitesinin olabileceğinin(optimal) daha altında görülmesi anlamına da gelebilmektedir. Çocuklarla ilgili tüm birey ve kuruluşların sahip olması gereken çocukluk anlayışı ise çocuğu içinde yaşadığı dünyanın aktif bir üyesi olarak gören "katılımcı(vatandaş) çocuk" anlayışıdır. Bu imaj çocukların kendilerini ilgilendiren konularda görüşlerine önem verilmesi ve yetişkinlerle aynı oranda karar verme gücüne sahip olması şeklinde tanımlanmaktadır (Council of Europe, 2004; Lansdown, 2005; UNICEF, 2007; Alderson, 2008). İncelenen 14 STK'nın 10'unun katılımcı çocuk imajını sahip olması düşündürücüdür. Zira,

çağımızda çocuğun gücü ve kapasitesine saygı duymayan ve görmezden gelen kurban ve masum çocuk gibi imajlar çocuk dostu olarak değerlendirilemez.

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Smart Campus - A Place For Education , Science , Cooperation And Internationalization

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Abstract

This paper focuses on the design and construction of university campuses. The university is seen not only as a place for education, research and innovation, creative work, but also as a place for collaboration and internationalization, a place for friendship. The issue of the creation of university campuses in terms of urban, architectural and social documented for example VŠB-Technical University of Ostrava in the Czech Republic. The campus includes its size among the largest university campuses in Central Europe. It is modern, dynamically evolving campus, which is opens to students from around the world.

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Smart Governance In Transforming Social Consciousness In Sustainable Use Of Resources In Latgale Region, Latvia

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Abstract

The importance of smart and wise governance has been emphasized in post-2015 framework and in the agenda of GAP (Global Action Program) issued by the UNESCO in 2014. Sustainable governance broadly refers to a corporal responsibility and stewardship. The signs of unsustainable governance has also its manifestation in Latvia, Latgale region as an environmental degradation, and, particularly, as a misuse and waste of resources. There is also general consensus world-wide that current way of life is unsustainable in its essence. The article focuses on post-2015 Developmental agenda and legislation as relevant for Latvia in fostering smart governance in sustainable use and reuse of natural resources and the adoption of a sustainable life style. The article offers conceptualization of smart and long-term governance strategies of transforming social consciousness in educating environmentally-responsible citizens for the State governors, municipalities, and NGO's. The result of transformation of social consciousness of citizens is foreseen as strengthening communities' corporate social responsibility and a commitment for a sustainable use and reuse of resources who will participate in societal transformations.

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Social and Ethnic Characteristic of the Tatar People

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Abstract

The rich and diverse traditional culture of the Tatar people in general, and especially the Tatar family brought about the reason for research of the declared problem. It allows concluding the necessity of its studying that is dictated not by the formal requirement of coverage of pedagogical heritage of all times and of people, but by its outstanding place in the world of pedagogical heritage. In this regard, this article is directed to disclose social and ethnic characteristics of the Tatar people. Social and ethnic characteristics of three ethno territorial groups of Tatars are presented in this article: Volga-Ural, Siberian and Astrakhan regions. The most numerous are the Volga-Ural Tatars including the following sub ethno groups: Kazan, kasimovsky, Mishars, Kryashens (sub confessional community of baptized Tatars). Materials of the article can be useful for course of lectures developing on the general and ethnic pedagogy, on history and philosophy of education.

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Social Media For International Collaborative Learning – A Case Study From Palestine

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Abstract

Learners in developing countries have limited access to international educational experiences due to high costs, political instability, social restrictions or old educational systems. The emergence of Social Media empowered the development of interactive learner-centered virtual learning environments that enable collaborative knowledge building in geographically independent online social communities. This paper will present an empirical case study of integrating Palestinian students and graduates in an international Virtual Collaborative Learning course at the Technische Universität Dresden in Germany. The purpose of this study is to explore how Palestinian learners perceive this innovative approach to get involved in an international problem-based learning setting and exchange knowledge with peers and teachers in other countries without travelling abroad. Using evaluative deep interviews and qualitative content analyses methods, the social and contextual factors that affect this perception are being identified to propose possible enhancements in similar courses to meet the needs of this learners group. The results show high perceived ease-of-use, usefulness, enjoyment, intrinsic motivation and novelty of the experience that led to high acceptance by the Palestinian participants who highlighted technical infrastructure, language skills, different learning style, extrinsic motivation and power distance as contextual and cultural factors that should be considered to enhance the learning setting and experience. The high potential of Virtual Collaborative Learning to involve learners from developing countries in well-designed international learning settings based on affordable technology and interactive Social Media can be concluded from this empirical study.

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Solid Liquid Extraction And Antioxidant Activity Of Marigold Flower (*Tagetes Erecta* L.)

Saowanee Kumpun, Ploysai Ohama, Boon-ek Yingyongnarongkul, Thailand.

Abstract

Marigold Flower (*Tagetes erecta* L.) belong to Asteraceae family is grown all over the world. It has been used in folk medicine to treat intestinal, stomach diseases This genus is a good source of carotenoid and flavonoid. That is a food colorants, feed additives, antiageing effect and pharmacological properties. In this study, The Marigold Flower was extracted with hexane dichloromethane and methanol respectively. Thus, the current study aimed to investigate the antioxidant activity of .Marigold Flower extract. The antioxidant activity was assayed through DPPH method was found active in dichloromethane extract.

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SOME KINEMATICS ASPECTS OF THROWING APPLIED TO BASKETBALL

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Abstract

Problem Statement: Kinematic simulation of sport movements can be considered as an investigation tool for sport scientists. The throw is a motion that most of players, especially from team sport will perform for a hundreds of time in a practice. Sports biomechanics research technique aims to elucidate the improvement of shooting technique in the game of basketball, to improve effectiveness. Motric gesture improvement depends on analyzing the technical execution of it, sequential observation by analyzing each phase of the movement. **Purpose of Study:** This study aims to examine aspects of throwing kinematics in sports in general and basketball in particular. **Methods:** For analysis the free throws we used video analysis method and mathematical modeling. **Findings and Results:** Knowledge of kinematic parameters of a throw can contribute to realizing a dynamic model of throwing which ends with modeling the training and achieve the performance. **Conclusions and Recommendations:** For that we analysis the free throw model and we conclude that it has a stereotypical shooting pattern for all players evaluated and is characterized by a proximal and distal in joint motion for upper

and lower body. The free throw is characterized by a pattern of angular velocity which varies depending by the joint motion during the release phase.

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SOSYAL BİLGİLER DERSLERİNDE ÖĞRENME AMAÇLI YAZMA ETKİNLİKLERİ KULLANIMININ ÖĞRENCİ AKADEMİK BAŞARISINA ETKİSİ/THE EFFECT OF USING WRITING TO LEARN ACTIVITIES IN SOCIAL STUDIES ON STUDENTS' ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

Canan Karaçağıl, Marmara University, Turkey.

Abstract

Bu araştırmanın amacı, ortaokul 7. sınıf Sosyal Bilgiler dersi 'Türk Tarihinde Yolculuk' Ünitesi'nde öğrenme amaçlı yazma etkinlikleri kullanımının öğrenci başarısına etkisini ortaya koymaktır. Araştırma, 2012 - 2013 eğitim öğretim yılının ikinci yarısında Muğla Menteşe Şahidi Ortaokulu'nda öğrenim gören toplam 60 öğrenci ile yürütülmüştür. Araştırmanın amacı doğrultusunda deney ve kontrol gruplarına, deneysel işlem öncesi ve sonrasında, ilgili literatürlerin taranıp, alan uzmanlarının görüşleri alınarak hazırlanan, güvenilirlikleri kanıtlanmış olan 25 maddeli çoktan seçmeli başarı testi uygulanmıştır. Araştırma sonucu elde edilen bulgulara göre son test başarı puanları açısından deney grubu öğrencileri kontrol grubu öğrencilerine göre daha başarılı olmuşlardır. Deney grubu öğrencilerinin öğrenme amaçlı yazma etkinlikleri ile ilgili düşünceleri yazılı olarak tespit edilmiş,

öğrenciler öğrenme amaçlı yazma etkinliklerinin anlama ve öğrenme açısından kendilerine yardımcı olduğunu belirtmişlerdir. The aim of this study is to determine the impact of writing to learn activities on student achievement in the unit of “Journey through Turkish History” of the 7th grade Social Studies. The study was conducted with a total of 60 students of Muğla Şahidi Secondary School in the second semester of the 2012-2013 academic year. In accordance with the study, 25 item multiple – choice achievement test which was proved reliable and prepared in consultation with experts in the field before and after the experimental procedure by scanning the related literature was conducted on the experimental groups and control groups consisting of 60 students. According to the findings from the study, the students in the experimental group were more successful than the students in the control group in terms of achievement points of the final test. Student’s thoughts about writing to learn activities was established and students in the experimental group specified that writing to learn activities help them to understand and learn.

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SOSYAL BİLGİLER ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ FARKLI KÜLTÜRLERE YAKLAŞIMI

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Abstract

Sosyal Bilgiler, bir vatandaşlık eğitim programı olarak 20. yüzyılın başlarında A.B.D.'de kurgulanarak zaman içerisinde dünya genelinde yaygınlık kazanmış bir öğretim programıdır. Sosyal Bilgiler dersinin ortaya çıktığı günden günümüze geçen yaklaşık 100 senelik süreçte, dersin tasarım ve uygulamasında pek çok farklılığa şahit olunmuştur. Bu farklılıklar, ülkeden ülkeye değişen yerel unsurlardan kaynaklanabildiği gibi sosyo-kültürel değişim ve dönüşümlerin eğitim üzerindeki etkisinden de kaynaklanabilmektedir. 21. yüzyıl vatandaşlık tartışmalarında pek çok yeni konu ortaya çıkmıştır/çıkılmaktadır. Bu konuların başında ise küreselleşme ve çokkültürlülük yani kültür kavramının niteliği ve etkileşimi ön plana çıkmaktadır. Vatandaşlık eğitim programı olarak Sosyal Bilgiler dersi de bu tartışma ve gelişmelerden direkt olarak etkilenmektedir. Bu çerçevede, Sosyal Bilgiler öğretim programlarına kültürlerarası etkileşimi arttırıcı ve farklılıklara olumlu anlamda bakış açısı kazandırıcı tema ve içerikler eklenmektedir. Dersin tasarımında yapılan bu düzenlemelerin anlamlı ve etkili olabilmesi elbette uygulayıcı pozisyonda olan öğretmenlerin konuya ilişkin yaklaşımlarıyla yakından ilintilidir. Ortaya konan bu gerçeklikten hareketle, Sosyal Bilgiler öğretmenlerinin ve öğretmen adaylarının farklı kültürlerle yönelik yaklaşımlarının ortaya konması iki açıdan önem arz etmektedir: İlk olarak ders kapsamında belirlenen kazanımların etkili bir şekilde öğrencilerin edinmelerini sağlamak; ikinci olarak ise dersten bağımsız olarak 21. yüzyıl şartlarına uyum sağlayabilecek vatandaşlık yeterlilikleriyle öğrencilerin donanmasını sağlayabilmek. Bu araştırmanın temel amacı, Sosyal Bilgiler öğretmen adaylarının farklı kültürlerle yönelik yaklaşımlarını ortaya koymaktır. Çalışma, nitel araştırma yöntemine göre tasarlanıp yürütülecek olup araştırmanın katılımcılarını, İstanbul'da bulunan bir devlet üniversitesinin Sosyal Bilgiler öğretmenliği 3.sınıf öğrencileri arasından gönüllülük esasıyla seçilecek olan 15 öğretmen adayı oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak yarı yapılandırılmış mülakat kullanılacak, elde edilen veriler içerik analizi tekniği ile değerlendirilecektir.

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SOSYAL BİLGİLER ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ KÜLTÜRE DUYARLI BİR ÖĞRETMEN OLMALARI İÇİN FARKLILIKLARIN YÖNETİMİ

Gül Tuncel, Marmara University, Turkey.

Abstract

Farklılıkların yönetimi, bir gruba herkesin kendinden bir şey verebileceği, grubun amaçları için tüm yetilerini ortaya koyabileceği ortam yaratmaktır. Bu ortam, bir taraftan bireylerin ve grupların kendi özelliklerini korumasına olanak sağlarken, diğer taraftan da grubun amaçlarının gerçekleşmesi için grup tarafından ortak değerler oluşturmaktadır. Bireyler arasındaki çatışmaların en önemli nedenlerinden birisinin değer farklılıkları olduğu bilinmektedir. Bu nedenle farklılıkları yönetebilmek için grup üyelerince benimsenen ortak değerlerin yaratılması gerekmektedir. Okullarda grup değerlerinin oluşturulması, güçlendirilmesi ve yönetilmesi için öğretmenlerin bu konuda sorumluluk alması önemlidir. Özellikle de Sosyal Bilgiler dersi öğretmenlerinin kültüre duyarlı bireyler olmaları yükseköğretim sırasında edinmeleri gereken nitelikler arasındadır. Bu bağlamda araştırmanın problemi "Öğretmen adaylarının kültüre duyarlı bireyler olarak yetiştirmek için neler yapılabilir?" sorusu teşkil etmektedir. Sosyal Bilgiler Öğretmenliği Anabilim dalında 3.sınıfa devam etmekte olan öğretmen adaylarının *İnsan Hakları ve Demokrasi* adlı dersinde yapılan bu çalışma eylem araştırması olarak planlanmıştır. Elde edilen veriler söylem analizi ve içerik analizi ile çözümlenmiştir. Bu çalışmada sınıf tartışması, etkinlik hazırlama gibi uygulamalar yapılarak öğretmen adaylarının farklılıkların farkına varmaları ve farklılıkların avantajlarını kullanmaları hedeflenmiştir.

THE MANAGEMENT OF DIVERSITY FOR BECOMING A CULTURALLY RESPONSIVE TEACHERS

The management of diversity is to create an environment where everyone can make a contribution from themselves and show their whole performance for the sake of group's goals. This environment, allows individuals and groups to protect their own properties and also the purpose of the group is constituted by the group for the realization of shared values. One of the most important causes of conflicts between individuals are known to have difference in values. Therefore, It requires the creation of common values adopted by the group members to manage differences. Take responsibility for the teachers in the schools is important for the managing, strengthening, creation of group values. Especially in Social Studies Teachers to be culturally responsive individuals should acquire qualifications at higher education. Problems of the research in this context "of what can be done to train teachers in culturally responsive individuals?" constitutes question. Study group is composed of students attending of the 3rd year in Social Studies Department. This study is planned as action research. The obtained data were analyzed discourse analysis and content analysis. It works by making teachers aware of the diversity of applications such as in classroom discussion or development activities and aimed to use the benefits of diversity.

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SOSYAL BİLGİLER ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ MEDYA OKURYAZARLIĞI KAVRAMINA İLİŞKİN GÖRÜŞLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

Hacer Dolanbay, Marmara University, Turkey.

Abstract

Arařtırmada, medya okuryazarlıęı dersini lisans programında ders olarak daha 6nceden almamiř olan sosyal bilgiler 6đretmen adaylarının medya okuryazarlıęı kavramına iliřkin g6r6řlerinin belirlenmesi ama7lanmaktadır. Bu ama7 doęrultusunda arařtırmanın problemini “ Sosyal bilgiler 6đretmen adaylarının medya okuryazarlıęı kavramına ve medya okuryazarlıęı dersine iliřkin g6r6řleri nelerdir?” sorusu oluřturmaktadır. Arařtırmada y6ntem olarak temel nitel arařtırma y6ntemleri kullanılacaktır. Bu baęlamda Eęitim Fak6ltesi Sosyal Bilgiler 6đretmenlięi alanında eęitim g6ren 8 kız 4 erkek toplam 12 6đrenci arařtırmanın 7alıřma grubunu oluřturacaktır. Son yıllarda 6zellikle eylem arařtırmalarında sık7a kullanılan nitel bir veri toplama teknięi olan odak grup g6r6řmesi yoluyla veriler elde edilecektir. Verilerin 76z6mlenmesi betimsel analiz yoluyla yapılacaktır. Arařtırmanın bulguları ilgili literat6rden elde edilen bulgular ile desteklenecek ve deęerlendirilerek sonu7lar elde edilecektir. Elde edilen sonu7lar iřıęında bir takım 6neriler getirilmeye 7alıřılacaktır.

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Sosyal Bilgiler 6đretmeni Yetiřtirme Kapsamında Deęerler Eęitimi Dersinin İ7erik ve Uygulama Boyutlarında İncelenmesi

Taner ŞAHİN, Cemil Ozturk, Ahmet Katilmis, Turkey.

Abstract

Bu çalışma, Sosyal Bilgiler Öğretmeni yetiştirme kapsamında Değerler Eğitimi dersini içerik ve uygulama boyutlarında incelemek amacıyla yürütülmüştür. Araştırmanın çalışma grubu Ardanuç Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesinde 2014-2015 akademik yılında Değerler Eğitimi dersini almış 6 kız ve 6 erkek sosyal bilgiler öğretmen adayı, Değerler Eğitimi dersini veren öğretim üyesi, 4 sosyal bilgiler alan uzmanı ve 2 değerler eğitimi alan uzmanı olmak üzere toplam 19 katılımcıdan toplanmıştır. Araştırmada, nitel araştırma yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Araştırma verilerin toplanmasında yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formundan yararlanılmıştır. Çalışma verileri, betimsel analiz yöntemi ile yorumlanmıştır. Araştırmanın bulgularına göre, Ardanuç Üniversitesinde verilen Değerler Eğitimi dersinin uygulanmasında öğretmen merkezli bir anlayış benimsendiği, bu nedenle öğretmen adaylarının öğrenmelerinin bilişsel düzeyde kaldığı ve uygulama becerisinin gelişmediği anlaşılmıştır. Katılımcılar, değerler eğitimi dersinde istenen sonucun elde edilebilmesi için öğrenen merkezli ve uygulama ağırlıklı olması gerektiğini belirtmişlerdir. Katılımcılar, bu ders işlenirken, örnek olay, drama, problem çözme gibi öğretim yöntem ve tekniklerinin kullanılması gerektiğine dikkat çekmişlerdir. Katılımcıların görüşleri ve literatür çerçevesinde Ardanuç Üniversitesinde sosyal bilgiler öğretmeni yetiştirme bir parçası olan Değerler Eğitimi dersinin geliştirilmesine yönelik bir program geliştirme çalışmasına ihtiyaç vardır.

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SOSYAL BİLGİLER ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN MEDYA OKURYAZARLIĞI BECERİLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

Hacer Dolanbay, Marmara University, Turkey.

Abstract

Bu arařtırmada, eđitim fakóltesi sosyal bilgiler öđretmenliđi öđretmen adaylarının medya okuryazarlıđı kavramı bünyesinde edinmeleri beklenen medya okuryazarlıđı becerilerine iliřkin görüřlerini incelemek amaçlanmaktadır. Bu amaç dođrultusunda arařtırmanın problemini “sosyal bilgiler öđretmen adaylarının medya okuryazarlıđı becerilerine iliřkin görüřleri nelerdir?” soru cümlesi oluřturmaktadır. Arařtırma nitel arařtırma desenlerine göre planlanmıřtır. Arařtırmanın çalıřma grubunu Marmara üniversitesi eđitim fakóltesi sosyal bilgiler öđretmenliđinde eđitim alan 6 kız 6 erkek toplam 12 kiřiden oluřan 3. Sınıf öđrencileri oluřturacaktır. Arařtırmada üçü açık uçlu olmak üzere toplam 12 sorudan oluřan bir anket formu kullanılacaktır. Elde edilen verilerin analizi için nitel bir analiz olan yöntem olan betimsel analiz yöntemi kullanılacaktır. Arařtırmanın bulguları ilgili literatürden elde edilen bulgular ile desteklenecek ve deđerlendirilerek sonuçlar elde edilecektir. Arařtırma sonunda medya okuryazarlıđı becerilerini kazandırmaya yönelik kapsamlı öneriler getirilmeye çalıřılacaktır.

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SPACE PERCEPTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERING STUDENTS

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Abstract

The spatial perception and the environmental image of users. In other words, factors like the gender, age, profession and familiarity with the environment effect the perception of architectural space. For example, architects may deal with the design attributes of buildings; while non-architects may relate with the comfort and appreciation of buildings. This study examines the differences and similarities in the spatial perceptions of 1st grade and 3rd grade civil engineering students. The material of the study is the street images of Haskoy neighborhood. A questionnaire is conducted to understand the concept of identity and legibility related to spatial perception of civil engineering students, through the street photographs.

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Spanish Educational Leaders: Stages Of Their Professional Development

Maria Hernandez-Amoros, University of Alicante.

Abstract

The aim of this study is to identify the stages of professional development when exercising leadership. A total of 100 preschool, elementary and secondary school headteachers have been interviewed from the province of Alicante (Spain). A qualitative methodology approach was used in this study. Researchers principally relied on semi-structured interviews for data collection, whereas data was processed with *Aquad 6* qualitative analysis software. Data analysis suggests that headteachers experience three clearly distinct stages: Initial, maturity and zenith. The study of these stages indicate that greater support and training in the initial stage would be required as well as the establishment of alternative professional options for those individuals who decide to retract themselves from managerial roles.

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State, Problems And Needs For Instruction Based On Service Learning And Community Participation To Develop Public Conscious For Undergraduate Students

Anchana Sooksomchitra, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

This preliminary study aimed to explore state, problems and needs for instruction based on service learning and community participation to develop public conscious for undergraduate students. Samples of the study were 400 instructors and 400 undergraduate students drawn by purposive sampling from all Rajabhat Universities in Thailand. Research instrument was a questionnaire. Data was analyzed using average score, standard deviation, and difference analysis. Results of the study showed that there was significant difference of each item between current instruction and expected instruction at the level of 0.05. In addition, the results based on the students' opinion lead to determination of an instructional model.

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Statistical Analysis Of Women's Participation In High-School Education In Serbia

Esmira Kanalić, Serbia and Montenegro.

Abstract

Education is one of the fundamental features of the modern era. A number of theories about modernization attach great importance to education, because it is spread on most characteristic of modern society. This primary involves a high degree of literacy, technological revolution, social mobility and professional jobs. Serbia, at the beginning of the twentieth century, is in the group of European countries with the largest number of illiterates, and had only 7 % of literate women. Despite resistance from patriarchal society at the early twentieth century women in Serbia are eligible for all types of education.

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Statistics Course Of The Master Degree Of Industrial Engineering

Araceli Queiruga-Dios, Ascensión Hernández-Encinas, Víctor Gayoso-Martínez, Jesús Martín-Vaquero, Gerardo Rodríguez-Sánchez, Ángel Martín del Rey, University of Salamanca, Spain.

Abstract

Due to the changes brought by the Bologna Accord, future engineers must learn not only how to model processes, but also how to analyse events and situations using mathematical tools. Even though problem solving is unanimously considered an important part in their education, sometimes the students feel that the problems they are requested to solve are not related to those of the real world, making difficult for them to envision how they will apply their mathematical knowledge in their future working life. As part of a European project proposal, and in order to remove that psychological barrier, we have started to implement a new methodology in our Statistics classes, so students can benefit from a learning model better adapted to their professional needs. In our department, we work with students from the Bachelor Degree and students from the Master Degree from Industrial branch, so we have experience about the students' curriculum and performance at different levels. In relation to Statistics, we believe that it is one of the most important subjects for any engineering student, as it will allow them to interpret data correctly and present it in a meaningful way along all their working life. One of the main concerns of those who teach statistics is how to ensure that the students (with a more active role in their own learning) understand statistical concepts and are able to apply what they learn to daily life and new situations. The second year students of the Bachelor Degree are being taught this subject in the traditional way, using a mixture of theoretical lectures and classes focused on solving different types of problems and cases. Even though this approach is appropriate for transmitting the statistics knowledge required, we decided to try a new approach for our Master students. The window of opportunity was clear, as this Master was being offered for the first time this academic course and thus we could implant a new methodology since the beginning.

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Steroid Tablets Dispensing From Drug Stores in Ratchathewi Distric, Bangkok, Thailand

Pimporn Thongmuang, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

This objective of this research were to 1) surveillance of prednisolone tablets dispended and 2) test for steroid samples from drugs stores on the Ratchathewi district. The researcher were collected prednisolone tablets from 111 drugs stores in the Ratchathewi district, Bangkok during January to March 2015. Analysis for detection of contained with steroids tablets by steroid test kits (Immunochromatography technique). The results found that 7 drug stores at 6.30 percent are dispended steroid tablets to customer and found 7 samples contaminated of steroids at 100.0 percent of samples. Although, prednisolone tablets dispensing without prescription is illegal in Thailand, there were some drug stores in urban area dispensing prednisolone tablets illegally. Therefore, Thai Ministry of Public Health department should give precedence more to protecting illegally dispensing prednisolone tablets in Thailand.

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STORYTELLING AS A RESOURCE FOR SCIENCE TEACHING IN PRIMARY BILINGUAL EDUCATION. A TRANSVERSAL EXPERIENCE, FROM THE BACHELOR DEGREE TO THE SCHOOL

Jorge Alcántara-Manzanares, Sara Aguilar-Cubillo, SPAIN.

Abstract

Problem Statement: Experimental Sciences are full of abstract contents whose understanding becomes very complex for the students (Jiménez Aleixandre, 2003). Besides, this problem gets worse when the teaching of scientific concepts is supported by a conventional methodology based on rote learning (Mohd Roslan, 2008). **Purpose of study:** For this reason, the purpose of this paper is to check the usefulness of storytelling as an essential methodological resource in Sciences teaching in a Foreign Language both in High and Primary Education. **Methods:** In a practical lesson of the subject Didactics of Experimental Sciences in Primary Education, students had to give a lesson using story telling. The students' presentations were assessed and their level of satisfaction about storytelling as a resource was also evaluated. Then, one of these stories was told in a primary school classroom during placement. Finally, the knowledge acquired by primary pupils and their level of satisfaction were checked. **Findings and Results:** Stories promote not only students' motivation, creativity and critical thinking but also a better understanding and attitude towards science. **Conclusions and Recommendations:** Storytelling stands as a methodological resource that implements Science teaching in English. Besides, it benefits a deep understanding of Sciences, improving the teaching and learning process. Therefore, it represents an alternative to the traditional Science teaching approach, in which form is sometimes more important than content, that is to say, accurate scientific discourse is more relevant than what is significant in fact, the students' learning.

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STRATEGIC PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE CHANGE IN INSTITUTIONS OF SUPERIOR EDUCATION.

Cesar Enrique Vasquez, Javier Sanmartin, Martha Macias, ECUADOR.

Abstract

In the work that is presented he/she puts on to the reader's consideration an analysis of the perspectives of integrated projection of the strategic planning and the administration of the change in the institutions of high education. In this sense they offer some considerations of importance in lathe the possibility to conjugate the reference perspectives, in function of moderating the dynamics from the universities to the contextual demands, epocales and partner professionals, to the effects of increasing the quality of their processes and fundamental functions, as premise to adopt the change like organizational horizon of these institutions.

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Strengthen Education Inspection: A Challenge For The Education Authority

Alexandre Camacho Prats, Conselleria d'Educació i Universitat, Spain.

Abstract

As part of a PhD Prize Award winner doctoral thesis defended at the University of Barcelona by this paper's author in 2014, a qualitative empirical study was implemented to analyse Education inspectors' functions and tasks in the Balearic Islands (Spain). Inspectors were deep interviewed (only one not involved) as their manifestations were contrasted with school principals, gathered in four discussion groups to check over and diagnose the supervisors' work. By using Atlas.ti as a data analysis tool, the study yielded results that indicate that supervisors are too away from school atmosphere because they are full of bureaucratic tasks that keep them too much busy, as well as far from systematic pedagogical school visits. However, both groups (supervisors and principals) are calling for more specific teacher supervision so that the Inspection Service may continue actively to improving education quality by contributing through its major legal functions: supervision, evaluation and advise. At this point, it seems reasonable that the Education Authority provide a more appropriate framework for inspectors to let them do their real commitment through more and better inspection visits.

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Structural Model Evaluation Of Occupational Mobility Model Related To Boundaryless Career, Networking Comfort, Networking Intensity And Network Quality Dimensions

Sofia D. Anastasiadou, Batiou Vasiliki, University of Western Macedonia, Greece.

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to empirically test the causal relationships regarding toward occupational mobility in a sense of boundaryless career attitudes, networking comfort, networking intensity and network quality. Using a sample of 1000 respondents from Greece, results of confirmatory structural equation modeling show that all of the hypothesized causal relationships in occupational mobility proposed model are statistically significant.

Student Nurses' Exposure to Domestic Violence, their Attitudes, Behaviours, and Views

Meltem Akbaş, Umut Güzeller, Cukurova University, Turkey.

Abstract

Problem Statement: Approximately 80% of women exposed to physical violence, which is common in our country, applied to a health institution at least once and could better express themselves to nurses. Enterprises of health team including nurses are important in decreasing the effects of violence women are exposed to. **Purpose of Study:** This study aims to identify student nurses' exposure to domestic violence, their attitudes, behaviours, and views. **Methods:** This descriptive study was conducted in Çukurova University, Turkey, in February 2015. Target population was 1200 nursing department students, the participants were 488 students. Ethics committee approval, institution approval, and students' written consent were obtained. The data were collected through a "Questionnaire" and "*Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (ATVAW)*". Scale scores ranged between 19 and 95. Higher scores indicated an increase in traditionalism in the attitudes towards violence, and low scores indicated a decrease. The data were analysed in IBM Statistics 22.0 program, using percentages and arithmetic means. **Findings and Results:** Average age of the participants was 20,51±1,791, and 80,5% were female, 19,5% received education about violence during undergraduate education. 78,7% were exposed to domestic violence, 53,3% to physical violence, and 67,7% violence from their father. The participants indicated mostly their fathers committed violence (71,5%), mostly their mothers were exposed to violence (55,5%), 59,3 % objected to violence, and 74,6 % stated that disagreement was the

main reason of violence. Physical violence was found the most common violence type in society (74,0%), mostly women were exposed to violence (95,0%), and men committed violence (94,4%). ATVAW mean score was 39,79±10,695. Recommendation: Courses or subjects about violence should be included in the nursing curriculum so that nursing students who have modern attitudes towards domestic violence can be responsive to, knowledgeable about, and aware of violence.

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Student Teachers' Team Teaching: An Evaluation Of Sequential And Parallel Teaching By Student Teachers, Mentors And Pupils.

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Abstract

Teacher education institutes show a growing interest in student teachers' team teaching. However, research comparing different team teaching models is scarce. This study investigates two team teaching models: sequential and parallel teaching. In sequential teaching, the teachers divide the learning contents and teach alternately (Dugan & Letterman, 2008). In parallel teaching, they divide the class group and teach the same content to subgroups (Graziano & Navarette, 2012). Participants were 14 Master degree students taking a teacher education program. They applied sequential or parallel teaching during their field experiences. Their experiences were investigated by means of a questionnaire. In addition, the experiences of their mentors (N=7) and the pupils in the classroom (N=229) were taken into account. Mentors were interviewed individually; the pupils answered a questionnaire. Student teachers recognized (dis)advantages of both models. Sequential and parallel teaching provided support, professional growth and dialoguing opportunities. Personal growth,

however, was more frequently reported by student teachers applying parallel teaching. Concerning disadvantages, student teachers applying sequential teaching reported a high workload, whereas student teachers applying parallel teaching reported feedback-related problems and feelings of anxiety and inconvenience. Mentors experienced more advantages from guiding sequential teaching as compared to parallel teaching, while the pupils in the classroom experienced the most advantages from parallel teaching. The results suggest to combine both sequential and parallel teaching, without preferring one above the other. Together with the participants in the conference, we will discuss how they perceive (dis)advantages of team teaching and look at conditions for implementation.

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Students' Perceptions of the Transitions in the Educational System in Turkey Based on a Qualitative Survey Conducted in a High Achievement Level Private College

Hüseyin ALA, TED Antalya College.

Abstract

How students perceive the transitions in the educational system has never been more challenging both for students and tutors, and there is a commensurate need to understand students' experience at this critical point. Research suggests that students' performance is powerfully influenced by perceptions and responses conditioned by these transitions. This, however, is still too rarely taken into account by tutors, who commonly possess only a sketchy knowledge of their students' stage of development. This article examines student perceptions of transition from one system to another in order to understand more fully the perspective of students who are exposed to this change. Data is collected through a semi-structured questionnaire from a high achievement level high school in Turkey and analyzed via QSR: NVivo Data Analysis Software. The findings lead to some practical suggestions for both policymakers and teachers which can act as a basis to grasp students' vantage points.

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Students' Awareness About Accounting Scandals In The World

Seçkin Gönen, Adnan Dönmez, Filiz Angay Kutluk, Ibrahim Erol, Turkey.

Abstract

Accounting and corporate scandals such as Enron, WorldCom and Parmalat were from the leading causes to consider ethical decision making and the ethical training provided by business schools important. The aim of this study is to reveal the awareness of the students about world famous accounting scandals and compare the results with the previous study (Angay Kutluk, Dönmez, Tercan, 2013) which was performed between undergraduate university Students. The population of this study is the Master of Business Administration (MBA) students and 4th year undergraduate students who had 3 or more accounting lessons in Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences during their education. A survey is prepared to reveal the awareness of the students about accounting scandals, and it is applied during accounting lessons. Survey includes demographic questions like gender, age, if they are working, if they want to choose accounting as a profession and questions

about the accounting scandals, such as if the students have heard about the scandals, where did they happen, how and in which lessons they have heard about them, etc. The results of frequencies, descriptive statistics and chi-square analysis which showed the differences of some demographic factors between the questions of accounting scandals are shown in tables. After discussing the results, suggestions are offered to increase the awareness of the students about the importance of ethical decision making and about the accounting curriculum.

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Students' Assessment Of Oral Presentations In German As A Foreign Language

Daniela Gil-Salom, Jose V Benlloch-Dualde, Universitat Politècnica de València, Spain.

Abstract

Students use to be afraid to make oral presentations in a foreign language, mainly when they are beginners, as it is the case on this work. Learners active role is a key factor in order to achieve success in the learning process. The evaluation is part of this learning process, therefore the learner should also be protagonist besides the teacher in the assessment of both, the process and the outcomes of their foreign language knowledge. The main idea was to study how the language skills are evolving and if the students are able to realise that progress. Our work presents the methodology we have followed in order to integrate the students assessment in the evaluation of their oral presentations in German as Foreign Language at the Universitat Politècnica de València. The testing process has been carried out in two ways: peer and self assessment. We have collected

data according to the different presentations. For each oral presentation four dimensions were assessed by peers: the contents, the design, the written and the oral language. For the last dimension and taking into consideration that presentations are usually given in pairs, each student is assessed individually. In addition to peer assessment, students were asked to assess themselves by using five open-answer questions related to the audience interest, strengths and weaknesses or ways for improving. The presentations were carried out along the term and same assessment process was kept. The paper describes the quantitative results of peer evaluation along the term and the qualitative feedback they provide. Data analysis actually shows that students perceive both their individual progress and that of their classmates. In addition, this procedure has helped students to overcome the initial fear to make oral presentations in German.

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Students Interest For Sport And Recreation Activities At Goce Delcev University - Stip, Depending From The Selected Faculty Of Study

Biljana Mitevska Popeska, Kiril Barbareev, Emilija Janevik - Ivanovska, Snezana Jovanova – Mitkovska,
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Abstract

Implementation of sport in university curricula is an important issue considering its importance in creating a fully developed personality and its impact on participation in sport and physical activity during the entire life. Values gained through participation in sports, contribute to the development of knowledge, abilities,

motivation and other personal characteristics that leads to higher personal achievements in every segments of life. Therefore, At Goce Delcev” University - Stip, Macedonia, sport is implemented as obligatory university course, realized in the first academic year at all faculties within the University. Considering the fact that course Sport and recreation is realized as unified curricula at all Faculties, we were interested in possible differences in students preferences toward sport activities and realization of sport and recreation course based on a selected faculty of study – humanities, technical sciences, natural sciences and arts. The research was realized on a sample of 670 respondents, full time students in the first academic year at thirteen faculties at “Goce Delcev” University. Students’ opinions for Sport and recreation were determined using a closed form of questionnaire, composed of 11 questions. Obtained results were processed using basic descriptive statistics parameters and comparative statistics (Chi-square test). The obtained results suggest on differences related to selection of current activities and preferred activities, number of weekly classes for sport as well as the opinions for importance of regular PA. Obtained results suggest the directions and possibilities for future interventions in current course and its design according to the students’ interests and needs.

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Students On Facebook: Working In Online Groups For Transformative Learning

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to identify how students become collaborative agents by using a group on Facebook and how communication between teachers and student is affected. In addition, we focus on how role of the

students for the success and sustainability of an intervention project at schools. This study is framed in the Cultural Historical Activity Theory (CHAT), and its methodological viewpoint allows the participants to become subjects of the research, acting as co-authors of the research design. This paper focuses on five groups of secondary education teacher/students on Facebook, from two different regions in southeast Brazil. We performed a mix-method analysis from the data, which comprises an online questionnaire responded to by the students and the posts from the groups from February/2013 to June/2014. Our findings suggest that the students become collaborative agents by transposing the initial concepts of the study to other contexts. In addition, the use of groups on Facebook affected communication between teachers and students inside and outside the classroom.

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Students' Training for Realization of Continuity Principle in Children's Cognitive Abilities Development

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Abstract

The article focuses on methodological, technological bases which define the essence and process of professional and pedagogical students' training for realization of the continuity principle in children's cognitive abilities development. It is aimed at explanation of the corresponding conditions of professional and pedagogical students' training. The methods of theoretical analysis (conceptual, structural and logical), empirical methods (pedagogical experiment, questioning) are applied in the studies. The authors conclude that conditions of professional and pedagogical students training for realization of the continuity principle in children's cognitive abilities development are: projection in the content of the corresponding students training such principles as complementarity and continuity; realization of special psychological and pedagogical students' training through the elaborated educational and methodical complex; improvement of students' professional and pedagogical thinking on the basis of complementarity of cognition and self-actualization; energization of students' creative and reflexive abilities in various fields of activity. As a result the authors elaborated technologies of students' training for realization the continuity principle in children's cognitive abilities development, including target, substantial, functional, operational and productive components.

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STUDENTS' ABILITY IN SCIENCE: RESULTS FROM A TEST DEVELOPMENT STUDY

Çiğdem Akkanat, Murat Gökdere, Amasya University, Turkey.

Abstract

Problemstatement: Student's ability to use and manipulate scientific concepts has been widely explored; however there is still a need to define the characteristics and nature of science ability. Also, the tests and performance scales that require minimal conceptual knowledge to measure this ability are relatively less common. **Purpose of study:** The aim of this study was to develop an objective measure of science ability of gifted middle school students. In order to assess this ability, Science Ability Test Battery was developed by the researchers. The test battery was divided into two sub scales containing: a multiple choice questions achievement test (Science Ability Test) and a performance assessment (Science Performance Test). The initial Science Ability Test consisted of 23 multiple choice items with one correct answer that required students to use science process skills and reasoning. **Method:** In the study, stratified sampling was used. The test was administered to 280 middle school students in Turkey and the missing data from 25 students were excluded. **Findings:** In order to obtain a proof of content validity, the researchers elicited feedback from five experts in the field of science education and gifted education and necessary corrections were made in accordance of their views and suggestions. Two items were excluded from the test because of their item discrimination indices. Item-total item correlations were higher than 0.36 for all of the items. The average item difficulty for the test was 0.55. KR 20 internal consistency coefficient of the test was calculated as 0.85. **Conclusions:** We suggest that science teachers and researchers can use Science Ability Test to evaluate students' proficiency in using skills related with science. This study will be followed by another research to analyze validity and reliability of the test further.

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STUDENTS' ATTITUDE TOWARDS MOOCS INCLUSION/ADOPTION IN HE

Gabriela Grosseck, Laura Florina Malita, Laurentiu Gabriel Tiru, Carmen Holotescu, Romania.

Abstract

Since 2011 the online courses market has grown faster, challenged rapidly by two ingredients - massive and open. The MOOC (Massive Open Online Courses) style is more appealing, many platforms being used as part of the formal education offered by universities. In Higher Education the learning curve was disrupted by MOOCs: the digital generation learns differently, that's why we need to reinvent our approach to teach and to adopt open educational practices - relevant and appropriate for students' skills and competencies. This paper addresses the appetite for change of our universities, keeping the pace with new trends. In order to figure out our students' relation with MOOCs, we applied a survey in terms of understanding students' experiences toward MOOCs, their motivation, behavior and perceptions about MOOCs: *the level of "general" knowledge about the MOOC movement (how popular is the concept for students) *the potential impact, adoption and integration of MOOCs in HE institutions *could the introduction of MOOCs in academic curricula enhance traditional courses? *how students can be engaged in MOOCs *how can MOOCs influence students' learning behavior enrolled in traditional courses / are MOOCs a new mode toward knowledge acquisition? what about academic performance? *how to satisfy students needs (the dropout rate is still very high) *the students' intention to use MOOCs for learning *what new skills are needed both for students and teachers? The study shows that students have a positive perception towards MOOCs, seen as an important opportunity within educational practices. However there is a need for a proper training about the understanding of concept and the qualifications (both in term of skills and credits) acquired by following them. The analysis of more than 300 of first year students from social sciences specializations suggests that MOOCs should be integrated in a blended manner - especially for subjects which offer "transversal competences" and skills to enter the labor market.

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STUDY CASES OF VALENCIAN COMPANIES

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Abstract

The teaching proposal set forth in this paper correspond to an optional subject of the Degree in Industrial Engineering Degree (School of Industrial Engineering) and is part of innovative teaching programs promoted by the UPV (PACE). This course aims to train students in the characteristics and parameters relevant companies framed in own sector of Valencia, and in business environments to develop their future profession. Since it is a subject of broad and general knowledge, and also students first encounter with the sector, there has been an effort in the educational organization of the course to make it attractive and yet promote proactive participation. Methodology. Learning based on cases. **Classroom work:** At the beginning of the course the formation of working groups consisting of 4-6 students grouped is done at their own discretion and businesses are drawn to visit corresponding to the business sectors in which the project will take place. These groups of students formed a front company belonging to the assigned sector and the roles of the different business managers (Manager, Sales Manager, Purchasing Manager, Production Manager, Director of Resources and Chief Financial Officer) are divided. The project or study of the company and assigned sector consists of 6 chapters that should be developed by the group as a whole and are distributed per student according to the role of each one for the oral presentation of the full freedom of use means. **Field work:** Another action focused group work are organized visits to companies in the sectors studied. It is intended that students see in a practical way the functioning of a real company, from its organization to its production model and resources used. And it is seen as a possible case of entrepreneurial creation. Results and conclusions: The work jointly teaches students to take a role in a group, relate to others and taking responsibility, learning to review and evaluate the decisions of others and their own The application of this multidisciplinary approach, dividing the burden of students in classroom teaching and non-contact activities that come together at a certain time in the classroom makes the students are motivated in their different emotional areas and perceive teaching with pleasure and dedication. At a given time and on a particular business sector are getting a theoretical presentation of the teacher or a peer group, performing the same problem and visiting a company in this sector.

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Study of Consumer Acceptance on Bread from Rice Berry Flour.

Jiraporn Weenuttranon, Suan Sunandha University, Thailand.

Abstract

The research objective of this study is consumer acceptance on Bread from Rice Berry Flour. The result from 3 bread recipes in quality of sense test was used. The research objective of this study is consumer acceptance on Bread from Rice Berry Flour. The result from 3 bread recipes in quality of sense test was used for select the recipe to develop the standard recipe for bread from rice berry flour and found the best recipe for bread form rice berry flour development. The ingredients of standard recipe, flour 500 g yeast 15 g egg 100 g water 150 g cane sugar 150 g table salt 5 g vegetable shortening 100 g powdered milk 15 g and evaporated milk 120 g. This study found the ratio of wheat flour to rice berry flour for make bread from rice berry flour was 75 : 25, the ratio had satisfaction score between minimum score to median score, 50:50 and 25:75, because it had more density, flat and dark colour when the quantity of rice berry flour was added. This study had result of consumer accepted the quality of sense test, colour, smell, flavour, and touch. The sense test had sequence of satisfactions average are 6.72, 6.24, 6.81, 6.76 and 6.90. Consumer accept the new bread form rice berry flour was 99 percentage because the consumer consider form nutrition value and health benefits.

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Study Of Consumer Behaviors Of Southeast Asian Muslims; In Order To, Design The Packaging Of Thai Halal Products

Pibool Wajitragum, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

This research has as its objective to analyze the Indonesia and Malaysia consumer behaviors within their food products. The research results will be a navigator to setting the design trend of Thai Halal products packaging. The research methodology was applied using qualitative and quantitative data; a field survey of 179 Indonesian students and 108 Malaysian students in Thailand were studied. Data analysis will be according to 3 categories of Halal products: instant food, beverage and snack, and seasoning ingredient. The graphic styles which Muslim consumers have been selected were also studied. There are 4 elements of marketing strategy have been found as are 1) Behaviors; Malaysian and Indonesian consumers have been confidence in the verification of their official Halal organization to conducted Halal products in their country. 2) Attitudes; Several consumer products in Malaysia and Indonesia were Halal products and have been the suitable products for Muslims. The products with ordinary image were popular packaging style in both countries. 3) Purchase Reasons; Mindsets of Malaysian and Indonesian consumers were considering all detail of the product; produced under the regulation of Muslims, Quality of ingredients such as fresh and clean, Nutrients Nutrition and healthy food, good smell, colors, reasonable price and value, Legend and Reputation of the manufacturer 4) Incentive to Purchase; Malaysian and Indonesian consumers will purchase the product with an alternative reason with an exterior images, e.g., Use outstanding images of product and material or ingredients. There are description of product and ingredients.

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Study Of Electric And Thermal Energy Consumption In Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University

Orrawan Rewthong, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

The aim of this work was to study the status of total energy consumption in terms of electric energy consumption, thermal energy consumption, specific energy consumption (SEC) in terms of electricity and heat, and energy utilization index (EUI) in Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok, Thailand in 2014-2015. The data of the electric energy consumption in 2014-2015, the thermal energy consumption in 2014-2015 and the total area of Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University were reported. It was observed that the total area of Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University was about 128,001.14 square meters (m²). It was found that the total electric energy consumption of the first half in 2015 was 20,352,142.8 MJ. It decreased about 2 % when compared with the electric energy consumption of the first half in 2014. In term of the thermal energy consumption of the first half in 2015 was 198,200.14 MJ. It increased about 52.72 % when compared with the thermal energy consumption of the first half in 2014. This was because this university has two campuses in this year. It influenced to decreasing the total specific energy consumption (from electric and thermal energy) and energy utilization index. The total energy using was mostly used for the electric systems such as an air conditioner, lighting and elevator system.

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STUDY OF PROCESS SCIENTIFIC CYBER CRIME DETECTION SYSTEM

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Abstract

The process scientific crime detection system cyber crime is trend to important on legal detection of government will rapidly increased .There is an objective to analyze the effectiveness of the factors and to development of knowledge to improve the efficiency of cyber crime in Thailand. These qualitative and quantitative researches were conducted with Central Scientific Crime Detection Division, Thailand. The results were found factors affecting the efficiency of cyber crime in Thailand can divided are issues of law-offense-jurisdiction-who is responsible-the witness, Technical issues-The continuous development-education-evidence collection techniques, Guidelines-Coordination practices between-police-prosecutor- court and Culture- a culture that is different in each country. Development of knowledge to explain the efficiency of cyber crime in Thailand. The laws relating to cyber crime as Computer-related Crime Act B.E. 2550. Electronic transactions Act B.E. 2544 and Electronic signature laws etc. Rules of Forensic Cyber Crime 4 items were included preservation, identification, providing expert and rules of evidence.

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Study of Tourist Behaviors; In Order to, Create the Stimulation Media for Hot Spring Attractions in Thailand

Pibool Waijitragum, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

This research has as its objective to study the tourist behaviors; in order to, design the stimulation media for hot spring attractions in Thailand. The samples size as a field survey of 400 Thai tourists. Data analysis will be according to 3 hot spring attractions in Northern of Thailand; San Kam Paeng hot spring and Doi Saket hot spring in Chiang Mai Province and Chae Son hot spring in Lum Pang Province. The results will explain some stimulation media for hot spring attractions in Thailand. There are 3 elements of tourist behaviors have been found as are; 1) The information awareness; most of tourists have been aware the information from local event, Thailand tourism event, traveling channel in television program, travel advertising media, website, word of mouth and some of outdoor media 2) The activities; most of tourists takes chance for family meeting, outdoor picnic, made hot spring eggs, soak in hot spring, Thai massage and water therapies. 3) The motivations; most of tourists got leisure in the great hot spring attractions, good atmosphere, safety feeling, short distance and inexpensive Natural Park, good for health and healthy skin solution. In addition, the stimulation media strategies for hot spring attractions depend on age segments of the audience as are: using social media to make awareness for teenage, using outdoor and ambient media for adult, using contemporary media for middle aged and using traditional media for elderly person.

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Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University And Administrative Bureaucracy In ASEAN Community

SAKAPAS SAENGCHAI, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok ,THAILAND.

Abstract

Key driving of bureaucracy in ASEAN Community of Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University comprises the following. 1) Have good governance principles resulting in quality of life of staff and happy workplace. 2) Alumni and communities participate in and have good relationship with the University. 3) Graduates are qualified with identity accepted nationally and internationally, and are able to live well in society. 4) Deliver research paper/ innovation published nationally and internationally and resulting in social benefits. 5) Have management systems to support opening of ASEAN Community, and educational or research collaboration. 6) Be a learning and academic service centre of communities. 7) Preserve, develop and disseminate arts and cultures nationally and internationally. 8) Have efficient and worth management systems of properties and intellectual properties. English and other ASEAN languages are provided in learning and teaching systems. Collaboration with ASEAN countries is created; personnel and students have been exchanged in terms of academic paper, researches, training, curriculum development and higher educational systems. Therefore, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University has higher capabilities with competent personnel and modern learning and teaching systems. Its qualified graduates are able to compete internationally.

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Superhero Comics: Pedagogical Action Grounded On Education For Leisure

Silvio Rossi Filho, Milena Avelaneda Origuela, Cinthia Lopes da Silva, Methodist University of Piracicaba, Brazil.

Abstract

This work aims to analyze stories from superhero comics in present times and pedagogical actions in schools based on education for leisure. The media distributes comics as consumer goods, and the readers can mimic their elements or have an active attitude towards their content. Therefore, it is important for children and young people to have access to pedagogical actions in schools that enable them access to knowledge about the comics, so that they may identify the characteristics of the characters, the body shapes, the meanings of the histories. Thus, they can appreciate them in the time allocated for leisure activities, from a reflective and active attitude. The methodology used in this study consisted of bibliographical research, characterizing it as qualitative. We used the libraries from UNIMEP and UNICAMP universities for access to books, articles, dissertations and thesis, as well as the Scielo database. Keywords: Comic Strip, Leisure, Educational Action, Primary Education, Physical Education, Contemporary Society. Results found: 1) superhero comics are both art and media production that express a set of contemporary values and diffuse certain models of physical beauty and 2) the confrontation of knowledge between teacher and students is a fundamental presupposition for pedagogical actions towards education for leisure. We therefore conclude that the superhero comics are contemporary elements to reflect about and appreciate in the time available for the subjects as a leisure activity option.

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Supporting Children With Mathematics Learning Difficulties: An Intervention Programme With Primary School Children

Esmeralda Zerafa, Ann Dowker, Malta, United Kingdom.

Abstract

At least 20% of adults have very low numeracy (Bynner & Parsons, 1997) and about 5-8% of the population have severe specific Mathematical Learning Disabilities (Butterworth et al., 2011). The difficulties of individuals with MLD can include lack of number sense, poor recall of number facts, sequencing difficulties; and problems with practical skills such as using money (Bird, 2009). Failure to acquire basic mathematical skills may have serious life-long consequences. Bynner & Parsons (1997) found that adults with low numeracy have higher rates of illness, depression, unemployment and criminal convictions. Thus, it is important to find ways of enabling children with MLD to acquire numeracy skills. The present study involved 8 children in Grade 3 (7 to 8 years old), identified by their teachers as struggling with mathematics. They were assessed using the *DynamoMaths Profiler*, which provides a profile of strengths and weaknesses in important components of mathematics. Four children acted as controls, while the other four were given an intervention programme based on the *DynamoMaths* programme. The *DynamoMaths* programme has three main parts: an online activity, a lesson plan and worksheets for each of its various multi-levelled modules. The intervention lasted for eight weeks. All the children were subsequently re-assessed using the same profiler. The profiles of the children who had undergone intervention showed improvement in most components, while the control group made less progress.. Aspects that contribute to the effectiveness of *DynamoMaths* programme seem to include its scaffolding approach, its multisensory materials and tasks, and its digital activities.

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Symptoms Associated with Mobile Phone Usage Among Turkish University Students

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Abstract

Aim:This study investigate the habits of using mobile phone in terms of various psychological symptoms among university students. **Method:**The research sample consisted of 418 female (72,4%) and 159 male (27,6%)total 577 students of Gazi University. The Brief Symptoms Inventory, Obsessive Beliefs Questionnaire -44,Depression Anxiety Stress Scale -42, Social Adaptation Self-Evaluation scale and demographic information form used for collecting data.Calculations were performed with SPSS and t test was used to compare arithmetic means. **Results :**The majority of students only have a mobile phone and they use one the line and (34,7%) uses average 1-2 hours , following this 3-5 hours users 30,7% in a week. Students ratio of connecting to the Internet from mobile phone was 80,1 % and, 19,9% of students never connect Internet with their mobile phone. There was a significant differences between students who connect to Internet from mobile phone and no connection groups on scores of stress,anxiety ,hostility,obsessive beliefs and psychotism. Moreover,female and male students showed significant differences between obsessive beliefs, responsibility/risk expectancy,give importance and control the hazards subscales. Additionaly , the mean scores of girls is higher than boys in Social Adjustment Scale. Consequently, inverstigating the preferences of young people mobile phone usage in relation to psychological risk factors in seen important for planning preventive intervention.

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System for Development of “Foreign Language for Specific Purposes” at Polytechnic University (German Language Case)

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Abstract

The article reviews the system stages for development of “Foreign language for specific purposes” at Tomsk Polytechnic University. The authors analyze the capabilities and problems of such a system in the context of heterogeneity of students groups in the sense of professional and linguistic knowledge.

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Tailored-Made Textbook Of English For Non-Native Students With An Advanced Level Of English

Blanka Klimova, University of Hradec Kralove, Czech Republic.

Abstract

The article discusses a tailored-made textbook of English intended for non-native students with B2 level of English according to the Common European Reference Framework for languages, i.e. TOEIC score 541-700 or IELTS score 5-6 at the Faculty of Informatics and Management of the University of Hradec Kralove, Czech Republic. On the basis of students' needs, the author of this article developed study materials which are aimed at the deepening of all four language skills and lexical and grammar structures. In addition, the structure of the textbook is described together with its main benefits and limitations.

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Tangibility And Pre-Experince In Teacher Education

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Abstract

The gap between the classroom and a teacher's first job has made clear that many of the topics introduced in the classroom are not processed by future teachers because there is not an experience behind their lessons. The quation is whether contents of future cases in their teaching should be introduced despite their lack of experience. The presentation is reinforced by the illustration of the case in an EFL teachers class in language testing. Results indicate that even if students miss experince in their realities in school, it is worth using case studies to teach personal aspects as motivation, self-realiazation, etc.

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TARİHSEL VE KÜLTÜREL BİR MİRAS OLAN KARATEPE AÇIK HAVA MÜZESİ'NİN SANAT EĞİTİMİNDE KULLANILMASI

Ömer ERDEM, Belgin BORAN, Handan NARİN, Turkey.

Abstract

Müze, geçmişten geleceğe aktarılacak nesnelere, toplanıp, saklanıp, korunup sergilenerek işlevsel ve sanatsal açıdan öğrenilmesini ve bu nesnelere tarihsel ve toplumsal açıdan değerlendirilmesini sağlayan kurumdur. Koleksiyonlarında bulundurdukları eserlerle geçmişten geleceğe bir kültür köprüsü oluşturan müzeler, toplumların kültürel geçmişlerini, zenginliklerini, değerlerini gelecek nesillere aktarır ve korur. Sanat eğitimi de kültürel bir varlık haline gelen müzeleri, öğrenme ortamlarında kullanarak bireylerin yaratıcı etkinliklerine katkı sağlamaktadır. Yaklaşık 2700 yıl geçmişe sahip olan Hitit uygarlığına ait bir şehir olan Karatepe, Hitit Hiyelegraf yazılarının 135 yıl süren gizeminin çözülmesini sağladığı için tarihte önemli bir yere sahiptir. Türkiye'nin ilk açık hava müzesi olma özelliğini taşıyan Karatepe, o döneme ışık tutan sanat eserlerini içinde barındıran yapısıyla bugün sanat eğitiminin de sorumluluk alanı haline gelmiştir. Bu çalışmada Çukurova Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Güzel Sanatlar Eğitimi Bölümü öğrencilerine Karatepe Açık Hava Müzesini, sanat eğitiminde sorumluluk alanı olarak tanıtır ve anlamlandırarak öğrencilerden Karatepe'ye dair sanatsal ve toplumsal

sorumluluklarını ifade edecek görseller tasarımları istenecektir. Elde edilen tasarımlar sergilenerek Karatepe'nin sanat eğitimi alan öğrencilerin yaratıcılıklarını dâhil edecek tasarımlarıyla ifade etmelerine olanak sağlanacaktır. Sonuçlartammetinde sunulacaktır.

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TEACH-NOW And The Educatore School Of Education: Game Changers İn Teacher Preparation İn The United States And Abroad

Philip A Schmidt, United States.

Abstract

TEACH-NOW is an innovtive teacher preparation program that leads to certification in virtually every area of the curriculum and at every level. Part of the Educatore School of Education in Washington, DC, the TEACH-NOW program is a nine-month post-baccaluareate program that is cohort-based, online (with the exception of clinicals, collaborative, and collabortive in nature. Critical technology is continuously infused throughout the program. With a candidate body that is 60% American and 40% international, the cohorts are rich in a symbiosis that adds to the depth of the curriculum and pedagogy. TEACH-NOW is approved in and accredited by the District of Columbia and has been awarded Candidate Status by CAEP and DEAC.

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Teacher Candidates' Using Instructional Technology And Material Development Self Efficacy Processing Scale: A Study Of Developing Scale

Uğur BAŞARMAK, Mustafa YAĞCI, University of Ahi Evran, Turkey.

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to develop a scale for processing teacher candidates' using instructional technology and material development self efficacy . A draft of the scale which contained 52 items; was composed based on researcher's field scanning and both the opinions of experts and students. A draft of the scale was applied to 499 students who are taking instructional technology and material development lesson and attending to different departments at Ahi Evran University in 2014-2015 academic year. At the end of

the Factor Analysis, a scale was obtained totally 49 items with 8 factors. The structure which was obtained at the end of the Explanatory Factor Analysis was tested whether it was verified by construct validity or not. Regarding Self Sufficiency processing scale, eight factor solution model's goodness of fit test shows that the model (the hypothesis model) corresponds to the observed data. The scale's KMO (Kaiesr – Meyer - Olkin) value was .96, the Bartlett test value was .00 and Cronbach- Alpha Internal Consistency was .97.

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Teacher Constructivism in Systematic Professional Continuous Development

Eva Trnova, Josef Trna, Masaryk University, Czech Republic.

Abstract

Problem Statement: Quality of teachers is one of the most important factors influencing quality and efficiency of school education. Therefore teacher education has become an economic and political priority. To improve the quality of school education and lifelong learning, it is necessary to support teacher continuous professional development (CPD) throughout their careers. Teachers build up their pedagogical knowledge, skills and

competences similarly to students, using their own experience from teaching and thus connecting pedagogical theory and practice – this is teacher constructivism. *Purpose of Study:* Our study provides research outcomes, the aim of which was to answer the research question regarding creation of a systematic teacher education for science and technology teachers including school practice. Research question was: *Is it necessary to develop and implement systematic constructivist teacher education?* *Methods:* Design-based research (Reeves, 2006) was the basic research framework. Case study, structured observation, questionnaire, structured interview, analysis of teachers' products were used as specific methods. *Findings and Results:* The main output of the research is finding that teacher education should be systematically linked with practical experience to deconstruct their beliefs connected with their prior educational experiences based on traditional transmitting information to students (teacher-centred instruction). Teachers' professional competences have to be formed through the systematic combination of three main parts: pre-service, in-service and practical experience in the constructivist approach. *Conclusions and Recommendations:* Proposed solution is closing the gap between teacher education and practice by the creation of systematic constructivist teacher education. It is necessary to improve all elements of teacher education.

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Teacher Retention and Attrition: A Review of the Literature

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Abstract

The teaching profession and the essential roles teachers play in building the human capital base of any nation cannot be overestimated. These essential roles are central to basic education, most especially in developing nations. There may however seem to be close substitutes for the roles of education managers in the areas of education delivering apparatus with programmed instructions. Apparently, in emerging

economies such as Nigeria, teachers no doubt are still the key managers of knowledge. The main engine of economic growth in any country is through a well-trained and knowledge driven education workforce. Due to the persistent labour turnover in schools and high job dissatisfaction among teachers in Nigeria and other parts of the world, this study seeks to find out those factors that encourage teachers' attrition. The study adopts an extensive review of literature such as conference papers, journal articles, internet sources, books, newspapers to find out the factors that determine teachers' attrition and retention in schools particularly in Nigeria. The study concludes that for teachers to be retained in schools, certain management issues as they affect teacher education, must be thoroughly evaluated. The study further recommends that educational managers should be made to go through staff training and development programmes and curricula. This is necessary and important for teachers to be well equipped for the task ahead, provide adequate remuneration, welfare packages, proper work environment amongst others as may be obtainable in other professions.

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Teacher's Professional Identity Construction In Phd Studies: What Can The Psychological, Social And Environmental Factors Explain?

Kristina Kovalcikiene, Loreta Buksnyte-Marmiene, Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania.

Abstract

One of the main professional roles that doctoral students perform during their PhD studies is teacher professional role, because doctoral students learn how to become a good educators and perform teaching activities regardless of their field of science. However, not all doctoral students acquire the teacher's professional role identity but rather identify themselves with a researcher or practitioner role. Using the systems theory approach, the main question is: what psychological, social, and academic environmental factors have importance for identification with teacher's professional role? Thus, the purpose of the presentation is to present a comprehensive profile of doctoral students who have teacher's professional role identity. The sample consisted of 494 doctoral students from 22 higher education institutions in Lithuania. The data were gathered through an internet-based survey questionnaire. For the purpose of this study, various questionnaires used in previous research were applied, and some scales were constructed. A structural equation modeling was conducted to determine the hypothetical causal relationships between the variables. The empirically tested model of the teacher's professional role identity shows that external thinking style, extraversion and conscientiousness, perceived support of family and friends, material conditions for scientific conferences and internships, as well as other academic environmental factors are significantly important for doctoral students' identification with the teacher's professional role. These results have practical implications for doctoral students' education, satisfaction, productivity, career monitoring and management.

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Teacher-Student Relationship

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Abstract

Each teacher can recount numerous highs and lows in their teaching career. Personally, I experienced many great moments while teaching. These were days when I ended so happy and enthusiastic that I knew I had selected the right profession. On the other hand, I had days where I definitely questioned teaching as a career. These were days where the students seemed uninterested, too talkative, or even worse a blow up occurred and nothing got accomplished. Thankfully the average combined with the positive days outshine my negative days. Many individuals believe that teaching is an easy task. Our society believes that any person can become a teacher. But experience has shown that not everyone is capable of being a teacher. Being able to read and write is what the world is based on. Teaching is considered as one of the most important profession in that life. Of all jobs or careers in that world none of them would be possible without teachers. Teaching is a profession that can yield something amazing when the right ideas and beliefs are implemented in the class. The purpose of teaching is not to teach students how to memorize facts, or how to know all the correct answers. The purpose of teaching lies in getting students to truly understand the concepts being examined. All students are capable of learning and all have something to contribute. Schools are places where student's behavior and future educational success is shaped. Teachers are people of either positive or negative behavior toward students. The overall purpose of teaching is to guide students in their direction for the future. If a teacher shows a student that learning is fun, then hopefully this student will see the importance of learning. The key for a good education begins with the teacher. The first impression that a teacher leaves on the students will be carried with them throughout their entire education. Teachers are very important in our society because we need them to provide our youth with the knowledge and social experiences which they will need to improve their future.

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Teachers Training For Prevention Of Pupils Deviant Behaviour In ICT

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Abstract

Globalization of information processes, the widespread penetration of information technology, the mass use of network services and their availability, are the cause of a new problem - the information security of a person and society. Availability of immoral, illegal content; the use of technology to promote unlawful acts, incitement to racial and other hatred, involvement of the new adherents to various political, sectarian, anti-social doctrines and trends; general culture decrease is influenced by the specificity of virtual communication and imaginary permissiveness - these and many other phenomena often bring irreparable harm to both an adult mature personality and a young, developing and unripe psyche of a teenager. Computerization and information, in particular, the introduction of information and communication technologies in the educational process have created a new kind of school behavioral problems - deviant behavior in the field of information and communication technologies. The article is devoted to teacher training aspects of the deviant behaviour prevention in the field of ICT. The work represents the model of teacher competence on the aforesaid problem, its structure includes: key areas, sections, elements, performance criteria, necessary knowledge. The present work clarifies the concepts of "deviant behavior in the field of information and communication technologies", "prevention of deviant behavior in the field of information and communication technologies", the typology of deviations of behavior in the field of ICT along with the viewing the main phenomena. There determined the main propositions of methods on realization of the complex of pedagogical conditions conducive to the efficiency of students education at pedagogical specialties of high school to the prevention of deviant behaviour of pupils in information and communication technologies. Materials research can be used to improve existing curricula and programs for future teachers training.

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Teachers' Attitudes Toward The Inclusion Of Students With Disabilities In Regular Schools

Rovena Lika, European University of Tirana, Albania.

Abstract

Aim: The purpose of this study is to assess the attitudes of teachers towards the inclusion of children with disabilities in regular schools. Appreciating these attitudes, will see if teacher's are open to toward the inclusion of children with disabilities in regular schools. Also, through this study we will be able to understand which are some of the factors that influence positive or negative attitudes of teachers toward the inclusion of children with disabilities in regular classrooms. For the selection of this theme I am based on the conversations that I had made with some parents who have children with disabilities and the difficulties that they have for the involvement of their children in schools. The sample of this study was 146 teachers, of whom 30% were female and 70% male. The instrument used (*created by Jeffrey Bailey*) for data collection consisted on a self-reporting questionnaire divided into two parts. In the first section, the questionnaire is seeking demographic information from teachers. In the second section, there are questions that measure the attitude of teachers toward the inclusion of children with disabilities in regular schools. Their answers are Likert response scale. Teacher's gender ($t(144) = 0,503$, $P = 0,616$) and education ($p = 0,282$) did not affect their attitudes toward inclusion of children with disabilities in regular schools. Previous contacts with students with disabilities in classroom and training on inclusive education ($r = 0.75$, $n = 146$ and $p = 0.001$) affect positively the attitudes of teachers. Finally, teacher training should be carried out, in which to learn specific techniques how to manage the behavior of a student with disabilities, new teaching methods to fit the needs of students, how to develop an individual plan, ways of management bullying, ridicule or similar treatments and degrading discrimination against children with disabilities, etc .

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Teaching And Learning For Fostering Entrepreneurial Mind-Set Of Secondary School Students

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Abstract

In the paper we analyse the possibilities for promotion of entrepreneurship among students in secondary schools. The paper focuses on identification and exploration of teaching and learning methods contributing to students' entrepreneurial intentions. Entrepreneurially oriented teaching and learning should be action focused, involving the students as much as possible as well as individuals coming from contexts outside the schools. Besides, teachers' work experiences are also very important. Literature stress out the importance of methods such as roll playing which might increase student's motivation for entrepreneurship, action learning for recognising of business opportunities, guests form practice and business competitions for business ideas commercialisation, live case studies for fostering creativity and innovation, etc. In the paper we are especially interested in recognising possible causal relationships between the teaching and learning on one side and students' entrepreneurial intentions on the other. The relationships will be checked also in terms of gender, parents' employment status and intentions to continue education.

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TEACHING ARCHITECTURE TO CHILDREN. (IN)BETWEEN METAPHOR AND PRAGMATISM

Abstract

Architecture, seen through the lens of children, is involving a remarkable duality between metaphor and pragmatism and it is implying a continuous dialectics between the two. For a child, the experience with a space, along with its purely physical evaluation has an intense intrinsic value, thus allowing spatial judgement and appropriation from both symbolic and pragmatic point of view. In order to detect children's unique and fascinating way of approaching and internalising notions and sensations related to architectural experiences, there had been initiated a study during architecture classes[1] developed under national programme of implementing architecture curricula in primary schools. First phase of the study, focusing upon tangible spaces surrounding us, used different methods of space perception, enumerating the following ones: visual perception; visual perception and direct experimentation; perception with all senses, excluding visual sense; space perceiving through stories and descriptive items, involving imagination and creativity; visual perception of space's reproduction and scale models. All these diverse methods were employed in order to evaluate which method represents the most effective instrument for teaching and implementing architecture notions to children from primary school (from seven to nine years old). The study, through these comparative learning tools, is representing an important reference for teaching methodology in architecture classes.

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Teaching Elementary Bayesian Statistics by Using OpenBUGS

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Abstract

The OpenBUGS is a open source software package for performing Bayesian inference using Gibbs sampling . In this study an approach to teaching elementary Bayesian statistics by using OpenBUGS that emphasizes the usefulness of computing posterior distribution. We investigate teaching Bayesian estimation for Binomial and Poisson distribution that provide examples and OpenBUGS software for data analysis.

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Teaching Experience in University Students Using Social Networks

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Abstract

Social networks, specifically Facebook and Twitter, have become one of the leading media in the world, yet its educational use as a means of disseminating knowledge is not significantly evident, therefore this research refers to an experience in which teachers and university level students used these networks as mediating educational practices; this was implemented with the aim of promoting mobile learning as a way to facilitate the process of construction and socialization of knowledge; in this sense the research presented aims to meet the experience and opinion of students regarding the influence of this strategy in achieving their learning. The methodology used was of mixed type, quantity-quality based on the observation of student participation in the networks and the implementation of a survey that realizes the importance of socialization of knowledge. The results showed favorable opinions regarding the use of these social networks and how mediated learning, highlighting the importance of mobile learning as a way to streamline the training process. The proposal is to continue this type of strategies promoting and teaching more flexible learning options.

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TEACHING FUNDAMENTAL OF CORPUS DISCIPLINES «THE INTRODUCTION TO LINGUISTICS» ON BASIS OF DRAWINGS AND TABLES

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Abstract

The article states that “The Introduction to Linguistics” course is the basis for teaching the corpus disciplines for philologists. The article signifies the importance for students to learn not only the system of one particular language (including its phonetics, vocabular, and grammar) but in addition it stresses the significance of the cognition of the whole picture of the world languages. In this regard the article points to the question of teaching the theory of language, world languages, speech and language, language and thinking, language and speech, common traits and characteristics in language development, the main factors in the languages contact, connection of a language to different sciences, the practical value of the language, systemic and structural properties of the language, its societal and symbolic nature, various theories on the origin of a language, a nationwide language and its forms of life, the process and development of writing, methods and methodology of the study of language, genealogical and typological nature of a language, its effect on development of human civilization, the impact of language on development of national culture, its importance, etc. In this context the main purpose of the course is to introduce the students with linguistic terms, to enhance the analytical and critical thinking skills of the students, based on the aforesaid, to form the science-oriented knowledge using drawings on the basis of high technologies. In addition, the article pays special attention to the importance of the use of visual aids (pictures, tables, maps of world languages, maps of areas of world language families, slide films, and movies), technical means of teaching (computer, overhead projector or film projector) in the process of teaching. Drafting and editing the tables and charts are useful to develop the competence of the students, contribute to the improvement of attention and memory, thereby increasing the interest of the students to the discipline. The educational feature of the course enables to foster the right attitude to the time management, development of system thinking, attentiveness, and computer literacy of the students.

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Teaching Innovation In Higher Education: Chilean Teachers' Conceptions Of Teaching, Learning And Educational Innovation

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to draw attention on Chilean university teachers' conceptions and beliefs around the concepts of teaching, learning and innovation to understand how these ideas are materialized in educational innovations to improve the quality of learning of Chilean students pursuing higher education. The implementation of innovations in teaching and learning in higher education also considers the quality assessment of innovative teaching practices, which takes into account a representation of the concept of teaching quality and innovation. Thus, to understand and appreciate such initiatives that materialize in teaching innovation projects, it's necessary to address the concepts of innovation, teaching and learning that lie behind these improvement initiatives. In order to collect the conceptions and beliefs of university teachers regarding the concepts of innovation, teaching and learning, we opted for a qualitative methodology that considered twelve interviews with teachers who were in the initial stage of implementation of their innovation projects (classroom innovations mostly). To meet this goal, a thematic content analysis of the interviews was conducted, resulting in different categories and subcategories which allowed us to comprise what is the meaning and scope that teachers give to the concepts of innovation, teaching and learning that then materialize in teaching innovation projects. In the teaching and learning area three categories were identified: student-oriented teaching, collaborative learning and self-regulated learning. Likewise, in the teaching innovation area two categories were found: innovation as implementation of technology and innovation as change in traditional teaching models (including the subcategories: dynamic teaching and active teaching).

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Teaching Literature And Building Peace: Searching The Ways Of Resolution Of Interethnic Conflict In Contemporary Russian Prose

Tatiana Voronchenko, Ekaterina Fyodorova, Transbaikal State University, Russian Federation.

Abstract

Literature is one of the sources of the knowledge about reality, the basic translator of current ethnic-social, cultural processes. Literary works are the empirical data for examining and understanding the essential issues of interethnic conflicts as well. Contemporary Russian literature is characterized by writers' special attention to interethnic conflict theme and is interesting in discussion of literature's opportunities in escaping conflicts and building peace. This paper reflects on group of Transbaikal State University students' experience in writing special papers on this topic. The purpose of the study is to analyze the results of this pedagogical experiment as basis for implementations in building peace. The experiment with students' essays includes examination the texts of contemporary writers from Russian Federation (German Sadulaev, *I am a Chechen!*, 2010), Zakhar Prilepin (*Sankya*, 2006), Marina Akhmedova (*Diary of a Suicide Bomber: Khadija*, 2011), Andrey Volos (*Khurramabad*, 2000). The methods of research: case study, pedagogical experiment; comparative and historical methods, methods of intertextual and motif analysis. As a result, this case study implied some ways of building peace and harmonizing social-cultural processes.

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Teaching Mathematics With Children’s Literature In Finland

Miikka Erik Wikholm, Juli-Anna Aerila, University of Turku, Finland.

Abstract

Finnish school system will transfer to the new Core Curriculum for Basic Education 2014 in the year 2016, which emphasizes on integration of subjects. Mathematics and mother tongue are the two subjects which are taught the most and therefore play significant role in every primary teacher’s weekly routine. Unlike English-speaking countries, Finland lacks children’s literature aimed especially to be used in teaching mathematics. This study is interested in finding out the teachers’ and teacher-trainees’ points of view about to what extent do they use—and how to efficiently use children’s literature in teaching mathematics in primary school. This study is a part of an international study “Teachers’ beliefs on the integration of children’s literature in primary mathematics learning and teaching: A comparative study”, including universities from England, Hong Kong, Australia and Finland. The aim is to find out the teachers’ beliefs concerning integration of children’s literature into teaching mathematics and to what extent does it benefit learning. The collection of data was conducted via web-based questionnaire translated in Finnish during and from spring to autumn 2015. Analyzed using mixed methods, the results suggest that teacher’s/teacher-trainees do not use children’s literature in teaching of mathematics yet they still recognize various ways to implement it for their teaching. The previous studies of using literature in teaching mathematics show that literature may provide a meaningful context to develop mathematical skills and foster children’s positive attitudes towards mathematics as stories are presented in an engaging and approachable manner.

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Teaching Strategy Based On Ausuble Model In Female Students Achievement In Biology

Zeid Ali Albashaireh, Jordanian, Middle east, Jordan.

Abstract

The study aimed at exploring the effect of teaching strategy based on Ausuble model in the achievement of the ninth grade female students in Biology. The sample of the study consisted of (44) female students, distributed into two groups; experimental groups (21 students) taught by concept maps and control group (23 female students) taught by conventional methods. The tools of the study consisted of instructional program using concept maps and achievement test. The validity and reliability of the test ensured. The results of the study showed significant difference on the students achievement in favor the experimental group. In light of the Study results several recommendation were suggested.

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Teaching With Scratch In Compulsory Secondary Education

ANA MARIA ORTIZ-COLON, Universidad de Jaén, Spain.

Abstract

The article presents the impact that the use of Scratch has on a group of students of first course of Secondary Compulsory Education in the development of the didactic unit. For this purpose a training workshop with a group of 25 students has been implemented which aims to describe and interpret best practices with the use of Scratch. The methodology of the study is qualitative using the study of case beside the ethnographic contribution. The instruments designed for this purpose have been the interview, the field notes, the diary of the researcher and the rubric adapted and created by Eduteka. The study findings show that the practices with Scratch favour the learning of students in the didactic unit, increase the motivation and attitude of the group. However, several difficulties associated with the use of scratch especially the limited preparation for this strategy students. It was a low percentage of the published projects.

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Technology For On-Line Teaching: Learning And Assessment

Yuanshan Cheng, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore.

Abstract

Around the world, technology, especially information technology has been employed in teaching more and more often. However, how to use IT more effectively for on-line teaching is always a challenge for all instructors. Can we totally rely on the technology to teach a course? Can we trust the students in their individual learning? How can we monitor students' progress more effectively? Every year, a few hundred students in our Master Programme take a course called Educational Enquiry and the course contents were delivered mainly by using video CDs with on-line communications and discussions. An action research was conducted for 3 successive years. Based on students' feedbacks, tutors' observations and suggestions, the assessment results, and other meaningful information, the course was unceasingly modified in its delivery format, tutorial activities, and assessment modes. The research study compares and discusses benefits and weaknesses of using IT for on-line learning. The study results provide useful information to instructors who plan to deliver a course on-line.

TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH: FUTURE EXPECTATIONS

Gonul Bodur, Burçin Işık, Turkey.

Abstract

This article will focus on developing new technologies impact on the future of the world, technology and environment. Article was created by scanning "technology", "future", "nursing" and "environment" keywords in PubMed, Scencedirect, Sagepub, Ebcohost databases. In the literature, the demographic changes occurring in the world, globalization, developing science and technology with increasing momentum, of the idea that human beings dominate the world and the demand for energy; will led to rapid depletion of natural resources and in this way be led to experience irreversible environmental problems. It is foreseen that rapid and uncontrollable developments in technology will bring with it many environmental problems are expected to have a major impact in all areas of life in the coming years. Genetic and biotechnological developments, nanotechnology, tendency to social media, emergence of using robots in healthcare system threatening human health and future of humanity and some diseases seems inevitable (cancer, brain damage etc.) to occur. Possible consequences of environmental aberration -that is felt as of today- force countries become more interested in environmental issues, develop global policy and corporate globally to protect the earth. Therefore, in the 21st century shown sensitivity about environmental issues, approaches and educational activities should be applied will become crucial. In the future, technology based environmental problems, seriously affect global health, as well as individuals and society, requires the nurses to be more sensitive about environment, develop global perspective about issues, have new roles and responsibilities concerning environmental health, and define new strategies about courses and social responsibility project to take part in education programs.

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TEMEL TASARIM ÖĞRETİLERİNİN ÖĞRENCİ YORUMU İLE GÖRSELLEŞTİRMESİ

AYÇA USTAOMEROGLU, MUTEBER ERBAY, DILARA ONUR, PINAR KUCUK, ZEYNEP SADIKLAR, Karadeniz
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Abstract

Bu çalışmada Türkiye'nin kuzey doğusunda bir sahil kenti olan Trabzon'da bulunan Karadeniz Teknik Üniversitesi İç Mimarlık Bölümünde birinci yarıyılında verilmekte olan "Temel Tasarım" dersi kapsamında öğrenciler, öğrendikleri ilke ve öğeleri yeniden yorumlamışlardır. Bu doğrultuda doğal/yapay çevreden organik/inorganik nesnelere ya da kendi bedenlerini kullanarak "Temel Tasarım" öğelerini görselleştirmişlerdir. Poster öğrenci çalışmalarını, ders içeriğini ve dersin kazanımlarını yansıtacak şekilde hazırlanacaktır.

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TEMEL TASARIM ÖĞRETİLERİNİN ÜRÜNE DÖNÜŞÜMÜ: İÇ MEKÂNDAN MOBİLYA

MUTEBER ERBAY, AYÇA ARAZ USTAOMEROGLU, DILARA ONUR, PINAR KUCUK, ZEYNEP SADIKLAR, Turkey.

Abstract

Tasarım tabanlı disiplinlerde temel tasarım dersi genel olarak tasarım öğeleri, ilkeleri, geştalt algı kurallarını içeren kuramsal anlatımlarla verilmekte, sonrasında öğrencilere yaptırılan iki ve üç boyutlu soyut tasarımlarla desteklenmektedir. Tüm bu çalışmalar görsel dilin ve ifadenin geliştirilmesinde önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Özellikle imgenin görselleştirilmesinde ve tasarıma aktarılması aşamasında öğrenciler bu öğretilerden beslenerek tasarım kararlarına yön vermektedirler. Bu nedenle “Temel Tasarım” dersi, öğrencilerin biçimsel ve estetik bir bakış açısı geliştirebilmeleri için büyük bir önem arz etmektedir. Ancak bu bakış açısının soyut düşünceden, somut bir ürüne dönüştürülmesi genellikle ders kapsamında test edilememektedir. Bu çalışma kapsamında; Türkiye’nin kuzey doğusunda bir sahil kenti olan Trabzon’da bulunan Karadeniz Teknik Üniversitesi İç Mimarlık Bölümünde birinci yarıyıldan verilmekte olan “Temel Tasarım” dersinin bir çıktısı olarak öğrenmiş oldukları bu öğretiler bir atölye çalışması ile sınanmıştır. Bu çalışmada temel tasarım öğeleri, ilkeleri ve geştalt algı kurallarının bir mobilya tasarımına dönüştürülmesi beklenmiştir. Çalışmanın yöntemi olarak öğrencilerin tasarladıkları mobilyaların işlevsel özellikleri ve kullandıkları temel tasarım öğe ve ilkeleri SPSS programına girilecektir. Elde edilen veriler çalışmanın amaçları doğrultusunda değerlendirilecektir.

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Temel Tasarım Öğretilerinin Ürüne Dönüşümü: İç Mekanda Mobilya

MUTEBER ERBAY, Turkey.

Abstract

Tasarım tabanlı disiplinlerde temel tasarım dersi genel olarak; tasarım öğeleri, ilkeleri, Gestalt algı kuramlarını içeren teorik anlatımlarla verilmekte, sonrasında öğrencilere yaptırılan iki ve üç boyutlu soyut tasarımlarla desteklenmektedir. Tüm bu çalışmalar görsel dilin ve ifadenin geliştirilmesinde önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Özellikle imgenin görselleştirilmesinde ve tasarıma aktarılması aşamasında öğrenciler, bu öğretilerden beslenerek tasarım kararlarına yön vermektedirler. Bu nedenle “Temel Tasarım” dersi, öğrencilerin biçimsel ve estetik bir bakış açısı geliştirebilmeleri için büyük bir önem arz etmektedir. Ancak bu bakış açısının soyut düşünceden, somut bir ürüne dönüştürülmesi genellikle ders kapsamında test edilememektedir. Bu çalışma kapsamında; Türkiye’nin kuzey doğusunda bir sahil kenti olan Trabzon’da bulunan Karadeniz Teknik Üniversitesi İç Mimarlık Bölümünde birinci yarıyılıda verilmekte olan “Temel Tasarım” dersinin bir çıktısı olarak öğrencilerin dersten edinimleri dönem sonunda bir workshop çalışması ile sınanmıştır. Çalışmanın yöntemi olarak öğrencilerin tasarladıkları mobilyaların işlevsel özellikleri ve kullandıkları temel tasarım öğe ve ilkeleri SPSS programına girilmiş, elde edilen veriler çalışmanın amaçları doğrultusunda değerlendirilmiştir.

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Temel ve Ortaöğretim Kurumlarında Hukuk Eğitimi Üzerine

Mustafa Ünlütepe, Sakarya University, Turkey.

Abstract

Bu çalışmanın amacı, temel ve ortaöğretim (ortaokul ve lise) kurumlarında hukuk eğitimi verilmesi gerekliliği; buna ilişkin sebepleri ve çözüm önerilerinin sunulmasıdır. T.C. Sakarya Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri Koordinatörlüğü tarafından desteklenen, Sakarya ilinde hukuk üzerine faaliyet yürütmekte olan kişiler (avukat, stajyer avukat, hakim, noter, akademisyen) esas alınmak suretiyle, anket soruları çerçevesinde hazırlanan, "Sakarya'da Hukuk Algısı ve Hukuk Çevirileri" başlıklı araştırma projesi içerisinde, katılımcılardan liselerde hukuk eğitimine ilişkin görüşleri sorulmuş; büyük çoğunluğun, hukuka ilişkin ders okutulmasının yerinde olacağı düşüncesini paylaştığı görülmüştür. Diğer yandan, Türkiye'de temel öğretim kurumlarında, 5. ve

6. sınıflara yönelik, seçimlik ders statüsünde olmak üzere, "Hukuk ve Adalet" isimli ders okutulmaktadır. Hukuk, sosyal yaşamda kişilerin davranışlarını ve birbirleri ile olan ilişkilerini düzenleyen, uyulması devlet yaptırımına bağlanmış olan kurallar bütünüdür. Adalet ise hukukun temelini, idealini ve son amacını oluşturur; adalet bünyesinde; dürüst yaşanması, başkalarının haklarına zarar verilmemesi ve herkese hakkı olanın verilmesine ilişkin temel ahlaki duyguları barındırır. Bu çerçevede, toplum içerisinde yaşayan bireylerin, hukuka uygun davranmalarının sağlanması ve birbirleri ile uyumsuzluğa kaynaklık edebilecek; diğer bir ifade ile başkalarının haklarını ihlal edecek davranışlardan kaçınmaları bakımından, temel ve ortaöğretim kurumlarında verilecek olan hukuk derslerinin önemli bir katkı sağlaması mümkündür. Temel öğretim kurumlarında seçimlik olarak hukuk dersi verilmesi oldukça yerindedir; ancak yeterli değildir. Bunun yanında, ortaöğretim kurumlarında da zorunlu ders olarak okutulması gerektiğini düşündüğümüz hukuk derslerinin temel amacı, öğrencilerde hukuka uygun davranma ve adaletli olma bilincinin oluşturulması ve geliştirilmesi olmalıdır. Bu şekilde, söz konusu bilinçle yetiştirilen kişiler arasında hukuki uyumsuzlukların asgari düzeyde tutulması ile uzlaşmayı mümkün kılan bir yapının sağlanması mümkün olur ve aynı yönde, huzurlu bir toplum yapısı oluşturulabilir.

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Tempeh Crisp Development

Jaruwan Chutrtong, Suan sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok Thailand

Abstract

This research studied the development of tempeh crisp production. The framework was to get new products with high nutritional value to replace current snacks which mainly made from flour, relatively low nutritional value. In the experiment, we used soybean-meal, which is waste from soybean milk making, as raw material. It was found that the mycelium of mold (*Rhizopus oligosporus*) can grow inserted between soybean-meal very well. Product had homogeneous appearance than tempeh made from whole grains soybean. In addition, the product also could be cut into very thin slices. This affects the crispness of the products.

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Tetrapolis- An Exercise In Building The Complexities Of Proximity Space

Cristian Blidariu, Diana Giurea, Politehnica University, Romania.

Abstract

It is often said that the precarious state of Eastern European public space is a direct consequence of the poor communal relationships and mentalities that the communist model inadvertently put forth. In a society with no real private space where public space belonged in theory to everybody, no one really wished or dared for that matter to appropriate anything. Communal spaces and especially micro vicinities, spaces that ironically belonged to all and to no one at the same time, were and many times still are, devoid of anyone's responsibility

towards them. With this premise as a starting point, for three consecutive years, we experimented with our first year architecture student's intuitive ways for understanding these micro vicinities, their physical and symbolic proximities, through altruist cooperation and participatory tactics, as well as through certain poetic/architectural tools required in the phenomenological build-up of space. We thus devised the TETRAPOLIS strategy game, through which, for one whole semester, our students were able to work both autonomously as well as in teams, with the task of building the best possible neighbourhood out of four. Our paper will discuss the methods put forth by this community building game and our findings regarding the student's abilities to intuitively understand the complex nature of proximity space.

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Textile Dyeing with Natural Dye from Coconut : An Educational Approach

Thiva Saksri, Ploysai Ohama, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

Natural dye extracted from coconut was used to dye cotton, silk and synthetic fiber. The study was performed by extracting dyestuff from fibrous husk of young coconut. Natural dye was applied to the fabrics by dyeing process under different conditions. Alum was used as mordant at 0.1-1%. The color of each dyed material was investigated in terms of the CIELAB (L*, a* and b*) and K/S values. The laboratory experiment was performed by undergraduated chemistry students. The results provided interesting discussions on the origins of the color and the different dyeability between natural and synthetic fiber.

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Texture Development of Bread from Rice Berry Flour.

Patthama – Hirunyophat, Suan Sunandha University, Thailand.

Abstract

The research objective of this study is texture development of bread from rice berry flour quality by (Carboxy Methyl Cellulose) for acceptance of consumer and make choice for consumer whom think of health. The result form 3 bread recipes in quality of sense test was used for select the recipe to develop the standard recipe for bread from rice berry flour and found the best recipe for bread from rice berry flour development was recipe number 3, which have ingredients of recipe, flour 500 g yeast 15 g egg 100 g water 150 g cane sugar 150 g table salt 5 g vegetable shortening 100 g powdered milk 15 g and evaporated milk 120 g. This study found the ratio of wheat flour to rice berry flour for make bread from rice berry flour was 75 : 25, the ratio had satisfaction score between minimum score to median score, 50:50 and 25:75. This ingredients have an effect for bread, to add density, not to rise, and to add colour. The development of texture development of bread rice berry flour at percentage rank 0.5, 1.0 and 1.5 of flour weigh found effect from increasing quantity of CMC, moisture was increased and density was decreased because hydroxyl group in CMC molecules can be interaction with water molecules by hydrogen bond which protect lose of moisture in bake process of bread. In addition CMC make bread increase specific volume and increase texture quality of bread rice berry flour because CMC aid to add viscosity of dough which make keeping many air-cell form carbon dioxide in ferment process.

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Thai Language Segmentation using Automatic Ranking Trie

Chalernpol Tapsai, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

Segmentation of Thai, non-delimiter language which all words are continuously presence in sentences, is an important process to help people interface with computer by their own natural language. According to many researches, Thai segmentation program was developed and improved by many techniques bring about the most widely used names "Lexto". By using trie structure and longest match technique, Lexto works well but still have 2 main disadvantages i.e., dictionary size is quite big and too many excessive matching with dispensable words. In this research, we propose new technique, using Word Usage Frequency(WUF) to exclude rarely used words from the dictionary and order words in trie structure to reduce matching task which significantly improve efficiency. The research process, Thai Language Segmentation using Automatic Ranking Trie (TSL-ART) algorithm was divided into 4 steps. 1)Collecting of thai common used sentences from online medias and conversation dialogue cover all major fields, economics, social, political, entertainment and others with total of 1200 text files. 2)Analyze text files for WUF and exclude rarely used words. 3)Create dictionary and trie. 4)Evaluating of TSL-ART compared with Lexto by input 100 new text files and automatically fed back output words to update dictionary and trie for efficiency improving. The result shown that: precision, recall and f-measure values are nearly equal to Lexto while dictionary size is 86% smaller and matching task reduce 12.73%.

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Thai Social Context in Apichatpong Weerasethakul 'S Films

Pison Suwanpakdee, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

This article study about the Thai social context in Apichatpong Weerasethakul 's films, Apichatpong Weerasethakul is a Thai filmmaker who won the highest prize in Cannes Film Festival 2010, he has generated acclaim on the film festival circuit ever since his 2002 debut "Blissfully Yours," which he followed up with "Tropical Malady" and "Syndromes and a Century." Apichatpong Weerasethakul was a Thai independent filmmaker who woke between film and art, his work was shown at the museum and theater all over the world. The story telling in his films sitting in his home town Khon Kaen province and northeast of Thailand, his film criticizes a melodrama in TV, radio and Thai social context with non professional actor, narrative style and symbolic include dreams, nature, sexuality (including his own homosexuality). There are many years Apichartpong 's film has been well received in many countries that released but in Thailand some his work was banned and unreleased such as Syndromes and a Century (2006) although this film was the first Thai film to be entered in competition at the 63rd Venice Film Festival, It is interesting to study his film with the Thai social context, What he conveyed in his works and why the filmmaker who succeed on the world stage, but for his country he has not been widely recognized . This article study about the Thai social context of Apichatpong Weerasethakul 's films with 3 film theories, including the Thai social context, film semiotic and film auteur theory for analysis his 6 feature film, including Mysterious Object at Noon (2000), Blissfully Yours (2002), Tropical Malady (2004), Syndromes and a Century (2006), Uncle Boonmee Who Can Recall His Past Lives (2010) and Mekong Hotel (2012) From the study found 3 aspects in Thai social context themes reflected from Apichatpong Weerasethakul 's films following 1) The memories and personal life in his life and his family (his parent). 2) His film criticizes the political context in Thailand with supernatural scene. 3) His film told a story of a second class character in Thailand.

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Thai Student Teachers' Alternative Conceptions about Plate Tectonics

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Abstract

The theory of plate tectonics is the conceptual model through which most dynamic processes on Earth are understood. However, it is difficult for students to comprehend Earth's changing surface without an understanding of plate tectonics, Earth's layered structure, heat transfer and the movement of material through the geosphere, the rock cycle, and visible results of tectonic activity such as earthquakes and volcanoes. The goal of this study is to identify Thai students teachers' alternative conceptions about plate tectonics. This research designed and administered a post-instruction survey instrument centered on a common schematic representation of plate tectonics. The data were collected via conceptual open-ended questions and student sketches designed by the researchers and through explanatory follow-up interviews. Participants (n=60) were student teacher in Earth-science courses in a university in Thailand. Analysis revealed that most students lack an explanatory mental model that links the terminology, plate motion, plate-related subsurface melting, locations of earthquakes, volcanoes and mountains, and hold a pervasive alternative conception of Earth's interior structure that does not distinguish between compositional and rheological boundaries. The researcher also notes that some aspects of figures commonly used to teach plate tectonics are problematic for students and may actually result in reinforcement of alternative conceptions. Further works directly at innovative approaches to address student conceptions regarding plate tectonics, including designing images, analogies and models that support key scientific messages, is needed.

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The Analysis Of Printing Quality Of Offset Printing Ink With Used Vegetable Oil Base

Krairop Charoensopa, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University.

Abstract

There are so many parameters on printing quality. The properties of ink are one of the factor concerning costumer's evaluation. The influence of different properties on printing quality. The aims of research were analyzed the printing quality of offset printing ink from used vegetable oil compared with coconut oil base ink in black color, then printed on coated paper and analysis of qualities i.e. tonal characteristic, density value, and tone value increase. The use vegetable oil acquired from cooking in shops and households, as a palm oil. The ink was produced in the manufacture of ink. The results showed that tonal characteristic the used vegetable oil base ink to kept the tonal characteristic as close to the tone of the original better than coconut oil base ink. The L*a*b* value of black offset printing ink were 28.60, 0.21, 1.67 respectively. The Density value of used vegetable oil ink and coconut oil ink were 1.73, 1.86 respectively. The Tone value increase of used vegetable oil ink was lower than the tone value increase of coconut oil at mid tone area of image area.

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The Analysis Of The Biological Sciences High School Curriculum At A Brazilian Federal Institution Santos, CC1,2, Limongi, CML2, Oliveira, CM2, Carneiro, MAM2, Gonçalves, VGS2, Perini, VD2 - 1Federal University Of Rio De Janeiro (UFRJ) - Science Education

Christiane Coelho Santos, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Abstract

Problem Statement: In Brazil, the Ministry of Education establishes content and educational parameters for the Brazilian educational system. However, a core curriculum has not been officially established at schools. It means that institutions from the federal schooling system may devise their own curriculum, which is usually influenced by mostly social and cultural features of a given community. **Purpose of Statement:** The Biology and Science Research Group (GPECBio) of Colégio Pedro II, a traditional federal institution in Brazil, has periodically revisited the science curriculum according to social and educational demands. Currently, GPECBio is analyzing the contents of the biological sciences curriculum for high school. We have investigated whether teachers have followed it for the first year of high school and whether they have prioritized some contents over others. **Methods:** We surveyed 48 teachers about their attitudes toward a list of topics taught in 2012, 2013 and 2014. **Results:** Our results show that “Biochemistry”, “Cellular Physiology”, “Energetic Metabolism”, “Nucleus”, “Protein Synthesis” have been fully covered by at least 80% of the respondents. On the other hand, “Animal Histology” has been covered by only 6.25% of these respondents. Interestingly, although “The Scientific Method” and “The Origin of Life” are not included in the school curriculum, these topics have been covered by 34% of teachers. **Conclusion:** Our results indicate that requirements from the school curriculum are not necessarily met fully in class, and some contents may be seen as priorities over others. In this ongoing research, we are now looking at the reasons for such choices through the lens of these school science teachers.

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THE ANALYSIS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS "SOIL, SOIL POLLUTION" CONCEPTS WITH THE HELP OF METAPHORS

Pınar Köseoğlu, Hacettepe University, Turkey.

Abstract

This research was carried out to put forward the metaphors produced by university students' towards "soil, soil pollution" concepts. The study group of the research are 258 students that attend Hacettepe University in 2014-2015 Academic year. The subject of our study "soil and soil pollution" concepts will be evaluated by a different way of thinking and opinions metaphor method. Metaphor, something is different and a way of describing something by referring to another phenomenon movement with similar qualifications (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, 2004). In order to determine of "soil and soil pollution", prospective teachers were distributed a semi-structured form which bore a sentence "Soil/ soil pollution problems are like..... Because", and they were asked to focus on only one metaphor to express their thoughts. Content analysis technique was used to analyze and interpret the collected datum. These metaphors will be evaluated different conceptual categories, and the results will be interpreted. As a result, metaphors can be used as a important research tool in understanding and explaining the perceptions of university students towards soil and soil pollution.

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The Application Of Data Mining Techniques To Screen Students With The Ability To Learn Information Technology Subject Through Using Electronic Media

Sirilak Areerachakul Ketchaya, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok Thailand.

Abstract

This research aims to develop a model casting techniques with artificial neural networks (ANN) to predict the ability of students to learning through electronic mediaat SuanSunandhaRajabhat University using artificial neural networks techniques. In order to encourage the learner by learner -based. Be able to choose their own style of learning that suits both the classroom and learning through electronic media. Result of comparison and selection model developed with technical neural network model is Class -Validation 100 Folds show more accurate than other models because they are all divided into 100 parts and interchangeable taught and tested. It has a resolution in the analysis of data than other models and making the result of the more accurate.

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THE APPROACHES AND THOUGHTS OF NURSES ON CLINICAL HANDOVER

SERAP PARLAR KILIÇ, Firat University, Turkey.

Abstract

Aim: The purpose of this study was to determine the approaches and thoughts of nurses in Turkey regarding clinical handover. **Methods:** Being planned as descriptive and cross sectional, this study was conducted between April and July 2013 in seven institutions located in a city of Turkey. The study group consisted of totally 480 nurses who were voluntary to participate in the study. A personal introduction form and a questionnaire for determining the approaches and thoughts of nurses regarding clinical handover were used in this study. Numbers, percentage, and chi-square analysis were used to conduct statistical analysis. **Results:** In this study, it was determined that the majority of nurses participating in the study (96.0%) performed clinical handover in the units they worked at, 95.6% performed clinical handover with the clinic's head nurse and the nurse who provided patient with care, 91.5% performed handover on the bedside, 53.1% did not use a special handover form during clinical handover, and 74.4% performed both oral and written clinical handovers. The positive aspects of clinical handover that were mostly indicated by nurses were "it provides easy access about the patient", "makes it easier to gain information about the patient and the disease" and "it provides the opportunity to gain the information that I did not know or I did not understand" (respectively 80.2%, 74.2%, 67.7%). The negative aspects of patient handover that were mostly specified by nurses were "it takes too much time" (24.4%) and "it increases work load" (14.4%) (Table 1). **Conclusions:** As a result of the study, it was determined that nurses indicated that while clinical handover had advantages such as ensuring the opportunity to gain information about the patient and the disease and making it easy to track patient related information, it had disadvantages such as taking too much time and increasing the work load. It is recommended that the institutions take precautions to overcome the negativities stated by the nurses regarding clinical handover (too much time, increasing work load etc.).

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The Assessment Of Community Enterprises Readiness In Branding: OTOP

Wilailuk Wi Meepracha, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to assess the readiness of community enterprises in branding: One Tambon one Product (OTOP). The research is exploratory. Through a detailed literature review, destination brand components are identified, brand equity, OTOP and factors of readiness in branding as the main framework to create conceptual framework for the study. This research methodology is a quantitative, the quantitative research defined question which concern with the factor of readiness in branding: OTOP model. Using a multiple regression method and a sample of 140 Community Enterprises in Samut Songkhram province. This study finds the determinants of five factors namely; Context, Input, Process, Output and Outcome. The results demonstrate those factors as an affecting critical predictor of readiness in branding: OTOP thus providing support for the research proposition. The five components readiness of community enterprise (Input, Process, Output and Outcome) were found to be critical and consistent predictors of readiness in branding: OTOP.

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The Attitudes Of Service Users In Bangkok Who Open To The Media About The Campaign Not To Show Alcohol At Sales Point Of The Convenient Store

Pichamon Chansuchai, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok ,THAILAND

Abstract

The main objective of this study 1) to study the attitudes of service users in Bangkok who open to the media about the campaign not to show alcohol at sales point of the convenient store 2) to study about the results obtained from the government campaign not to show alcohol at sales point of convenient store whether the campaign helps reduce want of buyers or not, and also presents guidelines 3) to improve, develop and encourage the enforcement of laws prohibiting showing of alcohol at sales point of next convenience stores. This study is a survey research study, using questionnaires which are used to collect and analyze the result in several aspects. Result of study of the attitudes of service users in convenient store received before receiving the information found that most sample group selected buying alcohol in convenient store because there were many brands to choose, it was easy to buy, the price was standard and it could be also noticed on the shelf at point of sale, which was behind the counter of cashiers. It was easier to motivate buyers to buy. The attitude of service users in convenient store after receiving news was that the campaign not to show alcohol was not helping sales demand to be reduced because the demand for buying still existed. The researcher agreed with the Ministry of Public Health in the serious campaign. Regarding information and opening for receiving media, the researcher found that sample group ever received news about campaign not to drink alcohol and any news about prohibition to sell alcohol in retailer shops around 500 meters from education institutes.

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The Capacity of Absorption of SME's in Open Innovation Projects. A Managerial Perspective

Cristina Feniser, Florian Feniser, Romania.

Abstract

Open innovation and the capacity of absorption are two very well know concepts in innovation management literature. Open innovation offers a general view on the method in which companies can benefit from external sources of knowledge. The concept of open innovation evolved after the apparition of Chesbrough's publications over a decade ago. This concept implies a change in the approach to innovation from a closed one to an open one which allows a free transfer of ideas, knowledge and technologies in between organizations in order to expedite and improve internal innovation. Open innovation is a process of distributive innovation that relies on the management's flow of knowledge in the organization's external environment and has become a widespread strategy in many domains of activity. Most of the studies are focused on the research of implementation of OI in multinational companies, while smaller enterprises receive less attention. The capacity of absorption is essential in order to explain the success of some companies in relation to others in terms of value creation and attracting external sources, such as the adoption of new technologies and collaborating with partners for innovation. The growth of economical value doesn't only mean development of new technologies through innovation, but also their broadcast and their efficient use. The ability of absorbing and using the knowledge provided by external sources is very important for small and medium enterprises. The simple existence of external technology generated by knowledge stocks of other entities isn't sufficient; it is necessary for the firm to hold the ability of absorbing and implementing new technologies. The capacity of absorption and the outside-in dimension of open innovation are two interrelated concepts, and this study analyses the connection between them at a theoretical level and the way it is represented in the perception of the SMEs' managers. The research has as a base a study based on a questionnaire applied to the companies' managers that have conducted open innovation projects. We chose to analyse the managers' vision on this subject very little addressed in studies up to now because it contributes to the understanding of the way in which managerial decisions can improve the company's capacity to learn from the external environment. With time, open innovation will be integrated in innovation management, which is why we consider it relevant to deepen the managerial perspective on its component elements and influences.

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The Challenging Context Of The Introduction Of Innovations In Education: An Analysis Of The Perceptions Between Teachers And Principals Of Public Schools In The City Of Rio De Janeiro.

Favio Akiyoshi Toda, Saulo Barbará de Oliveira, Brazil.

Abstract

Although innovation can be associated as something positive because of the benefits generated by new products, services or practices, in case of introduction of innovations in public schools in the city of Rio de Janeiro, it's not always well received by those who need to put them in practice, as teachers and managers of public schools. The research, conducted through a survey, presents the results of interviews with teachers and principals of schools where the data was collected using a convenience sampling, in February and April 2013. The research was based on the exploration of an open question about what was the perception of those investigated as to how the members of schools react to the adoption of innovations. Analyses were performed on valid responses from 813 teachers and 126 principals. The study shows that, more important than the professionals' resistance to the adoption of innovations in educational organizations is the need to discuss methods and processes that must be developed to overcome the various barriers to adoption. The main barriers are: lack of motivation, financial difficulties and other adversities within schools (lack of security and infrastructure), the bureaucratic system operation it difficult to speed up procedures, among other variables.

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The Character Educators of Future: What Do They Know? What Do They Need?

Ece Yolcu, Çukurova University, Turkey.

Abstract

Character is the wholistic development of the individual in terms of personal and psychological characteristics guiding our actions (Silay, 2010; Berkowitz, 2002; Battistich, 2011). Providing this development with educational processes and support from social institutions forms “the character education”. A teacher is the most important figure with families through this education. Therefore, teachers should be aware of the character education process and what they are responsible for through character formation of their students. In order to achieve this, teacher education should include the essentials of character education and prepare teachers for their inevitable role within their professional life. This study aimed to put forward what the pre-service elementary school teachers know about character education and what their needs through their education for becoming a character educator are. The participants were pre-service teachers from elementary school department in Faculty of Education in a university from southern part of Turkey. To collect data semi-structured interviews were conducted with the pre-service teachers and they were delivered a form with open ended questions. The data was analyzed using content analysis. As the data analysis process continues, the results would be reported later. This study is thought to be beneficial in terms of revealing the situation within pre-service teachers regarding character education awareness and also helping teacher educators to see what pre-service teachers need to be efficient character educators.

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The Competitiveness of ASEAN Animation

Niracharapa Tongdhamachart, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

The objective of this paper was to explore and examine the challenges facing ASEAN for the animation industry in a global market. The study was based on four respective countries: Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore. The qualitative study was employed based on interviews of key persons from both public and private sectors, as well as related documents, research and articles. The Diamond model was used to analyze the study. It was found that the ASEAN animation industry was currently facing including continuity in government policy and lack of financial investment, all in a labor intensive environment. Other factors affecting the industry were the market shares, consumer behaviors and the supply chain. All of these were inhibiting factors for the animation industry in ASEAN from moving forward in a global market. One positive, major factor, strengthened the industry in ASEAN by working cooperatively among member nations rather than in competition with one.

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The Confirmatory Factor Analysis of Teacher's Research Motivation Scale

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Abstract

The purpose of the research is to develop the measurement of motivation scale of in class action research conducted by school teachers. The sampling is 403 teachers, subordinated to Office of The Basic Education Commission. Data collection was conducted through questionnaires of 20 questions. The questions were designed into 5 levels following to the motivation scale in research measurement of Deemer, Mahoney, & Ball (2010). This 20 questions questionnaire is consisting of 3 latent variables that are 9 questions of intrinsic motivation, 6 questions of failure avoidance and 5 questions extrinsic motivation. The purpose of confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) is to test the construct validity of research latent variables that found the harmony correlation of empirical data contained in this research model, the value of Chi-Square (χ^2)=89.224 at the degree of freedom=71, P value=0.071, GFI=0.978, AGFI=0.936, RMSEA=0.062, RMR=0.018, Model AIC=367.224, Saturated AIC=420.000, Model CAIC= 1062.076, Saturated CAIC = 1469.777. The weight factors of latent variable are 0.692, -0.066 and 0.894 retrospectively. The value of reliability according to cronbach's alpha coefficient of correlation is 0.479, 0.004 and 0.800 retrospectively. Moreover correlation matrix of 20 observed variables shows the correlation among latent variables of intrinsic motivation and extrinsic motivation with the significant level of statistic correlation at 0.05, the correlation value ranged between 0.196-0.604 and 0.196-0.696 retrospectively. The highest value of correlation scored 0.696 is founded in observed variables of intrinsic motivation latent variable.

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The Contribution Of Drama In The Teaching Of Listening And Pronunciation; A Case Study.

Fatih Yavuz, Balikesir University, Turkey.

Abstract

Phonetics is the study of sounds to read the letters correctly. It can also be defined as the ease of communication if theory and practice both agree about the communicative function when learning a foreign language. Drama has been used in language teaching as a creative tool that motivates and lowers the anxiety level of the learners. This paper seeks the effectiveness of using drama in the teaching of phonetics in an EFL setting. After using drama in education in the teaching of pronunciation the results show that students are more successful in acquiring the sound system compared with the traditional teaching.

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THE CONVERGENCE PROCESS OF TERTIARY EDUCATION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

Jozef Tinka, Slavomír Magál, University of St. Cyril and Methodius in Trnava, Slovak Republic.

Abstract

The European Union was constituted as a community of states with different quality of life. Thus, immediately after its establishment, the Union had to solve a strategic task how to equalize the differences among individual member states. Cohesion fund and structural funds have become an important tool of regional politics a social cohesion. They are used to increase the level of economy in the European regions. The quality of education is closely related to the economic and social level of states. For that reason we have been interested to find out whether economic growth, specifically in post-communist member states, has brought changes into university education system. In the case study we focus on tertiary education on the ISCED 5A level. We have analyzed study programmes focused on marketing and mass media communication at 366 universities in Great Britain, Germany, France and Austria. The analysis provided us with a set of features out of which we have constituted the educational standard. We have compared the standard with modus operandi of education in the biggest media school in Slovakia. We have researched the convergence rate between this school and educational standards of the best media schools in the “old” Europe. The results show that the convergence of university education is not the issue of political decisions and schools funding only. There is a relation between economic and technological level of a particular country and the quality of education and portfolio of study programmes. The study has confirmed the presumption that the premise for raising the quality of tertiary education is the decline of mentor-like educational concept and the turn to coaching and close interconnection between theory and practice.

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The Correlation Between L-Band Polarization And Subsurface Features In Agriculture

Walaiporn Phonphan, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok, Thailand.

Abstract

Soil properties are essential for decision-making process to improve soil resource and crop production. However, determining and monitoring of spatial variations of soil properties by field research is too complicated and difficult in limited time. L-band of Microwave is known as penetrated satellite data as it can detect character of subsurface features in agriculture. This study aimed at initiating a relationship between soil properties from field and L-band polarization from space. Both sources of statistical data were subjected to correlation analysis. To examine scattering properties of varied soil characteristics. Furthermore, a series of tests were accomplished to derive the correlation of different polarizations of L-band. The methodology comprises three main steps; ground measurement data, analysis of the polarization of microwave data and, evaluation of the potential of L-band polarization relate with soil properties. Soil samples were analysis at two depths as 5 and 30 centimetre. The results illustrated that the correlations between L-bands and soil properties depths predicted by each method were highly correlation. Furthermore, L-band polarizations were used able to predict the soil properties for soil classification map and agricultural management. In particular, L-band polarization model developed for investigate of soil properties have the potential to detect rapidly and inexpensively.

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The Creation Icon Application Design Of Lanna Identity For Promoting Cultural Tourism

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Abstract

The objectives of this research are as follows 1. To find the guideline of designing the standard symbols which can specify the type of cultural tourism. 2. To study about the level of interest of foreign tourist towards cultural attraction in the Upper-Northern area (8 provinces in the Northern region as follows; Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Phrae, Nan, Phayao, Mae Hong Son, Lamphun and Lampang.) The methodologies of this research that is the mixed research or qualitative research are in-depth interview the specialists of cultural tourism from the Northern region in order to find the conclusion the crucial type of cultural tourism and the evaluation was used to evaluate the design by 5 specialists of graphic design aims for finding the guideline of designing the standard symbols that are suitable for cultural and quantitative communication. The questionnaire was also used to scale the level of interest of tourist towards cultural activities in 8 provinces in the Northern region. The result of the research found the cultural tourism in Lanna cultural could be divided into 6 main groups as follows; 1. Group of Architecture and Religious Site 2. Group of Art and Handicrafts 3. Group of Lifestyle 4. Group of Recreation and Performance 5. Group of Tradition and Festival 6. Group of Agriculture However. Then the specialists of cultural tourism selected the significant and proper tourist attraction of interest of tourist toward 6 cultural activities. The result showed that cultural tourists in 8 provinces in the Northern region were Asian Tourists like to join the activity in the Group of Tradition and Festival the most, especially Yi Peng Festival and Performance which was the puppet show, Northern American Tourists like to join the activity in the Group of Lifestyle the most which was visiting the hill tribe and learning their culture and prefer to join making and painting the umbrella, European Tourists like to join the activity in the Group of Tradition and Festival which was Yi Peng Festival, Hae Khan Dok Festival and Tan Kuai Salak (Tradition of Giving the Offering to Monks by invited them to take a ballot) and learning to cook the traditional recipe, African Tourists like to join the activity in mahout training. In making this research, the researcher also collect the information of historical sites and cultural tourism as a vital data for convey the message according to the result of the research.

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The Design Of Knowledge Management To Develop Creative Thinking For Higher Education With Project Base Learning

Kwanjai deejring, **Nakhonratchasima Rajabhat University, Thailand**

Abstract

The purposes of this study were 1) to design a framework of a learning innovation to use knowledge management to develop creative thinking with project base learning, 2) to synthesize a theoretical framework of this study and 3) to study experts' opinions of this study. The target group consisted of 4 experts and 10 students studying during the second semester of academic year 2014 in the computer education field, the Faculty of Science and Technology at Nakhon Ratchasima Rajabhat University, Thailand. The developmental research phase I (Richey & Klein, 2007) learning innovation development was employed in this study. There are several methods used in this phase that were document analysis and survey. This procedure was as following: (1) to examine and analyze the principles and theories (2) to explore the instructional context concerning instructional design and learning environment (3) to synthesize designing framework of knowledge management to develop creative thinking for higher education with project base learning (4) to design and develop the knowledge management to develop creative thinking with project base learning based on mentioned designing framework and (5) to evaluate the efficiency of the knowledge management to develop creative thinking with project base learning. The results were revealed that: (1) the knowledge management to develop creative thinking for higher education with project base learning consist of 5 components as following: 1) project-based learning, 2) learning resources, 3) scaffolding, 4) KM for collaborative learning, and 5) KM for coaching (2) The efficiency of this model was evaluated by expert review and it was found that the learning innovation was appropriate on 3 aspects : content, design and media.

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The Developing Of Group Counseling Program To Enhance The Social Intelligence For Adolescents At Risk To Depression.

Tatcha Lookyung Suriyo, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand.

Abstract

The purpose of this research is to develop of group counseling program to enhance the social intelligence for adolescents at risk to depression. This was designed to use Gestalt Group Counseling Theory, Reality Group Counseling Theory and Transactional Analysis Counseling Theory. The key informants are 5 experts of psychology to provide feedback to the development and improvement program and using papers research method and study related research which include concepts and theories of social intelligence and group counseling and depression to assess the result of the program. This research is content analysis and experts assessment. The results show the program clearly enhance social intelligence. This program was used 12 times over 90 minute periods. The components of developing social intelligence program include (1) the name of the program (2) the principle (3)the aim of the program (4) the procedure has three stages: an event leading to the event ,activities enhancing social intelligence and summary of activities and (5) evaluation. Which focusing on development the elements of social intelligence included of two factors : The first factor was social awareness with primal empathy, attunement, empathic accuracy and social cognition indicators. The second factor was social facility with synchrony, self – presentation, influence and concern indicators. The program were evaluated by 5 experts and then calculated the index of item - objective congruence (IOC) showing IOC value from 0.80 – 1.00. The results from this program can be brought to enhance of social intelligence for adolescents because according purpose.

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The Development Of Celadon Glaze From Recycling Glass

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Abstract

The objective of this research is to determine the possibility of developing celadon glaze from recycling glass, to decrease the sintering temperature and production cost for Thai SMEs. The research process involves the starting raw material, melting point of raw material, appropriate proportion for the composition of glaze by Biaxial blend technique, flow of glaze, cracking and measuring strains between glazes and ceramic body (Ring Test). Moreover, the color of the glaze by adding oxide were study by coating on test piece and on product. The best Melting point of recycling glass is 1200°C. Glaze sample No. 13-17 show the best appearance for production as a base of celadon glaze such as glossy, fine cracking. The flow of glaze and strains between glazes and ceramic body were increase when the decrease proportion of Kaolin, Ranong province. Glaze sample No. 13 were selected to mix with Copper carbonate 0.3% and Tin oxide 0.05% show the green color similar to traditional celadon (test piece). On the ceramics product the celadon glaze from recycling glass show the best appearance such as good transparency, glossy, fine cracking, completely melting and a slightly down to fill on a pattern and emphasis. The results show that the celadon glaze from recycling glass were save the raw material from industry more than 60%. It show the beneficial to ceramics industry in terms of cost saving and environmental.

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The Development Of Critical Thinking Ability In The Context Of E-Learning Environment And Blended Learning Format

Vera Valentinovna Ageeva, Ilya Aleksandrovich Ageev, Ekaterina Andreevna Shiltsova, Tomsk Polytechnic University, Russian Federation.

Abstract

The formation and development of critical thinking skills of students is a necessary competence for future professional specialist and one of the leading challenges of higher education. These skills allow a critical review of existing methods and techniques of professional work and build new tools that meet the new tasks and requirements. The development of critical and project thinking is a challenge in a traditional classroom tuition. The selection of specific educational tools of online environment when designing e-learning courses is a difficult task for teachers in terms of critical thinking development and evaluation of the level of its formation. The paper is devoted to the development of critical thinking ability in the context of e-learning environment and blended learning format. The aim of the article is to define the advantages and disadvantages of blended learning for improving of students' critical thinking. In correspondence with the first purpose, the authors have attempted to systematize e-learning tools and strategies which can be useful to support critical thinking tasks for students of resident programs. The research results were approved in the educational process of five student groups learning customs regulations and customs management. The research results show that balanced use of online and asynchronous tools of e-learning environment (discussion forums, workshops, wiki, open educational resources) in the context of blended learning increases the motivation and involvement of students in the educational process and demonstrates the growth of outcome indicators of critical thinking skills.

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The Development of Cultural Tourism Data Retrieval using Semantic Network

Kittiya Poonsilp, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

This research proposes the design and implementation of data retrieval system for cultural tourism in Thailand using a semantic network. User can search for a cultural attraction such as archaeological site, historic city or temple using their natural language. For example, if user asks for "The oldest temple in Bangkok", with the semantic network, the word "Bangkok" can be automatically resolved to the capital city in Thailand, then all temples in this city are listed and sorted by chronological order. The oldest one will be highlighted in the result with some more related information e.g. history of the temple, address, city, and other nearby attractions. The proposed system makes the search far more effective, provides more relevant result and more easier to use compared to a conventional search system.

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The Development of Distance Education Services in Japan

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Abstract

Nowadays, e-learning has been developed and Massively Open Online Courses (MOOCs) have been offered by famous universities that currently have over ten thousand participants from all over the world. MOOCs are online courses which are generally open to the public. Mostly because this service is free, people who before did not have the opportunity to get higher education, now have a chance to obtain an education merely by having broadband access to the internet. The purpose of this paper is to investigate the history of the distance education in Japan. Japan is an island country and therefore has many variations for long distance education in order to bridge the education gap and give equal opportunities all over the country. Moreover, to successfully spread this educational service in Japan, there are some factors to improve and overcome. For example, by categorizing the distance education in Japan, the class style can be optimized according to the needs of the students or professors. In addition, some famous international MOOCs attracted a high number of enrollments but their completion rates are very low. By researching the causes of high completion rate in Japan, the methodology that maintains the motivation on distance education can be demonstrated.

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The Development of Multimedia Lessons in 5th Primary Mathematics for Deaf Students

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Abstract

There are two main objectives for this research paper. First is to develop and find an efficiency of mathematics multimedia lessons. Second is to compare a learning achievement between before and after studying. Also, a sample group using for this research is twenty seven of 5th primary students in Setsatian School for the Deaf, Bangkok from Purposive Sampling Method. As well, tools used for this research are testing exercises before study, testing exercises during study, testing exercises after study, questionnaires for content experts, and questionnaires for multimedia experts. As a result for this research, these multimedia lessons have efficiency at 84.58/83.07 that is over than estimate as 80/80. Furthermore, a learning achievement after study is higher than before one having .05 in statistical significance value. Moreover, a lesson quality evaluation result by experts is in a good level. In conclusion, these mathematics multimedia lessons are efficient enough. They can be used for 5th primary deaf students to study mathematics so well.

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The Development Small Wind Turbine For Water Pumping Of Agriculture

NUTTIDA CHANHOM, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

Wind energy can be used to generate electricity and pump water for agriculture by wind turbine. This technology has received attention and is constantly evolving. To be able to apply and use the potential of each area in Thailand. The research to study the potential of wind energy and build a small wind turbine to pump water for agriculture in the community and evaluate economic of the system. Since it reduces unnecessary power down correctly, using of renewable energy at full capacity and to encourage communities to become self-reliant. The construction of small wind turbine to the principle of rotation of the turbine landscape materials used in the preparation of the resources available in the community. Thus creating an easy and cost less to produce. Results from testing the performance of small wind turbines designed by engineering principles by using of windmill which a curvature plate ratio of 0.07. When compared to electric water pump 1 HP 220 Volt at wind speed of 3 m/s of 1 minute. It was found that small wind turbine not use electricity can pumping 5 liters at 2 meter head. The electric water pump 1 HP 220 Volt use electricity 63 Watt pumping 16 liters. The shows that using the pump in long-term agriculture. Small wind turbines can save energy equivalent to 89.52 baht/hour and energy savings of up to 17,940 hours at 24 watts. Which is very suitable to be used in the community or households to reduce electricity consumption.

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The Dialectic Relation Between Socialization And Individualization Of The Student In Pedagogical Theory And Practice

Ramis R Nasibullov, Anvar N Khuziakhmetov, Kazan (Volga region) Federal University, Russian Federation.

Abstract

The topicality of the problem lays in the fact that the dialectic relation between socialization and individualization of the student's personality is not enough researched in a radically changing socio-economic and political situation of modern Russian society. The relations between substantive changes and qualitative uniqueness of the developing student's personality still remain outside the attention of educators and researchers. There is not enough attention to socializing functions of society and the individual manifestations of educated person. The model of the formation of the student's individual under the influence of dialectical relations between socialization and individualization in terms of humanization and democratization of Russian society is not developed. In this paper the general trends of development of society and the correlative rights are disclosed. The specific of this process is traced. The social principle as a result of the inclusion of the individual in the system of social relations is examined. The nature of the activity is showed. The processes of personality development, which presents the analysis of the problem of personality, ways of development and education are seriously studied. The structure of the individual is researched, periodization of the development of personality in ontogenesis and stages of its formation at school age are defined, and the internal dynamics of personality development and the formation of its personality are showed.

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The Didactics Process Change Invoked By Introducing The Super Fast Feedback Method

Jaroslav Kultan, Branislav Mišota, Matej Kultan, Peter Schmidt, Slovakia.

Abstract

The process of active students participation and motivation are important role in the learning process. The current learning method is based on explanation of new facts and their mutual interconnection. During explanation, the teacher asks students one up to two questions to draw their attention. The proposed method is based on active participation of students in creating new knowledge base. The students participation is driven by the rapid questionnaire system whereby the teacher identifies student opinion . The entire process is managed so that students gain the necessary knowledge. The second function of super fast feedback is the motivation task. The system records all students answers, evaluates student responses and the number of correct answers. This paper provides new IT-based learning methodology guidelines.

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The Effect Of 5E Model-Based Laboratory Activity Approach On Undergraduated Students' Understanding Of Complexometric Titration

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to investigate whether the laboratory activities based on the 5E model of the constructivist approach has a significant effect on undergraduated students' academic success and attitude levels. The present study was carried out with a total of 39 second year students enrolled in "Complexometric titration" at the Faculty of Science and Technology at Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand. While 22 of them were randomly assigned to the experimental group, the other 17 were assigned to the control group. Students in the experimental group were taught with the laboratory activities based on the 5E model of the constructivist approach whereas the students in the control group were taught with the traditional approach, by the same would-be teacher. In this paper, all phases of the activity are introduced in detailed. The achievement test was developed by the authors and applied to both groups coupled with in-class observations. The results from pre-test showed that there was no significant different between experimental group and control group. On the contrary, the post-test showed that there was a significant different between experimental group and control group. Based on the study, it was concluded that the experimental group students on which the 5E Model had been applied were more successful than the control group students on which traditional method had been applied.

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The Effect Of Acute Whole Body Vibration On Hand Grip Strength On Healthy Males

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Abstract

The aim of this research is to investigate the effects on the hand grip strength of Whole Body Vibration training which is applied for acute. 30 healthy male subjects training studying who is between the ages of 18-24 that do not exercise on a regular basis the last 3 years, two groups of control group (20) and vibration training group (20) had participated in the research. Subjects done assigned to groups randomly. Whole Body Vibration Training: All whole body vibration training is done on a vibration platform. Shoulder muscles, upper arm muscles is trained as 2 weeks, 3 days a week. Body weight, height, BMI and hand grip strength measurements of participants was performed. The measurements were recorded before and after 2 weeks of Whole Body Vibration training. Handled data were compared at SPSS 18 statistic programme by using Independent Sample t Test. Students' length and weight measurements were calculated. As a result of measurements, there were not found differences between Whole Body Vibration group and control group's hand grip test ($p > 0,05$). Whole Body Vibration group ; between pre-test and post-test values of the hand grip test was found statistically a significant difference ($p < 0,05$). In the hand grip strength of the acute Whole Body Vibration training appear increase; was observed statistically a significant difference.

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THE EFFECT OF CONCEPT MAP BASED TEACHING ON THE PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS OF NURSING STUDENTS

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Abstract

Problem Statement: Problem solving ability is one of the important characteristics that ensures delivery of quality care by nurses. Nursing educators need to involve problem solving applications in their syllabus to grow up students to have problem solving skills. Concept map, which helps learn the concepts more effectively, facilitates setting up relations between information pieces and problem solving for students. **Purpose:** This study was carried out semi-experimentally to evaluate the effect of concept map based-teaching on nursing students' problem solving skills. **Method:** The students who took the course in fall term (n: 59) were determined as control and those who took it in spring term (n: 60) were determined as experimental group. Current course was given to the control group using a traditional teaching approach, whereas it was given to the experimental group using a concept map based teaching approach. Both groups were simultaneously administered Student Information Form and Problem Solving Scale (PSS) at the beginning of the fall term, and PSS at the end of the fall and spring terms. **Findings:** In the study, it was determined that the mean score at the end of the spring term for control group students was 90.36 ± 19.33 and it was 84.40 ± 11.93 for the experimental group students. It was also found that PSS increased significantly at the beginning of the course period in the experimental group, and that although there was not a statistically significant difference between the groups at the end of the term regarding PSS mean scores, there was a positive and significant relationship between the increase in academic achievement and problem solving skills for students in the experimental group. **Conclusion:** It is recommended that concept map based education should be used as a method providing effective learning in nursing education to increase problem solving skills and academic success of nursing students positively.

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The Effect Of Different Metacognitive Skill Levels On Preservice Chemistry Teachers' Motivation

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the metacognitive skill levels and motivation of preservice chemistry teachers and to investigate the effect of different metacognitive skill levels on their motivation. The study was conducted during 2014-2015 spring semester. In this research, survey method was used to reveal the effect of different metacognitive skill levels on motivation. The population of this study was comprised of preservice chemistry teachers attending the Faculty of Education. The Chemistry Motivation Scale which was developed by Glynn, Brickman, Armstrong and Taasobshirazi (2011) and adapted into Turkish by Şen and Yılmaz (2014) was applied to determine preservice chemistry teachers' motivation. The Metacognitive Activities Inventory (MCA-I) which was developed by Cooper and Sandi-Urena (2009) and adapted into Turkish by Temel, Dinçol and Yılmaz (2011) was applied to determine preservice chemistry teachers' metacognitive skill levels. For the evaluation of the data, statistical analysis was applied.

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The Effect Of Lessons In The First Year Of “City And Urban Planning Education” On “Visual-Spatial Intelligence” Scores

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Abstract

Success in a specific profession may be related to one or more types of intelligence types described by Howard Garner. The students, going to be a professional in the area of “City and Urban Planning” are thought to be competent especially in “Visual-Spatial Intelligence” subtitle. In a country, where student selection for higher education is carried out by tests depending on multiple-choice questions, candidates for the profession (students in “City and Urban Planning Department”) are not considered surprising if they have very different scores in “Visual-Spatial Intelligence” subtitle. However, education modalities used, have to have some impact on students' perception and behaviour and thus in scores in specific intelligence subtitles. In the current study, students of the first year are included into the study and are requested to fill the “inventory” (“Howard Gardner Multiple Intelligence – Test”). In their second year, those who succeeded the first year are again requested to fill the “inventory” for a second time. The scores and success points from the lessons are evaluated statistically. The researchers aim to investigate the effect of first year education on scores gained in “Visual-Spatial Intelligence” subtitle.

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The Effect of Personality Beliefs on Automatic Thoughts of University Students

Nurgül Özdemir, Ozge Zeki, Emine Bakir, Turkey.

Abstract

Purpose; The purpose of the study is to determine the effects of personality beliefs on automatic thoughts of university students. Material-Method; 275 students of Health Science Faculty are considered. Evaluation forms are Students information form, "Personality Beliefs Questionnaire-Short-Form" and "Automatic Thoughts Scale". Descriptive statistics in SPSS program was used while analyzing the data. Findings; Age distribution is 20.40 ± 1.76 . The average point from Automatic Thoughts Scale is 54.47 ± 21.16 . The average point from Personality Beliefs Questionnaire-Short-Form is 119.24 ± 48.59 . For The Personality Beliefs Questionnaire-Short-Form; the highest point average is avoidant (14.32 ± 4.91) and the lowest point average is dependent (9.48 ± 5.76). The Personality Beliefs Questionnaire-Short-Form point average and Automatic Thoughts Scale point average are statistically related ($P < 0.005$). Results; According to the study results, personality beliefs affect the automatic thoughts.

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The Effect Of Recycling Education On Conceptual Understanding Of High School Students About Ecology

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to analyze and determine whether a developed recycling education program would lead to a positive change in the conceptual understanding of ecological concepts such as ecosystem components by high school students. The research was conducted on 68 high school 10th grade students. The research employed a quasi-experimental method with pre-test/post-test control group design. The control group received instruction using activities and related instructional methods and techniques indicated in the national high school biology curriculum. The experimental group was taught in the context of a Recycling Education Program integrated to regular classes using methods and techniques in accordance with conceptual change strategies and based on constructivist learning approach. Both groups received the Ecosystem Ecology Conceptual Understanding Test (EECUT) consisting of open-ended questions before and after the experimental intervention as the pre and post-test. Based on the results a significant difference in the conceptual understanding of the students included in the respective experimental and control group was identified in the answers given to the EECUT questions.

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The Effect Of Resilience, Hopelessness And Sectoral Attitudes Of The Students Having Tourism Education At Universities To Their Choices

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Abstract

This study has been made to determine the effects of resilience, hopelessness and sectoral attitudes of the students having tourism education at universities to their career choices. In accordance with this purpose, theoretical part of the study has been made from the literature related with the subject. Consequently, sectoral attitudes of the students have an effect on their career choices. Negative relationship with the resilience factors was obtained from the analysis that were made to determine the effects of resilience to career choice. Although, no relationship seen between the career choice and hopelessness scale factors and between career choice and motivation loss of the students having tourism education, an inverse correlation determined between the future expectations and hope.

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The Effect Of Risk Management Of Students' Activities And Students' Characteristics On The Students' Life Skills

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Abstract

Students' life skills vary according to the current social situation. It has been strengthening the desired students' activities under risk management process which is implemented in order to comply Thai Qualification Framework for Higher Education (TQF : HEEd). This study was aimed to investigate the effect of risk management in students activities to the students' life skills of KKU. A total of 588 samples comprised of 2 levels as in macro level : 7 administrators' board, student affairs staff, Student Organization and Student Council totalling to 142 samples and, for micro level : first year and higher students in each of the faculty, under the affiliated Humanities and Social Sciences of 7 faculties, 446 students were selected as respondents of this study. The researchers employed quantitative survey design using 2 questionnaires as an instrument to collect data. Data was analysed using the SPSS for Window and HLM for Window. Results of the study revealed that 1) the students' life skills of KKU. were at the highest level. Males had higher life skills than female students. 2) Risk management in students' activities in the management level, in overall, had 78.26%. 3) Variable at macro level, regarding the management level that contributed positively to students' life skills of KKU. with the statistical significance at .05 ($\beta=0.486$) included activities to provide the knowledge and skills to students for quality assurance which was able to explain the variation of the students' life skills level for 77.77%. 4) Micro level variables including being male students, contributed positively to the students' life skills of the statistical significance level of .01 ($\beta= 0.182$). These variables could explain the variation of the students' life skill level for 5.18%.

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THE EFFECT OF USING WRITING TO LEARN ACTIVITIES IN SOCIAL STUDIES ON STUDENTS' ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

Canan Karaçađıl, Marmara University, Turkey.

Abstract

The aim of this study is to determine the impact of writing to learn activities on student achievement in the unit of "Journey through Turkish History" of the 7th grade Social Studies. The study was conducted with a total of 60 students of Muđla Şahidi Secondary School in the second semester of the 2012-2013 academic year. In accordance with the study, 25 item multiple – choice achievement test which was proved reliable and prepared in consultation with experts in the field before and after the experimental procedure by scanning the related literature was conducted on the experimental groups and control groups consisting of 60 students. According to the findings from the study, the students in the experimental group were more successful than the students in the control group in terms of achievement points of the final test. Student's thoughts about writing to learn activities was established and students in the experimental group specified that writing to learn activities help them to understand and learn. Keywords: Social Studies, Writing to Learn, Writing to Learn in Social Studies

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THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AUDIATION IN IMPROVING SINGING ACCURACY AMONG LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

Bee Teen Liow, Fung Ying Loo, University of Malaya, Malaysia.

Abstract

This research examined the effectiveness of audiation method in improving singing accuracy. Audiation is a skill that enables music recognition without reference to a music instrument. Samples were 90 junior high school students and an experiment was carried out. Duration of the treatment with audiation as an intervention compared to conventional teaching method was 90 minutes per session for ten weeks where a session was carried out per week. Results gathered from pre- and post-test were analyzed. Data were analyzed using the SPANOVA test based on descriptive statistics, mean, profile plots and Multivariate testing. Results show that the audiation method has a significant positive impact on the singing performances.

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THE EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVE ACTIVITIES ABOUT KNOWING OUR BODY UNIT TO STUDENTS 'SUCCESS, SCIENTIFIC PROCESS SKILLS AND ATTITUDES

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Gonca Tuncel, Uludađ University, Turkey

Abstract

In this study was intended to investigate the activities of the unit "Meet Our Body" in the Science and Tecnology course of the fourth grade in primary school education and whether there is a significant difference between this unit and the alternative activities designed by the researchers for the unit in terms of the accesablity of the target behaviours. In the study, both survey model and experimental model have been used. First, the opinions and suggestions of 50 primary education class teachers in Bursa regarding the current curriculum was handled. Then, development activities designed by the researchers was applied on the sample group consisting of 70 fourth grade students. The applications, which were planned as three hours per week, lasted 6 weeks in 2010-2011 academic year spring term. The Unit Achievement Tests, The Teacher Curriculum Sight Survey, The Scientific Process Skills Scales, The Teacher Activity Assessment Survey and developed by the researcher and The Attitude Scale Towards Science and Tecnology Courses developed by Geban etc (1994) which is redevelopment by researcher were used as data collection instruments in the present study. In the data analysis, the SPSS 11.5 statistics program was used and mean score, frequency, percentage, standard deviation, variance and t-test calculations through this program. Consequently, it was found that the alternative activities are more efficiently than unit activities on solving the basic problems the matter of time and the crowded classes. Furthermore, it was found that the alternative activities are more efficiently than unit activities on students' achievements, attitudes towards to Science and Tecnology and the development of scientific process skills. It is thought of that, the development actives designs are assisted the usage of the Science and Tecnology education curriculum more efficiently.

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The Effects Of Call On Vocabulary Teaching In ELT

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Abstract

In today's world; by means of growing technological improvements and innovations; the life is becoming easier for people. As it can be witnessed in every corner of the society, the classrooms are also effected by digitalized world. Even though the term Computer Assisted Language Learning (CALL) which can be defined as "the search for and study of applications of the computer in language teaching and learning" (Levy, 1997) emerged in the late 20th century, today, the usage of computers in classrooms is increasing and with the help of growing technology it changes day by day. Nowadays, plenty of digital materials are available to use in English as a Foreign Language (EFL) classrooms. These materials not only strengthen the learning process, but also make it enjoyable and interesting for the students. Therefore, teachers should be encouraged to use digital materials in their classrooms. In EFL setting, vocabulary teaching has an important place. However, it is one of the most challenging part for the students. It is always witnessed in language classrooms that students always complain about learning new vocabulary items. Generally; either they struggle to learn or they forget the vocabulary items which are learned before easily. In this study the emphasis is put on these two problems. Computer assisted vocabulary instruction has been considered to be one of the most common applications of CALL. The purpose of this study is to examine the effectiveness of computer assisted vocabulary instruction on students' vocabulary achievement.

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The Effects Of Digital Marketing On University Students

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Abstract

Social media is a new type of virtual media where the users can express themselves and stay in touch with the other users. Social media marketing is a recent marketing approach based on the interactive participation of consumers. The contents of the social media tools shape consumer behaviors and social media marketing. Consumers are influenced by the contents created by the social media users or companies at the purchase phase. Thus, how and to what extent a certain product/service is discussed on social media becomes important to the company. At this point, it is important to measure the student perspectives of the brand management on social media. In this study, the necessity of brand management practices in crisis periods is emphasized. This study examines the way the brand management is practiced and how the university students' attitudes towards the brands on social media are shaped. The data obtained from 310 university students were analyzed with SPSS software. By this means, the changing concept of marketing with the Internet becoming a part of daily life and the strategies that the brands developed to manage the consumer perception with the emergence of social media brand management were observed.

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The Effects Of Informal Learning Settings On Students' Achievement And Attitudes Towards Nature And Soil

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Abstract

Soil is one of the non-renewable natural resources. The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of informal learning settings on fourth grade students' achievement and attitudes towards nature and soil. The participants of this study were 420 fourth graders from 18 different schools in Ankara, Turkey. All of the participants participated in the soil science schools at the Faculty of Agriculture at Ankara University which is an informal learning setting. Along with the demographic information collected, this study used 'The Achievement Test about Nature and Soil' and 'Attitude Scale towards Nature and Soil.' The study instruments were applied all of the participants before and after their visit to the soil science school. After four weeks from the post-test, study instruments were applied as retention test. Findings of the study revealed that informal learning setting have statistically significant effects on students' achievements and attitudes towards nature and soil.

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The Effects Of Schema-Based Instruction On The Mathematical Word Problem Solving Skills Of Children With Mental Retardation

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to identify the effectiveness of schema-based instruction offered with direct teaching method on the mathematical word problem solving skills of children with mental retardation. In this study a multiple probe design across subjects which belongs to single subjects research. The subjects of the study consists of 3 students between ages of 9 and 13 who are mentally retarded. The dependent variable of this study is defined as the word group problems which is including basic addition and basic subtraction of the ability of the math that are solved correctly with the rate of %80. The independent variable of the study is schema-based instruction offered with direct teaching method. Visual graphical analysis method is used in the analysis of the data. The findings show that schema based instruction offered with direct teaching method is increased performance of word solving problems and that continue along 10 and 20 days after the expiration of the teaching. In conclusion, schema-based instruction offered with direct teaching method is thought to be effective.

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The Efficiency Of A Web-Based Online System To Promote Chaopraya River Boat Tours In Bangkok, Thailand

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Abstract

An online information system is necessary as a for guide tourists regarding common places of travel. This paper aims to present an efficient web-based online system to promote information about boat tourism on the Chaopraya River, in Bangkok, Thailand, by using a panorama technique. The system collects information about interesting areas nearby the river. The application is developed in PHP, JavaScript, MySQL and panorama software. The performance of the application system is evaluated by user satisfaction and by expert evaluation. The obtained mean and standard deviation by users and experts was 3.71, 3.56 and 0.73, 0.62 respectively. The results also showed an increase in tourism by 30% in 6 months. Furthermore, the panorama web application was found to be useful as a main information tool for boat tourism.

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The Efficiency Of Science Hour Program For Children 48 To 72 Months Age

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to assess the effectiveness of "Science Hour Program" model which was developed by the researchers and which aimed children in preschool era to gain basic scientific concepts and to support development of science process skills by creating an effective laboratory environment. The study was planned as single group, pre-test post-test model and carried out with 38 children 48 to 72 months of age who attend to Marmara University Ataturk Faculty of Education Prof Dr. Ayla Oktay Preschool Education Unit. During 10 weeks, applications were done using "Science Hour Program" developed by considering gains and indicators mentioned in 2013 Preschool Education Program prepared by Ministry of National Education. Before and after the program application, "Science Concepts and Science Process Skills for Preschool Children Scale", "Early Childhood Science Education Content Standards Scale ", "Marmara Primary School Readiness Scale - Application Form Science Skills Sub-scale" and "Picture Science Concept Question List" were used. Findings obtained from the statistical analysis showed "Science Hour Program" to be effective.

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The Embroidery Designs Of Abayah Dress(Muslim Dress). The Study Of Patterns Gingerbread Studios In Vimanmek Mansion Of Thailand.

Chanoknart Mayusoh, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University,Thailand.

Abstract

According to the study of Ginger Bread fretwork of the Vimanmek Mansion of Thailand, most of the patterns are imitated from nature especially vine, leaf and bloom patterns. The patterns have been organized in different way but balance in itself by repeating the patterns from left to right between rough and polished materials. The space have been fully used within the limited framework and by the special technique of space design between patterns, it made the clear, bright and comfortable feeling. The main objective of this patterns have been designed to be used to decorate on the top of the building or the place that can clearly show its' patterns such as; the roof or the balcony. In order to adapt the patterns design for Abaya (A loose black robe worn by Muslim women), the patterns have to be adjusted suitably to the shape of lady figure which is different from the square building shape. However, the patterns position still remain as on the top part of the body and repeating patterns at the shirttailor shirtsleeve which shown the same concept as inspired from the building.

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The Enterprise Education In Student Teachers' Attitudes. Examining The Diverse Attitudes Across Gender And Age

Jaana Tellervo Lepistö, Marja-Leena Rönkkö, University of Turku, Finland.

Abstract

Principal Topic: Education plays an essential role in the development of an entrepreneurial mindset. Teachers in particular have a central role in this process. That is why future teachers should develop their approach to education, emphasizing active learning and the provision of new experiences for students outside of the classroom. Our research project's main focus is on exploring what kind of attitudes Finnish student teachers have towards enterprise education. In this paper our aim is to examine the gender and age differences of the Finnish student-teachers' attitudes toward enterprise education. The views that have been presented in earlier studies bring up the question of this study: 1) Do the female and male students teachers' attitude toward enterprise differ and 2) Does the enterprise education attitude of female and male student teachers of various ages differ? Method: The data were collected in 2010, 2011 and 2012 from 269 student teachers' essays in the University Of Turku, department of teacher education, Rauma unit. In this study we use quantitative data in order to clarify if there is a relationship between attitudes and age and gender when concerning enterprise education. In this article we concentrate on quantitative data to deal with the effect of variables gender and age across the attitude which has formed during the studies, but we also lighten the results with citations from original data of essays. The research sample size is big, 269, but since the Gauss distribution of the variables is problematic, nonparametric tests are used for the analysis. Results and Implications: In our study the most positive attitude to entrepreneurship education was found in the group of over 30 year' old female student teachers, who were categorized as innovator. This is consistent to earlier research, that entrepreneurial attitudes change with age and the age may play an even more important role for women than it does for men. The difference in enterprise education attitude based on the age and gender groups is however not statistically significant ($p=.386$).

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"The Eternal Question Of Xenocratic Authorities": The Problem Of Early State Formation In Russian And Bulgarian School Textbooks

Vera Valentinovna Ageeva, Ilya Aleksandrovich Ageev, Anastasia Mikhailovna Nikolaeva, Tomsk Polytechnic University, Russian Federation.

Abstract

Foreignness of early medieval authorities is common issue for many European and world national historiographies including Russian and Bulgarian ones. One of the major factors contributing to the sharp increase in the processes of state formation was vigorous activity of xenocratic social groups in the eastern Slavs tribal alliances as well as in southern Slavic tribal system. The "Normann problem" and "Pre-Bulgarian question" are deeply rooted in the national historical consciousness. The article is devoted to a comparative analysis of xenocracy problem solutions that are represented in modern Russian and Bulgarian educational literature. Indicator of the topic relevance is the diversity of views on the issue in modern Russian and Bulgarian historiography. Textbooks include conflicting interpretations of Slavic politogenesis. The authors attempts to answer the question whether the politicization of early medieval xenocracy is an endless pathology of social consciousness or it can be neutralized with balanced scientific historical viewpoint. The purpose of the article is to determine evaluations and interpretations of mediaval xenocracy problem prevailing in modern school textbooks of Russia and Bulgaria. In addition, the authors are trying to estimate the value of the "Normann problem" and "Pre-Bulgarian question" in the development of Russian and Bulgarian public opinion and professional historical knowledge. The paper identified the similar image of the ancient autochthonous Slavic statehood and emphasizing a minor role of xenocratic ruling elite in state formation which are widespread in the educational literature. The results have shown that attempts to make Slavic history more ancient and to minimize the xenocratic impact on state formation, which are typical for textbooks, deserves criticism, since it is associated with silencing "inconvenient" historical issues, conscious retouching events of national history and the ideological and political content of scientific problems.

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The European Legislation On The Education Of Migrant Workers' Children. A Pedagogical Reading

Serena Sani, University of Molise.

Abstract

Since the last decades of the twentieth century the gradual stabilization of the immigration phenomenon has created also a significant increase in family reunification and, as a result, a great number of foreign students in European schools. In this context, the European institutions have seen fit to adapt to the situation by setting up a legislative system aimed not only to guarantee the right to education for immigrant children and to receive an equal treatment with the respect to native children, but also to lead the EU member States to promote integration school policies. The aim of this paper is to assess – through the examination of the laws and other official measures issued by the Council of Europe and the European Union – several initiatives undertaken in the last decades by the European political institutions to encourage cooperation among the member countries and to foster a common line of action on integration and education of immigrant children.

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The Evaluation For Assurance Of The Quality Of Higher Education In Ecuador: Case Of The Polytechnic Salesian University Of Ecuador (UPS), Extension Quito

Viviana Elizabeth Montalvo, Polytechnic Salesian University of Ecuador.

Abstract

In April 2013, the Council of Evaluation, Accreditation and Quality Assurance (CEAACES) informed the Ecuadorian people, the results of the evaluation process and depuration of extensions of Institutions of Higher Education, held during the last quarter of 2012. The report showed very poor results in terms of the quality standards achieved by university extensions. Of the 86 evaluated: only 2 were approved; 44 disapproved, and the remaining 40, to keep running without conditions, had to undergo a process of improvement. In this paper it describes and analyzes the process implemented by the Quito Extension of Polytechnic Salesian University (UPS), to ensure its continuity beyond the standards CEAACES. First, It is described the evaluation model used in the depuration process applied; after, is analyzed the institutional moment of the Quito Extension of UPS, which allowed him to generate strategies to achieve the required standards and be approved with a rating of 82.39/100, and finally, are explained, the improvement plan phases implemented, highlighting the strategies used and the lessons learned in the process. It is not intended delve into the technical aspects of the evaluation, we intend highlight, through the experience of the extension, the impact of the evaluation, in the reevaluation of institutional self-esteem and your repercussion on the quality of academic services.

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The Evaluation In The Physical Sciences In The Moroccan Secondary School Curriculum: The Case Of Experimental Skills.

El Hassane Touli, Mohammed Talbi, Mohamed Radid, Morocco.

Abstract

The evaluation is a task of great importance to the service of teaching / learning to verify or not achieving educational goals. Currently, with the emergence of active pedagogies, new challenges are taxed according to several perspectives: including evaluation. For the Moroccan education, evaluation is centered on the level of skill mastery by learners beginning, during and end of the year, and at the end of each learning period. Our present research focuses on the consideration of the evaluation of experimental skills in the physical sciences in the Moroccan education system. To test the hypotheses that we have advanced in our study, we developed a questionnaire that was distributed to a sample of physics and chemistry teachers from the Moroccan secondary education. The majority of teachers in our sample reported several constraints, among others: the lack of teaching materials needed to plan and implement practical work for an adequate teaching of experimental sciences: physics and chemistry.

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THE EVALUATION OF SCHOLAR FATIGUE PHENOMENON AND SOME FACTORS THAT CAUSE IT ON A GROUP OF TEENAGERS FROM IASI

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Abstract

Scholar fatigue should be carefully evaluated to be able to interfere when needed. Goals: the evaluation of differences/similarities regarding fatigue at pupils studying at different highschoools. Material and methods: the study was done on a group of 237 teenagers studying at 3 different highschoools in Iasi: Sport highschool (75 teenagers), Music Highschool (73 students) and Grammar School (89 students). The pupils had to fill in a questionnaire regarding the emersion of fatigue. The results were analysed using the Pearson CHI Square test. Results and discussions: in 45.99% of cases, students are often tired, the calculated differences being statistically significant for a $p>0.01$ ($G=4$, $\chi^2=15.500$), fatigue being often acknowledged by Grammar School teenagers. The phenomenon appears in the middle of the week (48.10% , $p>0.001$ $G=4$, $\chi^2=20.862$) and at midday (43.03% $p>0.01$, $G=4$, $\chi^2=11.738$). The statistically significant differences show a high frequency of positive answers for Grammar School students. One of the factors favouring the appearance of fatigue is the small number of sleeping hours (6-7 hours -75.94%). The calculated differences are statistically significant for a $p>0.001$ ($G=4$, $\chi^2=21.716$) and show a high frequency of teenagers who sleep a little at Grammar School. Conclusions: the appearance of fatigue is different for each highschool, which enforces an exact knowledge of the features of teenagers' loads.

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THE EVALUATION OF THE FACTOS THAT AFFECT HIGH SCHOOL OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY STUDENTS' PREFERENCES FOR AREA OF SPECIALIZATION

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Abstract

Preference is not an innate quality. An individual can make a decision by his/her own will, such as choosing a school, profession, friends and a partner in his/her life while families can also drive their children to certain choices through their directions. The aim of this study is to reveal the results of certain tests in order to help students who are about to choose an area of specialization make the right and conscious decisions. In this study, high school of information technology students' preferences for area of specialization, the factors affecting those preferences and their consciousness levels were probed to make some recommendations related to the subject. The sample of the study consisted of 165 students and the results were discussed.

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THE EVALUATION OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY TEXTBOOK READER’S COMPANION FOR 7TH GRADES IN THE USA IN TERMS OF READING SKILLS

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Abstract

Native language textbooks are the primary learning materials used by the teachers of that language. Along with the native language textbooks, some other reinforcement materials are also used. These can be considered as “supplementary textbooks” and have been designed according to the level of the class. This changes from country to country; and the material for this study is *Reader’s Companion* which has been used as a supplementary textbook for 7th grades in the State of California, the USA together with the native language textbook *Literature Timeless Voices, Timeless Themes/Bronze Level* printed by Prentice Hall. As it is stated on the cover of this supplementary book, the book has been prepared with a system that increases reading success. Besides the practical methods that provide interactive reading, the book also presents suggestions that would make reading, summarising, textual analysis more enjoyable for the students by applying alternative reading strategies. Evaluating *Literature Timeless voices, Timeless Themes/Bronze Level Reader’s Companion* in terms of reading methods and strategies, this study aims to lay the groundwork for designing other original and useful supplementary native language books. Based on a sample book, the study tries to answer the question “In what other ways can reading skills be improved?”

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THE EXPERIENCES AND PROBLEMS OF CHILDREN WITH SICKLE CELL ANEMIA AND THEIR FAMILIES

Gülendam Karadag, Zeynep Güngörmüş, Zeynep Olçar, Turkey.

Abstract

Background: Sickle Cell Anemia (SCA) is a disease that has a high level of morbidity and early mortality for patients that are not followed and controlled properly. Material & Method: this study was conducted between 7th September -27th November 2015 with the aim of determining experiences and problems of families (n:206) whose children with sickle cell anemia are in Hematology Unit of Mustafa Kemal University Research and Application Hospital and those that apply to Hematology Polyclinic. Before conducting this study, a written permission from the related institution and research ethics committee approval from Gaziantep University were obtained. Families were included in the study after a brief explanation was provided with them and they verbally agreed to participate in the study. Data was collected through questionnaire that was formed by researchers after literature review in a face to face manner. Questionnaire is made up of two sections, socio-demographic of families and data about their problems. Socio-demographic data consists of 10 questions; data about experiences and problems of families with children with SCA consists of 15 questions and 11 statements. Families completed the questionnaire within 10-15 minutes. Data obtained was evaluated and assessed by SPSS 18 package program. Findings: When socio-demographic characteristics of families were analyzed; it was determined that % 88.3 of participants were women, average of 36,4 % is between 36 and 45, 69.9 % of the participants are primary school graduates, 82% of them are married and 95.1 % of them have social security. When experiences and data about families with children with SCA; it was determined that 96.1 % of participants knew nothing about SCA before their children were diagnosed with this disease, 92.7 % of them are aware of them SCA was genetically inherited, 61.2 % of them learnt that their children had SCA when they were between 1 and 5 year old, all participants were a disease carrier themselves, 96.6% of them were aware of this disease of their children with SCA, 93.7 of them had no blood tests before marriage. When problems of families with children with SCA were analyzed; It was determined that 96.1 % of them have a fear of losing their children with SCA, 48.1 % regret getting married. 60.2 % of the families stated that they are familiar with other families with children with SCA but 61.2 % have no communication or consultation with those families. 22.8% needed psychological support and help but none of them receive psychological support and counseling and 59.2 % of them recommend new couples with SCA or that are the disease carriers to avoid getting married. 97.1% of families having children with SCA have no support from their spouses, 99.0% of them are not excluded from their social surroundings, 20.4 % of them have no support from families and relatives, 46.6% of them have financial problems, 75.2 % of them are satisfied with the care provided by hospital. 75.2 % of the families having children with SCA have limited social life and friends, 69.9 % have no enough time for their spouses and 70.4% for their other children. When problems of children with SCA were analyzed; it was determined that 98.5 % of children with SCA suffer from pain, 60.7 % suffer from weakness and exhaustion, 20.9 % of them suffer from respiratory distress. 72.3 % of children with SCA cannot go to school, 68.9 % of them are in hospital at least 1 – 5 times during the year, 77.2 % of them need blood transfusion, 66.5 % of them have no difficulty in finding blood, 30.1 % of them blame their parents for the disease, 62.1 % of them have problems about their future and their social surroundings, the most common problem experienced by them (31.1 %) is not being able to continue their education life. 29.1 % of children with SCA have partial difficulty in walking, 22.8 in fulfilling their own needs. 51.5 % of the participants apply to hospitals to decrease the problems and 48.5 % use medications at home. Results and Recommendations: As a conclusion, a great number of families have problems regarding fear of losing their children, regretting their marriage, lack of social aid and support, having financial problems and having difficulty in spending time with other family members. It was determined that majority of children with SCA suffer from pain, weakness, exhaustion, they are not capable of going to school, they stay at hospital between at least 1 and 5 times a year, they need blood transfusion and have problems with their future and social surroundings. In accordance with the results, it can be recommended to open family consulting centers for families with children with SCA, to prepare family education programs and make an effort to lead for more and more frequent participation in present practices, to enable parents to spend more time with each other by providing brochures, TV and radio programs. It is also advisable to closely follow their states of mind and to provide psycho- social support by nurse, social service specialist and psychologists when they are in need with the aim of reducing uncertainty and loneliness feelings of families.

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The Experimental of Cyber Lab on Conception Through Laboratory Learning in Topic Newton's Rings

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Abstract

The main objective of this research is to investigate the role of Cyber Laboratory to cause conceptions through laboratory learning in topic the Newton's rings. The study was conducted by evaluating the educational efficiency, examine what the right concepts took places when students were introduced to the basics of experimentation through cyber laboratory. Finally, the satisfaction toward the Cyber lab was earned by students. Instructional experiments of 3 hours were conducted employing 10 students; a purposive sampling group was selected from second year applied physics students' program of the faculty Science and Technology of Suan Sunandha University. The findings were: 1. Cyber laboratory topic Newton's rings indicated educational efficiency, by students' posttest achievements on the right conceptions are significantly higher than their pretest at 0.05. 2. Students' satisfaction of the cyber laboratory was at a good level of quantity.

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The Flipped Lab: Reimagining Science Education With Next-Generation Virtual Laboratories

Maarroof Fakhri, Australian National University.

Abstract

Imagine if your students could have unlimited access to multi-million dollar world-class laboratory facilities anywhere in the world, anytime. Simulations have long been known to improve learning, motivation and engagement while reducing costs in fields such as aviation. These benefits now extend to online laboratory simulations, with next-generation Labster virtual laboratories showing the same kinds of improvements (Nature Biotechnology, July 2014) when used along-side or in replace of traditional teaching methods. While many distance education technologies focus on taking the physical university experience of lectures and textbooks and digitizing them, we show what technology can provide to complement or supplement the physical experience - incorporating 3D-molecular animations, self-paced enquiry-based lab courses, immediate access to fully simulated versions of the latest lab equipment, real-world scenarios, story-telling, and immersive virtual environments. Labster virtual labs are now being used by universities world-wide, including Harvard Extension School, MIT, UC Berkeley, Stanford OHS, and many more, continually creating an improved student learning experience. We've created a rich virtual laboratory learning experience with the aim of empowering the next generation of scientists around the world.

The Follow-Up Interview As A Key Factor Of The Tutorial

Pablo Martin, Spain.

Abstract

In many cases, the work of academic tutor is based primarily on coordinating the possible consequences associated with descuadras in the schedule or specific disagreements between the way teach the class and / or evaluated by a teacher and his students. However, the teaching should focus much more deeply develop the widest possible knowledge of the students. Taking advantage of the privileged position that the position of tutor implies, to the extent that it is possible to obtain information from a wide variety of sources (teachers, parents, students) the tutor could influence positively contribute to the development of his student highlighting those points in highlighting and proposing solutions to improve those others that have difficulties. To accomplish this task, and within the framework of the regular meetings between student and teacher, we propose to have a key interview late in the second third of the course where the teacher exercise its leadership effectively and thus to define and establish measures necessary to allow students to improve their results in the final stage of the course. This paper attempts to explain thoroughly as it should take place this interview, stressing the importance of preparation, the techniques necessary for successful development of the same and, finally, specific actions that should leave it.

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The Functions Of Management Of Students' Self-Directed Learning In Teaching Foreign Languages

Assel Askarovna Lakova, Assel Turarovna Chaklikova, Kazakhstan.

Abstract

The article reveals the problem about managing of self-directed learning of students through the informatization or information and communication technologies (ICT). Analyzing literature and scientific articles we found that universities have problems with managing self-directed learning of students because all of them have different methods, methodology and rules of managing. Some students think homework is the independent work making without teachers, but in fact, independent work has various peculiarities. Actually teachers do not assist students, however, teachers organize and manage the self-directed learning every lesson. They form intercultural communicative competency in students during the teaching foreign language. Our purpose is to observe and perform own functions of management of self-directed learning step by step in order to help teachers to organize and manage lessons smartly and students to become aware of doing independent work with ICT. The outcome is that the functions of management are able to regulate the actions of students in a beneficial way. Due to functions teachers can manage self-directed learning of students in a distance and students can manage with their work themselves when and where they wish independently and are able to give some ability and responsibility on giving marks to each other.

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The Higher Education in Russia: The First Results

Anastasiya Sudakova, The Ural Federal University, Russian Federation.

Abstract

The paper presents a methodology to assess the status of the higher education (HE) system (for territories at the level of Federal Subject), together with the results of its application to the subjects of the Russian Federal (RF). A monitoring system for higher education in Russia is proposed using the indicative figures grouped in two units. In the first methodological unit entitled "The Conditions of Operation and Status of Infrastructure of the HE System" are included indicators characterising the conditions of financing, human resources, the status of fixed assets and the learning environment in the HE institutions. The second methodological unit entitled "State Educational and Research Activities of the HE System" includes indicators characterising research capacity, the effectiveness of faculty research activities and the educational and research capacity of students of the HE institutions at the level of the RF Subject. The analysis conducted over a time period of 5 years has shown that, unfortunately, a direct correlation between the growth of investments and an increase in quality is not observed. The growth rate of financing of regional HE was in some cases several times higher in one region than another, increasing the visibility of the results. It is clear that the leaders in terms of financing and the leaders in terms of improving the quality of education are two different things. This demonstrates the need to reform regulation of HE, particularly with regard to prioritising its development and improving the financial and economic mechanisms required to achieve this.

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The Hydrolase Enzyme Screening For Bioconversion Of Phenol-Glucoside Into Phenol From Pomacea Canaliculata Eggs Extract

Chariwat Pitsanuwong, Suan sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

The aim of this work was the screening of hydrolase enzyme for bioconversion of phenol-glucoside into the corresponding phenol derivative from *Pomacea canaliculata* eggs extract. The crude protein extract was precipitated in the different ammonium salt concentrations. The p-nitrophenyl-beta-D-glucopyranoside (p-NPG) was used as a substrate for hydrolase enzyme activity measurement at 400 nm. The result showed that the highest activity assay was occurred in the protein extract with 30-60 % ammonium sulfate fraction. The active fraction was further purified by using DEAE column chromatography, followed by enzyme characterization.

The Impact Of Physical Exercises Over The Intimate Life Of The Young Generation (The Rorschach Ink Blot Test)

Elena Lupu, Petroleum-Gas University,Romania.

Abstract

Problem Statement: Physical exercise has numerous benefits: formative, informative, educative, but above all it ensures a stable personality, a methodic behaviour which leads to a healthy life system with positive emotional reactions, giving us the possibility of control and natural intimate desires. A certain description shows us the prototype of a complete person, capable to face social demands and to enter the modern society of our days, which is extremely demanding and with high standards. In order to prove the importance of physical exercise in the life of youngsters, we used as a method of research the “Intimate life according to the Rorschach ink blot test”, which shall help us detect the aspects of intimate life and students’ personalities from this point of view. **Purpose of Study:** For our research, we started from the hypothesis according to which people who greet physical exercises using it as a leisure time activity and means of socialization, have a positive intimate life and a positive personality, as compared to people with a mainly sedentary life. Our research has been undertaken on a group of 123 students (41 boys; 82 girls) coming from the same institution, therefore theoretically having similar preoccupations and social status. **Research Methods:** Bibliographic study method; observation method; enquiry method (conversation, questionnaire entitled “Intimate life according to the Rorschach ink blot test”, etc.); pedagogical experiment method; statistical-mathematic method; graphical method. **Findings:** As a consequence of the research undertaken, we observed that there are significant differences regarding students who have a way of life combined with physical exercises during the week, over a school year, as compared to those who do not perform similar activities, from various reasons. **Conclusions and proposals:** In all these modifications, it is considered that a specially important role is held by physical exercised performed under different aspects, reason for which we believe that it should not miss from the weekly schedule of students. Therefore, we recommend to introduce it again in the university syllabus, for each week, as a university module of 90 minutes.

THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL AND SITUATIONAL ENVIRONMENT ON THE CHANGE OF THE DYNAMICS OF LEARNERS' INCLINATION AND ABILITY DEVELOPMENT

Kseniya Vladimirovna Ikonnikova, Lyubov Fedorovna Ikonnikova, Ekaterina Alexandrovna Koltunova, Tomsk
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Abstract

The essential parts of the person's vocational occupational fitness are constitutional bias and abilities towards some certain activities. Therefore, for efficient choice of the future vocational occupation it is necessary to reveal these abilities as early as possible, and then develop them. Social environment and particular and specific situational education have an active impact on the development of stable consciousness and perception of the person's inclination to a certain activity and understanding the necessity to develop the missing abilities. The aim of this work is to investigate the impact of social and situational environment on the change of the dynamics of learner's inclination and ability development. Some ideas, conditions and measures contributing to the beginning of active learner's activity were considered in the given work. The significance of artificial simulation concerning various kinds of social and situational environment for early vocational self-determination was discussed. The efficiency of the lessons in groups conducted in active and problem-based format was demonstrated. The results of the lessons conducted in various conditions which differ in their duration, professional approaches and place were presented. Weekly lessons consisting of uneven aged groups on the basis of the business-incubator with the modeling of entrepreneurial activity were considered. The trajectory of success of senior pupils studying at gymnasium in accordance to the educational program majoring in ecology was discussed. Organizational and pedagogical conditions were the same in all conducted

activities. The content of the lessons was saturated with certain professional and problem-based situations with the development of different ways of their practical solutions. The distinctive feature of the lessons was their organization in the chain-like format: “teacher- student-pupils”.

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The Impact Of Stress And Coping Style On Educational Involvement Among Mothers To Children With Special Needs In Inclusive Education

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Abstract

Recently, we witness an increased research interest in parents to children with special needs in inclusive education and their involvement in school. Naturally, the research focused on mothers to children with special needs. The purpose of this study was to examine the effects of stress and of coping style with stress among mothers to children with special needs on their involvement in the school. The findings indicate emotional coping style and denial predicts a high level of stress among all mothers. Comparing mothers to children with special needs (N = 72), with mothers to non special needs children (N = 75), we found higher levels of stress among mothers to children with special needs however; this difference was not reflected in the involvement at the school which did not differ between the groups. Moreover, it was found that mothers to children with special needs make more use of social support coping style. The above findings focus on the level of stress and coping styles that affect the level of mothers involvement in school and thereby, contribute to the investigation of predictive factors of parental stress and parental involvement in their children's education. From a practical viewpoint, the findings may help the educational staff especially, teachers and school psychologists, understanding the contribution of mothers to the development of social, emotional and academic training of their children and to strengthen the connection between the home and school system.

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The Implementation Of Oral History On Child Games And Toys: Computer Games Versus Hand-Made Toys

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Abstract

After the new educational programmes launched in 2005, the new teaching methods used in Social Studies courses came to the fore. The oral history is one of those teaching methods highlighted in the Turkish Social Studies Teaching Programme. Oral history as a way of teaching method is new to both teachers and students. Thereby, the present study aims to implement oral history within school settings and to find out students' viewpoints about the process that they experienced as well as their achievement in conducting oral history on child games and toys. The study is planned in the line of constructivist research orientation where action research among qualitative designs is benefitted. The state school students (n=60) who are 5 graders participated in the study. Students in groups of three make a research about "change and continuity" of child games and toys from past to present. Additionally they carried out interviews with adults above 50 using the principles of oral history. They compiled their research and interview data to form their oral history report. Students' oral history reports and interview forms and diaries are the data collection tools of the research. Content analysis was realized in the study. The results of the analysis indicated that most of the groups were successful in conducting oral history. Also majority of the groups emphasised that they were happy to function as "little historians".

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The Implication Of Human Mental Functions İn Designing An Innovative Instructional Model İn Higher Education

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Abstract

This paper aims to describe the importance of human mental functions and their role in designing an instructional model based on modern learning technologies. Learning is the psychological process which supports human development in terms of defining one's behaviour and personality, of social relations development and of the accomplishment of professional training through the acquisition of knowledge and abilities. Learning situations are divided into four categories: familiarity, classical conditioning, operant conditioning and blended learning. Blended learning is the mechanism used during the study period showing a sharp qualitative increase during university studies. The organization of the learning stages, the mechanisms and processes involved may interfere with the environmental elements of training, especially since it uses new technologies for learning in a complex organization as that of a university consortium.

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The Importance And Healthcare And Safety Issues And Criteria Affecting Parent's Decision On Choosing A Childcare Center In Malaysia

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Abstract

As Malaysia gears towards being a developed nation, much emphasis is given to early childhood education as the number of the centres and enrolment of children are on the rise. There were major arising trends of health and safety issues in Malaysia involving children left in a childcare centre, where their health and safety were compromised. This research discuss about the importance of health and safety related issues; and the criteria affecting parents' decision making on choosing a childcare centre. A set of questionnaire was distributed to parents around Selangor by hand delivered method. Study was conducted in two phases: Phase I was the pilot study for face and content validity with 20 respondents and expert group discussion. Phase II involved 108 respondents to measure the reliability with Cronbach's alpha coefficients and later, data analysis for the respondents demographic background; parents decision criteria and the importance of health and safety related issue (5-Likert-Scale) towards parents decision making. One way Anova was used to determine the significant differences between demographic background (education background and family monthly income) of the respondents against the importance of health and safety related issue. Initial 50 questions was reduced to 28 questions after Phase I and reliability test (Cronbach's alpha=0.70). Demographic frequencies were: male=63%, mean age=33.7years-old, malay=63%, islam=63%, married=97%, tertiary=62%, majority income RM5,000-<8,000=49.1%. 83.3% agreed that health and safety related issues were important indicator in parent decision making. The criteria affected parents the most were fee/cost, location, ventilation, activities, food preparation and staff/caretaker. There were no significant differences ($p>0.05$) among the parents demographic background on the importance of health and safety related issues. The current finding suggested that health care were importance for parents in choosing a childcare centre for their children. Further study can be done using a translated Malay language based questionnaire.

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The Importance Of Historical Facts And Events For The History Teacher

Armine Eprikyan, Armenia.

Abstract

The reforms that have occurred in the area of school education in the Republic of Armenia over the last decade have led to the need for a radical review of the aims and objectives of the teaching of history in schools. The technical system for teaching history has still not been sufficiently developed in our schools today. This involves a review of the content of history and social science education and an elucidation of its strategy. At present, there is a need to clarify the urgent issues faced by history education in schools, its specificities, conceptual approaches to teaching, and also to consider the methods of organization of history instruction, and the requirements that arise during modern lessons and raise its productivity. Upon studying the process of history instruction, a series of contradictions emerged, which led us to the choice of topic for our article. The subject of history assumes first and foremost the transfer of facts that have already been historically recorded, so we considered it necessary to focus on this process in particular. The recording of facts is simply the tip of the iceberg of history. Historical facts cannot be considered academic evidence until they have been subjected to detailed analysis and interpretation. However, even after that is done, they are changeable in nature and subject to further expansion. Thus, a historian with a sharp mind is necessary to give theoretical and practical value to the facts. Moreover, a specialist with this ability uses universally accepted viewpoints to interpret the facts obtained, complementing them with his or her personal conclusions. History suffers in the sense that it records only the tangible and visible events that can be registered through locations, years, and names. Any event cannot simply be limited by its chronological endpoints. The historian must address the facts and outline their possible, foreseeable and unforeseeable consequences. One should not simply emphasize the major significance of a historic event and draw a quick conclusion; it is necessary to reveal and analyze in detail the cause and effect relationship that exists between them. The task of the historian is to discover the motives for facts and events. The most important of motives is the succession of ideological criteria during the course of the state's history. In order to reveal the objective significance of an event, it is often necessary to compare it to the times and another event that is relevant in terms of similarities in characteristics. The facts and evidence that we present in the article, and the advantage of this kind of instruction is that the material studied by

different classes is brought into a common system. The use of interdisciplinary connections during history lessons connects old and new historical facts and creates the conditions that allow new ones to be better understood, to comprehend the developing situation, encouraging the learners' creativity, critical and logical thinking. These techniques bring something fresh and interesting to the classroom, relieving the monotony of instruction.

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The Importance Of Listening In Communication

Özgür Çelik, Fatih Yavuz, Balıkesir University, Turkey.

Abstract

Listening skills have been a great concern for both researchers and teachers trying to promote communicative competence. The purpose of this study is to find out to what extent listening is important in gaining communicative competence. 100 university level preparatory class students were chosen as subjects of the study. Students took formal listening and speaking classes for one term and at the end of the term they took a written exam for listening class and an oral exam for speaking class. The data obtained from the exam results were analyzed and interpreted.

The Importance of Multicultural Education in Learning Process

Alena Josefová, University of Hradec Králové Czech Republic.

Abstract

Contemporary tremulous world pluralistic society deals with many problems, including war conflicts, crises, quarrels and currently uncontrolled migration wave coming to Europe. Meeting people of different ethnic groups, cultures and religions arouse increased attention and a number of questions, especially the problems of immigration of newly coming ones into the majority of society. Prejudice, stereotypes and fear of something strange and unknown often lead to misunderstanding and hate. Nowadays, education plays an important role as relationship based on dialogue and cooperation, when esteem, respect and tolerance of all participants are kept, can be built only with the knowledge of all cultural diversities and eliminating those cultural barriers. The author of the paper carried out a research using a method of questionnaire aiming at mapping of multicultural situation in the German university environment. The research results might be used for developing intercultural competence within Czech education.

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The Incorporation of Ethnicity, Culture, and Diversity

Melissa Marie Martirano, New Jersey City University, United States.

Abstract

Diversity in education is more than evident in a number of student enrolled in universities in the USA. These include gender, race/ethnicity, culture mismatch as well as learning ability in an Anglo-centric educational system, and language proficiency. Ethnic diversity continues to expand exponentially in higher education leading to a need to create learning environments that are equally beneficial to all students. The traditional Anglo-centric method of teaching is no longer adequate in serving the culturally diverse student demographics of the university classroom. This paper seeks to examine the benefits of diversity inclusion and cultural awareness in education. Multicultural education is an approach to teaching and learning that is based on democratic values that affirm cultural pluralism within culturally diverse societies in an interdependent world. Universities need to embrace the global perspective of multicultural education if we are going to remain models of democratic societies in a pluralistic world and stay academically competitive in relation to the rest of the world. Diverse cultures can and should retain their traditions of language, religion, and social customs while adapting to aspects of the predominant Anglo-centric culture in American universities. The distinct goal of multicultural education must recognize cultural pluralism as an ideal and healthy state and must strive to promote equity and respect among the diverse cultural groups. This principle allows the global perspective of multicultural education to extend beyond equity pedagogy as the only way to counteract the culture shock and mismatch that have been created by traditional Anglo-centric only education. This paper seeks to explain the importance of multicultural education in United States universities and the need to offer all students the opportunity of a learning environment that prepares them as citizens of a true global society.

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The influence Of Self-Safety On The Attitude Toward The Learning Process At Romanian Preadolescents

Urea Roxana, Bucharest University, Romania.

Abstract

Problem Statement: The human personality is characterised by features, traits such as self-safety. These personality traits exercise a lot of influences, in particular over the attitude toward the learning process. **Purpose of Study:** Our hypothesis was that we will find in social responses to social task behaviours the will influence of their self-safety towards the attitude the learning process. **Research Methods:** The Self-safety Questionnaire adapted in 2007 by R. Urea for Romanian preadolescents (internal consistency index: 712, fidelity index: 683), the Thomas-Killman's Questionnaire adapted in 2009 by R. Urea for Romanian preadolescents (internal consistency index: 769, fidelity index: 675) **Findings:** Our results showed some basic features of preadolescent's self-safety and different type of the attitude developed during the learning process. The hypothesis was confirmed. **Conclusions:** The conclusions that came through allows us to establish a specific typology between preadolescent's self-safety and the type of attitude developed during the learning process. This typology is important for developing proper strategies for teaching process and for class management.

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The Instruction Media for Succeeding to Thai Local Wisdom in Location Selection of Rattanakosin Island, Bangkok

Somsakul Jerasilp, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

This research aimed to study for the creation and development of the Instruction Media for succeeding to Thai Local Wisdom in location selection of Rattanakosin Island , where is the historic area of Bangkok and was the original fortified capital city that is the site of the Grand Palace, and also the other historical significance places. The sampling of this research was 400 Students, people, and Junior in this area who have been interviewed and replied the questionnaires with 3D pictorial stimuli for their opinions in order to have a suitable design and three specialists evaluated in the context of location selection and designing for the Instruction media. The data were analyzed to find frequency, percentage, and SD with this results were found that the principle of Thai local wisdom in this location revealed the followings: 1) This location was consistent with Royal Treatise on War Strategy and local wisdom. 2) It was compliance with safety and security in Geography and Politics 3) This was consistent with this future Urban Development. 4) This was the suitable and sustainable in physical location, transportation and Social Economy. In the Instruction media part: the blended learning media and content presentation in Chapter Style were the highest score. Designing in blended techniques and the icon usage helped learners achieve faster and better understood

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THE INTERFERENCE OF LIGHT WAVES IN A COURSE OF LECTURES ON PHYSICAL OPTICS

Elena Sklyarova, National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University, Russian Federation.

Abstract

The paper considers the development of the work program for presentation of the fundamental physics course using interdisciplinary connections of the course with the general technical (engineering) disciplines. It is proposed to separate some fundamental subjects that will not have continuation in professional disciplines and special disciplines, but will be a necessary element of the basic fundamental education of future engineers and should be considered in the physics course in the completed form. There are also some subjects (basic mechanics, thermodynamics, etc.), the content of which can be reduced because of their introduction in the course of theoretical mechanics, or, for example, in the special courses of thermodynamics, hydraulics, etc. In this connection, the optimum realization of interdisciplinary connections (beginning with the introduction of consistent symbols for physical quantities, determining the boundaries of the intersecting subjects and their relationships and mutual penetration) is very important for the development of the work program for presentation of the "Physics" course. The paper considers some methodological difficulties and proposes the possible variants for the development of programs for presentation of individual branches of physics (for example, elements of solid state physics) and using the appropriate mathematical apparatus.

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF USING MIND MAPS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE SKILLS IN CHILDREN AGED BETWEEN 48 AND 60 MONTHS OLD

Özgül POLAT, Ezgi AKŞİN, Ayşe Betül ÖZKARABACAK TUNÇ, Turkey.

Abstract

The aim of this study was to examine the effect of mind map activities on the development of mathematics and science skills in children aged between 48 and 60 months old. The study was designed using experimental model with pre-test post-test control group. Accordingly, the hypotheses of the study was that there was a meaningful differences among the values obtained from the pre-test and post-test scores on the side of the children working with mind maps compared to the ones who did not work with mind maps. The study group of the research was composed of 30 children, 15 of whom in the control group and 15 of whom in the experimental group, attending to a kindergarten in a primary school. In order to evaluate the children's mathematics and science skills, Mathematics and Science Sub-scales of "Marmara Elementary School Readiness Scale" developed by Polat Unutkan (2003) were used. Internal consistency co-efficients (cronbach alpha) calculated for mathematics skills and science skills were ($r = .96, p < .01$) and ($r = .86, p < .01$) respectively (Polat Unutkan, 2003). Mind maps evaluation system for pre-school children was developed in light with the literature by the researchers. The implementations started by administering the Mathematics and Science sub-scales of Marmara Elementary School Readiness Scale developed by Polat Unutkan (2003). Mind maps practices with the experimental group in the topics determined by the researchers were carried out for ten weeks. During the practice, the children in the control group were asked to draw pictures only. At the end of the process, Mathematics and Science sub-scales of Marmara Elementary School Readiness Scale were

administered as post-test. The data obtained from the research were analysed using the appropriate statistical package program. The data showed that working with mind maps had a significant effect on children's mathematics and science skills development. When the development of mind maps among themselves was examined, it was seen that while preparing mind maps, children used skills requiring high-level mind organization in mind maps. This method, which can be used in all areas of life, is believed to be supportive of children's development areas and to be important for children to experience from childhood.

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THE INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MATERNAL ACCEPTANCE-REJECTION LEVELS AND PRESCHOOL CHILDREN'S SOCIAL COMPETENCE AND EMOTIONAL REGULATION SKILLS

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Abstract

The purpose of this research was to examine the relationship between maternal acceptance-rejection levels and preschool children's social competence and emotional regulation skills. Furthermore, it was aimed to examine the effects of children's age and gender variables on the social competence and emotion regulation skills of children and on the maternal acceptance-rejection levels. The sample of the research, which was designed in survey method, consisted of 303 voluntary mother-child dyad. The participant children were attending a preschool in 2014-15 academic year, in Istanbul and they were selected by random cluster sampling method. The "Personal Information Form", the "Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire-Mother Form (PARQ)", the "Social Competence and Behavior Evaluation-30 (SCBE-30)" and the "Emotion Regulation Checklist" were used as data collection tools. The Personal Information Form was filled by the mothers. Maternal acceptance-rejection levels were evaluated by the mothers, whereas children's social competence and emotional regulation skills were evaluated by the teachers. The obtained data were analyzed by Pearson correlation test and t-test, by using appropriate statistics software. The results indicated that there was a positive significant relationship between maternal acceptance level and the score children got from the "Social Competence" subscale of SCBE-30 and children's emotional regulation skills. Another finding of the research was that the maternal acceptance level did not differentiated according to age and gender of the child; however the average score of PARQ's "Warmth/Affection" subscale differentiated in favor of the girls. The total scores of "Social Competence" and "Anger-Aggression" subscales of SCBE-30 were significantly differentiated according to gender of the children; "Anger-Aggression" scores of the boys were higher than the scores of the girls, whereas "Social Competence" scores of the girls were higher than the boys. Moreover, "Lability-Negativity" subscale scores of Emotion Regulation Checklist

differentiated according to gender; the results indicated that the girls shows less labile/negative emotional reactions. Finally, it was found that children's social competence and emotional regulation skills increase by age.

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THE INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE LEVEL OF METACOGNITIVE AWARENESS, SELF DIRECTED LEARNING READINESS AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF PRESCHOOL TEACHER CANDIDATES

DİLAN BAYINDIR, ASUDE BALABAN DAĞAL, Turkey.

Abstract

The aim of the study was to examine the relationship between the level of metacognitive awareness, self-directed learning readiness and academic achievement of preschool teacher candidates. It was in survey method. The sample of the study included 151 teacher candidates who study in Atatürk Education Faculty, Preschool Teaching Department at Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey. The Demographic Form, The Metacognitive Awareness Inventory (MAI) that was developed by Schraw and Dennison (1994) and adapted into Turkish by Akın, Abacı and Çetin (2007); The Self Directed Learning Readiness Scale (SDLRS) that was developed by Fisher, King and Tague (2001) and adapted into Turkish by Şahin and Erden (2009) were used as the data collection tools. The academic achievement was determined by looking the grade point average of teacher candidates. The data was collected in spring term of 2013-2014 academic year and it was analyzed by regression test by using a proper statistical program. The results of the research indicated that there was not a significant relation between the level of metacognitive awareness and self directed learning readiness with academic achievement of teacher candidates. A moderate relationship between the total scores of the metacognitive awareness and self directed learning readiness was found. A low relationship was found between the "self-management" subscale of the self directed learning readiness scale and the metacognitive awareness level. A moderate relation was found between the level of metacognitive awareness and two subscales of the self directed learning readiness which were "desire for learning" and "self-control". It could be said that the level of self-directed learning readiness increase by the level of metacognitive awareness of

preschool teacher candidates. Furthermore, the reason of non significant relationship between the level of metacognitive awareness and the level of self directed learning with the academic achievement could be explained as the program expectations and grading system do not require these considerations, so these issues do not have effects on the academic achievement of teacher candidates.

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The Knowledge And Understanding In Measurement And Evaluation Under Thai Qualifications Framework (TQF) For Higher Education Of Lecturers In Suratthani Rajabhat University

Songsri Chamnankij, Suratthani Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

Thai Qualifications Framework (TQF) is an educational qualification system used to standardize the quality of education in Thailand with the expected learning outcomes in five domains of learning consist of 1) ethics and moral development 2) knowledge 3) cognitive skills 4) interpersonal skills and responsibility and 5) analytical and communication skills. For other fields of study in which highly developed physical skills are also necessary, learning outcomes should be specified in an additional domain of psychomotor skills. In order to gain six domains of learning under TQF, the knowledge and understanding in measurement and evaluation are required. This paper is mixed method research with two research instruments; the multiple choices test and the in-depth interview. The aims of this paper are to explore 1) general knowledge of TQF 2) measurement and evaluation and 3) measurement and evaluation in six domains of learning under TQF of lectures. The quantitative results showed that most lecturers have the knowledge and understanding in the medium level. The knowledge and understanding comparative analysis classified by teaching experiences was different at the 0.05 level of significance. The qualitative results from the interviews showed that the lecturers with more teaching experiences have attended more seminars and professional development programs. Therefore, they have better knowledge and understanding in measurement and evaluation under TQF. Questions of the interviews will be presented, discussed and summarized.

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The Management Cooperation in Bangbua Residential Community

Rawikarn Amnuay, Phranakorn Rajabhat University, Bangkok, Thailand.

Abstract

The purposes this research were: 1) to study and create the Public Cooperation Model in the housing management in Bang Bua community. 2) to study the factors affecting the public cooperation in the housing management in Bang Bua community, and 3) to propose the guidelines for effective cooperation development in residential management of communities located along the canal. This research is qualitative research. The tools were the document analysis and in -depth interviews. The key informants were the members of the government and the civil society. The data have been gathered and analyzed. The findings of the research were: 1. There were 4 patterns of the housing management which are 1) Management on the scope of the obligation pattern. 2) Self-protection efforts pattern. 3.) Cooperation with the donor and the recipient model and 4) Occasional cooperation pattern. 2. Factors that affect the public cooperation in the housing management was that technical and methods factors which was the most essential to people cooperation in communities. The minor factors were cognitive factors, communication factors, social factors, environmental factors and individual factors. 3. The guidelines for cooperation development in appropriate residential management was that the cooperation developments in residential management of the communities along the canal in Bangkok, Thailand. In addition, the social context that are able to resolve problems and achieve a sustainable development were comprised of 3 major approaches: 1) Strengthening the community 2) Creating a partnership network and developing networks to achieve sustainability and 3) Integrating all sectors cooperation.

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The mascot design study for Thailand.

Supatra Lookraks, Suansunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

The mascots design in Thailand is still very popular. Because also highlighted the importance and need for support to be used to promote products and tourism to attract consumers. I am therefore, interested in finding ways to mascots to promote local products and tourism in Thailand. The collection of data from communities with different needs questionnaire about mascots, that will be represented in delivering products and tourism. The results of the data analysis, the design of the target can be used to design the look to build on common interests most is the look of the animal. The story of a character that makes the hearts and attract the most adventurous companion, who is not a lonely and harmony among friends. The personality traits of character that can create a clear identity. Including pulling the identity of the character fun and outstanding. And when the community or local people are often bound up with food, this is the culture of Thailand. As well as the fun of traditional Thailand that can communicate out to the mascot looks bright, naturally and cheerful. Can be used to heat the air natural and spicy test of food presented mascot for Thailand. Which is known both at home and abroad. Design mascots, it can be fun, creative style guidelines and information from the survey needs in that area in Thailand. The mascots with different characteristics in each district, help to further promote their products and travel more. Promoting economic and social strength.

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The Metadefinition Of The Aphorism And The Public Communication

Cosmin Constantin Baias, Irina Mihaela Pop, Romania.

Abstract

In a High Tech Digital Age when things happen too fast, and people have less and less time, the aphoristic communication can be an alternative to be taken into account together with the traditional manners of communication. Our work aims to treat the rhetorical problem of the aphorism definition and of the aphoristic gender. The approach we propose has a metatheoretical and metamethodological character: we define the aphoristic style through the rhetorical analysis. The metadefinitions of the aphorism namely the aphoristic definitions about what is an aphorism provide us with a number of interpretative points. Features such as: simplicity, unpredictability, concreteness, credibility are fundamental not only for the aphoristic communication, but also for the contemporary public communication today. Paradoxically, to understand what are the basic characteristics of the aphorism means to understand and learn to communicate well in public. We assume that the times we live in require the mastering of the creative aphoristic communication skills. Therefore, our students should be taught and trained in and through the aphorisms.

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THE METAPHORIC PERCEPTIONS OF ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDENTS ON THE CONCEPT OF JURY SYSTEM IN ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN EDUCATION.

Elvan Elif Özdemir, Fulya Pelin Cengizoğlu, Mersin University, Turkey.

Abstract

The core of the architectural curriculum is based on the design studio which focuses on learning by doing. The learning process in the design studio is takes place in critic sessions. These sessions are kind of communication of ideas and transmitting of knowledge from instructor to student. In contrast to other disciplines, in the architectural design education the evaluation and the assesment are the important part of the learning and teaching process. The jury system is a traditional architectural learning assesment tool. In this system the student present his/her work in the front of the jury and get feedback or criticism. According to Webster (2006), Jury is the most performative stage of education where the student and agency (the discipline of architecture- as represented by the critics) actually interact (Webster, 2006). The aim of this study was to reveal the perceptions of architectural design students' about the 'Jury System' as an grading system in architectural design studios. The participants for this study included second, third, and fourth grade architectural design students enrolled in the Department of Architecture at the Faculty of Architecture of Mersin University during the 2014-2015 school year. To collect data, each participant was asked to complete the prompt 'A Jury is like.....because.....'. Phenomenological design was used in the study. The content analysis technique was used to analyze and interpret the study data. The detailed discussion will be presented in full paper.

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The Mobile Application Of Ancient Buddha Sculpture in Angthong Province

Kittikhun Meethongjan, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand

Abstract

This study aims to develop a mobile application for recording the architecture of the ancient Buddha sculpture located in Angthong and surrounding provinces, and to raise the number of cultural tourists in the mentioned areas. The recording via the application can serve as information for cultural and historical studies of the ancient Buddha sculpture, and raise awareness of their conservations via the use of android application. The system was developed by using Eclipse, SQLite and Java software. The performance of this application was assessed by user satisfaction and the expert evaluation. Descriptive of mean statistics was employed to 3.23 and 3.47. The study of standard deviation reported that 0.82, 0.76 respectively, that 2 there was the increasing amount of tourists was 42.60% within the period of 10 months. Based on the study, the mobile application well serve as a tool for promoting cultural tourism.

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The Model Of Effective Library Management In Rajabhat University

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Abstract

The objectives of this research were: 1) to study the stages of problem in managing and administering the library of Rajabhat Universities, as well as to find solutions to solve such the problems and obstacles, 2) to develop the managerial model to improve the service quality of the library, and 3) to test and assure that the created model is practical for improving the effective library service: rectify and adjust for inadequacy if any. This research is a combination of qualitative and quantitative method. The 227 personnel working in the libraries in 6 Rajabhat Universities located in Bangkok were designed as the research populations. The key informants were the 20 library head administrators. The tools applied to gather the relevant data were questionnaires and interview forms. Quantitatively, the data were analyzed for its Percentage, Average Score, and Standard Deviation (S.D.). Qualitatively, the data were contextually analyzed. The research findings are; 1) the overall library managerial performances of Rajabhat University was rated good ($X = 4.19$), 2) However, it was founded that the libraries did not promote a Customer Focus service, in addition; the personnel in these libraries were lacking of the effective communication and publication, and the environment in the library was not learning friendly. Therefore, the library personnel are encouraged to focus more on the users and the head administer ought to supportively develop to increase the performances of their officers. Moreover, they should increase the various communication channels between library office and the users. In addition, the attractive and learning friendly atmosphere according to the concept of The 21st Century Library should be implemented, and 3) The effective library management model ought to be comprised of 6 components which are: organization management, planning, staffing, resourcing, servicing, and technologies.

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The MOOC Influence On Teaching Methods In Humanities

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Abstract

Humanities as university disciplines distinguish with complication in meanings transfer, caused with lack of formalized language in comparison with science or philosophy. For ages humanities were put in the university education into shape of special personal contacts between student and professor (i.e. seminars, discussion) to form the similar cultural experience, which in progress allowed composing a new approach or a new object. MOOC applications erase not only geographical borders, but also the historical time and make students face with different mental attitudes of each other, which lead to difficulty in meanings constituting. The paper discusses methods of education in the humanities, which became the subject of transformation in the design of courses for MOOC applications, as well as the paper identifies new forms offered different professors to address the issue on the general field of meanings. Open courses offered by MIT and COURSERA are considered as subject of study. We studied courses on history, anthropology, cultural studies. The article raised a question of drift in education methods to change the professor's position in accordance in prefigurative mode (in terms of Margaret Mead).

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The Mooc, Promoting Lever Teacher Training In Regional Centers Of Business Coaching And Training Crmef

Mustapha Bassiri, Salah El Maachi, Mohamed Radid, Hassan II University of Casablanca, Morocco.

Abstract

In that communication, it is to make an inventory of certain operational e-learning platforms for vocational training, and to propose solutions as to their improvements. Indeed, the relevance of teaching practices and learning, by MOOC content requires the cooperation of experts, pedagogues, analysts and computer designers and ergonomists. For e-learning to be effective must be based on a precise and accurate diagnosis for defining the requirements in terms of training / learning to identify problems through a detailed and critical analysis in order to provide adequate solutions. To do this, we must build on the development of methods known in software engineering specifying a life cycle for these platforms and ensuring corrective and adaptive maintenance. As for content, we propose that they should be designed in a curricular approach emphasizing alternately professionalizing training (practice / theory / practice), based on "a training project focusing on strengthening the professionalization of the teaching profession in the process of professional competence in ICT reflexivity operator "developed and pursued collectively and transversely with faculty in a spirit of tutoring, constant cooperation, communication, connectivity and interactivity. What will contribute to the need to integrate a variety of more interactive teaching methods and motivating through the course of a practical analysis program customized educational activities very personalized and contextualized (professionalization of the training course) to meet firstly the expectations and needs of adult learners and also to register new curriculum standards of Moroccan university courses (teachers' skills Repository).

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The Needs For Information, Information Services, And Assistive Technology Of Undergraduate Students With Visual Impairment At Disabled Student Services, Thammasat University, Thailand.

Pranee Asvapoositkul, Thammasat University, Thailand.

Abstract

Visual impairments have been changing the way students obtain information through their senses and limit opportunities to study in the university and elsewhere. This study surveys the need for information, information services, and assistive technology from 26 undergraduate students with visual impairment who have made use of the Disabled Student Services at Thammasat University, Thailand. This mixed method research design using the questionnaire and individual in-depth interview, frequency distributions, percentage and synthetic classification data was then used to analyze with the three results. First, Information Needs: when students search the information for doing homework and reports, they will go to the centre at least one time per week. The highest need is the audio book, up to date, and Thai language. Apart from the services at the centre, students also use information services from other Information Centres. Secondly, Information Service Needs: All students, express a need for the DAISY books, e-mails, Line application, increase staff numbers, providing more training in creating audio books and Braille and psychological counseling. Finally, Assistive Technology Needs: Although these students use academic accommodation services, they still struggle with computer problems about software, malfunctioning operating systems, freezing screens, as well as an inadequate number of computers. These results will lead to the development of information resources management services for the Disabled Student Services at Thammasat University, create opportunities to access information of visually impaired students equally, and pave the way for a cooperation network between the university's centre for disabled students in Thailand.

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The Opinions Of Primary School Teachers Regarding To The Use Of Museums In Science Courses

Nil Duban, Afyon Kocatepe University, Turkey.

Abstract

Museums provide the opportunity to handle real objects, solve problems, and interact with others. And also they are perfect places to ask our own questions, and try to discover the answer. So in many courses, teachers use museums as a learning environment for teaching the subject matter. The purpose of this research is to determine the opinions of primary school teachers about using museums in science courses. In the current research, the qualitative research method and semi-structured interview technique was used. Participants of the study were identified through intense case sampling. The participants of this research were primary school teachers who enrolled in the master program of The Graduate School of Afyon Kocatepe University. The data were collected through audio-taped semi-structured interviews. A semi-structured interview schedule was developed by the researcher. The credibility of this study was enhanced by expert review. The semi-structured interview schedule was sent to experts for review. The trustworthiness of this study was established by the formula proposed by Miles and Huberman. The data of this research are analyzing through content analysis technique. The analysis of the current research is still resuming. Findings will be supported with direct quotes of participants' opinions.

The Participation And Guideline To Reduce The Health Effect Of Pesticide On Pomelo Orchard In Amphawa District, Samut Songkhram Province

Srisuwan Kasemsawat, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat Univesity Bangkok,Thailand.

Abstract

The main purpose of this research was to study participation of agriculturist to reduce pesticide and analysis the factors that have an effect on Pomelo Orchard in Amphawa District, Samut Songkhram Province. The two hundreds and eighty-two questionnaires were tools to collect information from three sub-district as Bang Nang Li, Bang Khae and Suan Luang. The data was analysis using Mean and SD statistical. The focused groups of agriculturist was used to study the factors have an effect on using pesticide of pomelo orchard. The results showed that the level of participation of agriculturist to reduce pesticide and weed control chemical in Amphawa District was average value as 2.89 that was medium level. Level of participant plans and decision-making of orchardist was average value as 2.58. The orchardist participated in agriculture was average value as 2.77. The benefit and assessment from participation of agriculturist were average values as 3.50 and 2.73, respectively. The participation factors affect to agricultural without pesticide and weed control chemical in Amphawa District that found many parameters such as personal factors, economic and social factors, awareness of information, state mechanisms, people, development and motivation.

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The Payback Period Of Replacing Fluorescent Tubes With LED Tubes

Narun Luewarasirikul, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

The objective of this work is to determine the payback period of replacing fluorescent tubes with LED tubes and focus on the electricity consumption saving in lighting system. The research site of this work is at the five-floor main building of faculty of science and technology, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok, Thailand. This building has about 500 tubes to replace the existing fluorescent tubes. The payback period is depending on the cost of electricity, the cost of the LED tubes, and also the life span of LED tubes. Benefit-cost ratio and internal rate of return are also determined. The results show that the payback period of replacing fluorescent tubes with LED tubes in this research is 2 years and 230 days. The benefit-cost ratio is 1.37 and the internal rate of return is 26.13%. This project also reduce electricity consumption up to 21,024 kWh per year and reduce carbon dioxide emissions around 12,809.92 kilogram of carbon dioxide equivalent per year. And there are other advantages of LED tubes over fluorescent tubes, such as no effect of frequent on/off cycling, high durability of tubes, low heat emitting and do not have hazardous materials contained in tubes.

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The Perceptions of 4-8 Years Children About Conception on “Pets”

Nuray Koç, Turkey.

Abstract

Studies have been showed that physical, psychological, emotional and social benefits of the children's interaction with animals. Children can learn a lot of things like love of nature and animal, good relationship building, commitment, responsibility etc. especially from their pets. The aim of this study is find out the perceptions of 4-8 years children about conception on “pets”. The study group consist of 82 children who study in preschool and 1-2.class of primary school in Bursa during 2014-2015 academic years. The semi-structured interview questions and children’s drawings about “pets” were used for data collection tools. The collected data was conducted by document review and was analysed by using content analysis. According to the findings, although the large part of the children have known to pets true, they have given different answers and different drawings about pet’s features. Also, some differences on perception have been identified between the children who have pets and not.

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The Perceptions Of Primary Mathematics Teacher Candidates About Basic Concepts Of Geometry

Figen Bozkuş, Ülkü Ayvaz, Nazan Gündüz, Soner Durmuş, Turkey.

Abstract

Geometry is a tool that helps students to identify the world they live in and geometry studies contribute to the development of students' critical thinking and problem solving skills (Baykul, 1999). Therefore, geometry exists since first grade in primary mathematics education program (The Minister of National Education, 2009) and students of this grade encounter basic geometric concepts. Thereby, in geometry, like all other subareas of mathematics, understanding basic concepts and constructing all other knowledge on this come into prominence. In the process of learning these basic concepts, definitions have an important role (Vinner, 1991). Definitions are seen as the key of geometrical understanding (Zaslavsky & Shir, 2005). From this point, in this study, it was investigated what were the perceptions of primary mathematics teacher candidates about basic concepts in geometry. The study was conducted with 50 primary mathematics teacher candidates educating at 3rd and 4th grades of a state university. In the study, descriptive method was used and the participants were selected with purposive sampling method. In this respect, the objectives of geometry was investigated at first (MoNE, 2013) and 20 basic concepts existed in the objectives were determined. An interview form consisted of two open-ended questions which prepared by the researchers was used as data collection tool. In the first question, it was asked to the teacher candidates to explain what they thought about these concepts by giving examples. In the second question, on the other hand, they were asked to define these concepts formally and explain how they teach these concepts to their students. In the analysis of obtained data, content analysis will be used. The results of the study will be presented in accordance with the findings.

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The Personal Characteristics And Resilience Of Teenagers

Elena Kuftyak, Nekrasov Kostroma State University, Russian Federation.

Abstract

Human ability to remain adaptive and successful in difficult circumstances is a guarantee of person's wellbeing and health irrespectively of age. Human adaptation system's functioning is impossible without such psychological phenomenon as resilience providing potential development and effective functioning of a person in adverse conditions as well. The term viability is used in different ways, either as a result, leading to a positive outcome, and then to be equated with stability, or as a foreseeable consequence of the viability. Despite many definitions of the viability existing in Western psychology, it includes two components: 1 - exposure to adverse circumstances; 2 - subsequent successful adaptation. The objective is to allocate the underlying traits of a healthy "average" teenagers. Drawn a sample of 60 people joined two groups: the group of subjects with high resilience, the group of subjects with low resilience. The level of viability was determined using the adapted Resilience scale for adults (Friborg, Barlaug, Martinussen, Rosenvingeбыл & Hjemdal, 2005). The main results of the study of personality traits in the context of its overall viability, obtained by Personafliity sixteen factor questionnaire (6PF), Scale of self-evaluation of lifestyle (Yu. Smirnov, 2007) , Baum Test (Koch, 1949). Adolescents with a low level of resilience of the same type of paint, blackened with scanty foliage of trees, often have a figure at the lower edge of the sheet that acts as indicators of inferiority, of dissatisfaction. Resilience teenagers usually draw broad crown, which is interpreted as a sign of intelligence, in the other group a narrow crown that can be seen as a confidence in their own abilities, sign a defensive position in a state of tension and irritation. Resilience teenagers are characterized by high communicative abilities, sociability, susceptibility to feelings of normativity, empathy, self-control. Adolescents with a low level of resilience inherent anxiety, moderately pronounced characteristics of sociability. So, resilience is the measure of personal development of adolescents.

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The Phraseology In English Language Teaching And Learning To Non – Native English Speakers

Gulnara Suleymanova, Michigan State of University, United States.

Abstract

The role of multi – word units in language and their relevance for linguistic theory has attracted increasing interest over the past three decades. Phraseology as a sub - discipline of the linguistic system is an expanding field of research and has attracted interest from many sides. Our focus is on English idioms teaching and learning to non – native English speakers. Idioms are fixed combinations of words whose meaning is often difficult to guess from the meaning of each individual word. Since idioms convey meaning quickly and enable language users express themselves more efficiently, they should be integrated into the teaching and learning process of foreign languages. The ready – made production of these figurative expressions contributes to the fluency making it possible for the speaker to be more concentrated on the message that needs to be delivered than on the formation of a sentence with a long literal explanation. This article describes research into the phraseological performance of non – native speaking and writing English. The purpose of this study is to concentrate on the impact of phraseology on fluent language production and effective communication by non – native speakers, and this justifies the teaching of phraseological units. Our target language in this thesis is Turkish Language. An important research source for the study of phraseological units in learner language is the learner corpus as a relatively new corpus type containing data from foreign or second – language learners compiled following strict design criteria that control a wide range of learner and task variables. We will show the difficulties in learning and teaching English idioms by means of examples, methods to teaching and learning them in this article.

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The Place of Mother Tongue in English-Medium Instruction Classes

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Abstract

One of the obvious and often desirable consequences of higher education institutions' efforts to internationalize and globalize themselves is the change of their medium of instruction from domestic language to English. Such a transformation in tuition usually manifests itself as the adoption of English-only policies in the delivery of content courses. This is particularly the case in non-Anglophone countries where English holds no official status. Although language researchers have extensively canvassed the place of English in English-as-foreign-language (EFL) classes in such countries by means of wide-ranging discussions and empirical research, there seems to have been a lack of interest among researchers regarding the place of mother tongue in English-only university courses to date. In addition, the existing research data appear to have touched on this specific issue only superficially when addressing some other issues of English-medium education in higher education. The proposed study has emerged as a reaction to this gap in the literature and thus aims to gain a better understanding of the place of mother tongue in English-medium only tertiary-level courses by drawing on the perspectives of content teachers. Adopting a qualitative approach, data was garnered from 14 content teachers of several disciplines from three well-known English-medium universities in Turkey via semi-structured interviews. The qualitative data were subjected to qualitative content analysis for data analysis. The preliminary results indicate that many lecturers are supportive of integration of the mother tongue in courses and use Turkish to varying degrees as well as letting students use it during the classes; however, there seems to be a lack of compatibility in their views about how far and in which tasks the mother tongue should aid English-medium instruction. As for the teachers who make their case against the integration of the mother tongue in classes, they mainly point to the fact that policy rules urge them to use English only and they are not willing to withstand these rules. Therefore, they do not allow any room for the use of Turkish in their classes, insisting that students should also get accustomed to using English only.

The Position Of Girls Towards Learning Of Computer Technology Education In Nigeria.

Vitus Chidi Ohanyelu, Nigeria.

Abstract

The significant poor participation of girls in information technology and computer related courses in most areas in Nigeria have become a source of worry to many authorities. Computer in the last two decades have become an icon upon which other courses propel, but to the greatest dismay of the researcher, this area of study has not gained as much ground as it ought to in Nigeria. Women are still missing out on many of today's most attractive career opportunities despite the desperate need for more highly skilled people in the IT sector and computer related fields of specialization. Although career opportunities in the IT industries are arithmetically increasing, the participation of women in this area of study decreases geometrically. Studies have shown that most girls indicate a lack of interest, and fear of calculation especially at the lower basic school. This ugly development continues throughout secondary school and beyond. Culture, poor interest, parental influence, lack of equipment, inadequate teaching personnel, illiteracy, poor power supply and fund among others have been identified through this research as the contributing factors. However, it is highly necessary to understand how to increase girls' interest and achievement in computer science and their awareness of IT careers. This paper focuses to understand why there is such a great disparity between girls and boys in selecting IT/allied sciences as their careers. The researcher used questionnaires distributed to 6 computer science teachers, 2 Information Technology firms, 50 female students in senior secondary schools and 40 undergraduate female students respectively. Problems ranging from poor accessibility and finance were faced by the researcher in the process of carrying out this research. However, findings and recommendations were drawn to reflect possible ways of improvement.

The Power Of T Test With Large Sample Size Under The Different Condition Of Sample Size And Significance Level: Comparison Of Data From Monte Carlo Simulation Technique And Real Data.

Natcha Mahapoonyanont, Suwichaya Putuptim, Abdollah Namdari, Ratchaya Longsang, Charinrat Boonnua,
Thaksin University, Thailand.

Abstract

The probability of a Type I error begins in medical research, such as the testing of a newly developed treatment, where researchers try to avoid an error. In order to achieve this, the researchers must define the level of statistical significance as low as possible. The probability of a Type II error would then be considered next. In addition, it has been found that in the behavioral and social sciences, researchers tend to avoid Type I errors by defining low levels of statistical significance too. Since the power of the test is important to hypothesis testing, test statistics and research design. As there are very few documents and studies related to test power in the literature, the concept has not been highly regarded or widely recognized among researchers especially the comparison of the power of t-test with large sample size under the different condition. Thus, the objectives of this research are to study the influence of the power of the test in theoretical aspects and to promote the knowledge of the concept to a wider circle, showing that the power of the test is important to experimental research in the behavioral and social sciences. The result of the research will be presented as the distinguish of power of test under the different condition of sample size (30, 60, 90, 120, 150) and significance level (.001, .01, .025, .05) which data come from the monte carlo simulation technique and real data.

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The Pre-Professional Training Of Teenagers' Graphical Skills Within Integrative Approach

Nadegda Mishina, Zilia Javgildina, Anastasia Mishina, Russian Federation.

Abstract

Nowadays arises an issue of pre-professional training of children's schools of art students. The development of new methodology and content base is required to solve the issue. Thus, we have considered the notion of pre-professional development of graphical skills as a fundamental element of artistic training. The process presents an interrelated system of four components (i.e. cognition, knowledge, practice, motivation and goals) and is performed gradually. An application of integrative approach is viewed as an effective means of pre-professional development of teenagers' graphical skills. The integration principle of types of world artistic acquisition is described. The approach and principle constitute the base of author's programme "Computer and graphical art". The programme was implemented at the formation stage of research experimental work. Its efficiency is proved by the diagnostics of the level of pre-professional development of graphical skills among teenagers of experimental group. The following methods were implied: observation, questionnaire survey, test, expert evaluation. As a result, the article presents details of teenagers' graphical skills development within integrative approach, experimentally proves the author's educational programme to be efficient.

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The Preliminary Study of Standard Guideline of Academic Advising Programs in Malaysia

Hairunissa Nissa Jopri, Malaysia.

Abstract

Academic Advising Program has long been implemented in many higher education institutions in developed countries. This academic support program is said to provide many benefits to students, faculty members, and the university administrators. Literature generally indicated that academic advising programs can help in academic achievement, personal development and career development of students. Many studies show that students who engage in academic advising programs have better soft skills than those who have limited involvement in the academic advising programs. In Malaysia higher education institutions, the academic advising programs are implemented based on individual mission of higher education institution. Thus, each institution has its own guideline of academic advising programs. This situation poses difficulties to various government agencies to evaluate and rate the effectiveness of academic advising programs of the institution. This preliminary study investigated the guideline of academic advising programs implemented in higher education institutions in Malaysia. For this purpose, document analysis was used in exploring the guideline and common elements as well as criteria of each guideline. Based on these common elements and criteria, a standardised guideline for academic advising program was proposed to be used in higher education institutions in Malaysia. It is hoped that applying this academic advising program standard will pave the way for better evaluation and rating of higher education institution support services.

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The Preparation For Qualifying Examination In Children And Adolescence Nursing At Royal Thai Navy College Of Nursing

Kanaluk Dolsamer, Royal Thai Navy College of Nursing, Thailand.

Abstract

The study was a quasi-experimental research aiming at developing a preparation process for qualifying examination in Pediatric Nursing Department at Royal Thai Navy College of Nursing, comparing the average pre-post test scores after undergoing the developed preparation process, investigating the correlation between the results of the post-test, the comprehensive examination and the nursing registration and licensure examination, and surveying the opinion of the nursing students. The subjects were 86 fourth year nursing students in academic year 2013 at Royal Thai Navy College of Nursing. The preparation process was developed based on the CIPPA Model. The instruments used were demographic data record form, learning achievement records of the graduates, and the questionnaire on opinions of the nursing students. The collected data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, paired t-test, Pearson correlation coefficient and Chi-Square. Results : 1)The average post-test scores after receiving the treatment, the preparation process for qualifying examination , were significantly higher than the average pre-test scores at the level of .05 2)The pre-post test scores and the scores from the nursing registration and licensure examination were correlated with the scores of comprehensive examination with the significance level at .05 ($r = .273$, $r = .489$, and $r = .495$) 3)The nursing students who passed the comprehensive examination at the first attempt and passed licensure examination stated that the preparation process which focused on doing practice tests affected the preparation (58.12 per cent) and the suggestion for the later generation was providing practices using the past tests (40 per cent).

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The Preparation For Qualifying Examination In Maternal-Newborn Nursing And Midwifery At Royal Thai Navy College Of Nursing

Nualluck Boosabong, Royal Thai Navy College of Nursing, Thailand.

Abstract

The study aim to 1) developing a preparation process for qualifying examination in Maternal-newborn Nursing and Midwifery at Royal Thai Navy College of Nursing, 2) comparing the average pre- and post-test scores after undergoing the developed preparation process 3) investigating the correlation between the results of the post-test, the comprehensive examination and the nursing registration licensure examination. The participants were 86 fourth year nursing students. The collected data were analysed using t-test, Pearson correlation coefficient and Chi-Square. Results: 1) The preparation for qualifying examination in Maternal-newborn Nursing and Midwifery: 1) The initial preparation phase: prepared Pre-Post examination by expert. 2) The administration phase simulated the actual examination with the lesson focused on the main concept. The investigation was followed by dividing the failed students in groups and giving them oral examination. 3) The evaluation phase was conducted using the testing results. 2) The Maternal-newborn Nursing, the results showed that there were 96.51 % of the subjects passing the comprehensive examination, and 90.70 % passed the nursing registration licensure examination. For Midwifery, 97.67% of the subjects passed the comprehensive examination and 90.70 % passed the nursing registration licensure examination. 3) The average post-test scores for both subjects, Maternal-newborn Nursing and Midwifery, were significantly higher at .05. 4) In Maternal-newborn Nursing, the correlation between the results of the post-test, the comprehensive examination and the nursing registration licensure examination was a significant relationship between them at the level of .05. In Midwifery the correlation was not significant at the level of .05

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The Preparation Of Technical Elite Of Society As A Social Basis Of The State-Creative Processes

Sergey Jurievich Makeev, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine.

Abstract

Vital functions and efficiency of any civilization are measured by their cultural influence on modern life. In the last century scientific research mainly focused on the unlimited extraction of minerals without considering the consequences for future generations. First of all it is necessary to pay attention to the rational and careful use of natural resources in the preparation of modern technical elite. It should apply modern environmentally friendly research and development in the field of energy conversion in development of innovative technologies for human activity. In Institute of Geotechnical Mechanics of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine methods and technical means are developed to go to the new technology of extraction and processing of mineral raw materials by applying high voltage underwater electrical discharge and low-temperature plasma. Mining machines of new technology level are created in the combined technology development of mineral deposits. Accelerating scientific and technological progress leads to increasing demands for high-quality potential engineering employees who are engaged in the development and implementation of new technological ideas conservation environmental nature. Therefore at the present stage of development of society in the course of humanization, technical and environmental components of education, is an urgent task. As a result the main subjects for teaching students should be philosophy, culture, geology, ecology and engineering science. Grants to these disciplines will cause the inflow of educated young professionals who lead the movement in their countries of peaceful coexistence of human and nature. This will be the social basis for the implementation of state-creative processes in the creation of a single economic space of the European Union.

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The Preparing for Comprehensive Examination and License Examination in Nursing Law and Ethics, Royal Thai Navy College of Nursing.

Sineenuch Siriwong, Royal Thai Naval College of Nursing, Thailand.

Abstract

Main mission of RTNCN is to produce professional nurses with a high competency to serve the RTN and society. Since RTNCN was affiliated by Mahidol University. Bachelor Graduates have to pass both comprehensive examination arranged by Mahidol University and license examination arranged by Thailand Nursing and Midwifery Council. The purpose of this study were to (1) study the opinions of RTNCN Bachelor Graduates on the preparing process for these examinations, (2) compare the average scores between pre and post entering the project, and (3) identify the relationship between the preparation processes and the result of the comprehensive examination and license examination in Nursing Law and Ethics. The population comprised 86 RTNCN Bachelor Graduates. Data were evaluated to find, percentage, means and standard deviation and were tested by Pearson's correlation coefficient. T-test was used to test the difference between means. The result revealed that 97.67% of RTNCN Bachelor Graduates passed the comprehensive examination and 89.53% passed the license examination in Nursing Law and Ethics on the first attempt. It showed the significant relationship between post test and license examination success ($p < .05$) while it also appeared to be no significant relationship between comprehensive examination success and license examination success in Nursing Law and Ethics. Consequently, RTNCN administrators should set policy and methods to better prepare students to be ready for the license examination.

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The Presence of Andragogical Competencies in Graduate Study Programmes of Foreign Languages at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Rijeka

Marijeta Mašić, Siniša Kušić, Sofija Vrcelj, University of Rijeka, Croatia.

Abstract

The development of the quality of adult education is directly connected with andragogical competencies of teachers. As andragogical institutions offer more foreign language learning programmes, foreign language teachers have an integral role in adult education and their competencies for working with adult learners are extremely important. However, it is disputable how foreign language teachers gain the mentioned competencies during their initial education. According to that, the first part of the paper analyses the presence of andragogical competencies in the graduate study programme curriculums of English Language and Literature, German Language and Literature and Italian Language and Literature at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Rijeka. Based on the results of the analysis, the second part of the paper will provide guidelines and recommendations for including andragogical competencies into initial education curriculums for foreign language teachers. Furthermore, as an example of good practice, the paper will present the programme designed for the students (future teachers) of English, German and Italian language and literature at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Rijeka with the purpose of developing andragogical competencies.

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The Primarily Study of Standard Model of Academic Advising Programs in Malaysia

Hairunissa Nissa Jopri, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

Abstract

Academic Advising Program has long been implemented in many higher education institutions in many developed countries. This academic support program is said to provide many benefits to students, faculty members, and the university administrators. Literature generally indicated that academic advising programs can help in academic achievement, personal development and career development of students. Many studies show that students who engage in academic advising programs have better soft skills than those who have limited involvement in the academic advising programs. In Malaysia higher education institution, the academic advising programs are implemented based on individual mission of high education institution. Thus, each institution has its own model of academic advising programs. This situation poses difficulties to various government agencies to evaluate and rate the effectiveness of academic advising programs of the institution. This preliminary study investigated the models of academic advising programs implemented in higher education institutions in Malaysia. For this purpose, meta-analysis and document analysis were used in exploring the models and common elements as well as criteria of each model. Based on these common elements and criteria, academic advising program standard was proposed to be used in higher education institutions in Malaysia. It is hoped that the applying this academic advising program standard will path the way for better evaluation and rating of higher education institution support services.

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The Problem Of Educational Track Choosing

Oleg Kachin, Alexander Kiselev, Alexander Fedyanin, National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University, Russian Federation.

Abstract

Nowadays a lot of young people face to choosing the proper educational track due to wide variety of universities and collages in Russia. Each university or college has its own educational programs and tracks and sometimes there are significant differences between educational programs. Therefore, the choosing the right educational track is a hard choice for applicants and first-year students. The problem of educational track choosing in universities and collages was discussed in the article. The statistical data of professional choices of university students was described in the paper. The way of choosing the right education track with help of various design-creative projects in National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University is described. Outlets and recommendations concerning the stated problem are considered in the paper.

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THE PROCESS OF INTEGRATION BETWEEN THE FAMILY, SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY.

Jhonatan Sayago, Universidad Central de Venezuela.

Abstract

Thanks to the Revolution Bolivariana, Venezuela and his institutions are suffering deep changes, the education is one of them, the changes curriculares have allowed, the incorporation of the family and the company to the educational fact and as fundamental factor in the learning of the children, the girls, the young persons and teenagers, bearing in mind that is in the familiar core where there begins the process of education and of learning, as the community where they are unrolled, both intervene in the formation of the subject. The aim of this system of integration family - school - community, it is to obtain a significant change in the educational model, this transformation includes the integration of the family and the community to the educational process of the children and girls, in order to reach the integral formation of the individual and his later incorporation to the company, with a leading and participative role, for it is important to assume the education as a social process transformer that believes itself in group, from the roots of every people, with the purpose of promoting the critical liberating thought, transformer, and emancipator who allows to the pupils to give answers and solutions to the problematic ones of his environment.

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The Professional Profile And Training Of Educators Intervening With Youth In Social Risk Situation

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Abstract

Problem statement. In Spain, the current social scenario has favoured to accentuate the situations of difficulty which youth in social risk traverse. This is why a right socio-educational intervention which answers the needs of these youth is needed to assist them, as well as trained and qualified professionals. Purpose of study. This study analyses the professional profile of the educators intervening with the youth in social risk situation, as well as the aspects that professionals consider basic for their training. Methods. A quantitative study was carried out with the participation of 92 active educators from social entities belonging to three large regions of Spain (Madrid, Catalonia and Galicia). These participants answered a semi-structured quiz elaborated ad hoc for the research. This study was completed with a qualitative study in which eleven discussion groups with more than thirty educators were carried out. Findings and results. The educators present a major initial training on Psychology (25%) and Social Education (23%) degrees. Additionally, it has been checked that they have an average of more than seven years of professional experience. They also consider as basic for their training aspects such as: the intervention's methodology and the knowledge of the youth's reality. Conclusions and recommendations. The educators present a highly qualified initial training, nevertheless they demand more training in conflicts resolution and social and communication skills.

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THE PROFILE OF TEACHER IN MOVIES

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Abstract

Movies are used as educational material by some lecturers with the spread of technology-based activities in education. Some instructors, occasionally, benefit from movies for training of candidate teachers in the faculty of education. Especially, movies, about teachers, can be important training materials used by lecturers who want to provide a productive training environment by offering some sample events to their students in order to discuss issues about classroom environment, professional skills, teacher attitudes and behaviors in terms of positive and negative examples. But there is no study describing teacher profile in the movies and establishing ideas that being about how a teacher model we will carry to courses through these films. The target of this study is to examine teacher profile processed in movies in terms of several categories. This study was conducted with document analysis method of qualitative research methods. 10 films were selected as a sample in accordance with the criterion sampling method of purposive sampling. The teachers' profiles who play as main character in movies have been examined on the basis of various categories: (a) individual personality characteristics (values owned or defended, skills, professional knowledge, openness to development, etc.) (b) the perspective to educational system and students, (c) the methods and techniques used in the educational and evaluation processes, (d) the spiritual atmosphere of the class, (e) the private life reflected. Verbal and nonverbal scenes, providing appropriate data for analysis, were taken as the unit of analysis in these categories. In these scenes, the dialogue directly and the non-verbal scenes by depicting were converted to text and data were analyzed in these texts. Descriptive statistical procedures were applied to data so frequency and percentage calculations were made. And also, codes, categories and themes were created to explain teacher profile by applying content analysis. Data were supplemented with direct quotations.

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The Public Consciousness Of Students Phranakorn Rajabhat University

Panlayamon Sinnang, Phranakorn Rajabhat University, Bangkok, Thailand.

Abstract

The objectives of this research were: 1) to study the level of public service spirit of the students in Rajabhat Phranakorn University, 2) to study the factor determining the sense of public service minds of the students in Rajabhat Phranakorn University, 3) to propose the model to create the public service spirit of the students in Rajabhat Phranakorn University, and 4) to assure and assess the effectiveness of the proposed model. The methodology of this research is a combination of qualitative and methods. Quantitatively, the tools used to gather the data from the sampled group was questionnaires, and then the data were analyzed for its Percentage, Average Score, and Standard Deviation (S.D.). Qualitatively, the data were provided by 10 key informants who were the lecturers and the students in the university had been analyzed and interpreted. According to the research, it was founded that: 1) The level of the public service spirit of the students in the university was ranked in the high zone (X= 3.83). 2) Regarding to the factor determining the sense of public service minds of the students, it was founded that the overall score of the determining factors were also rated in high zone (X= 3.41). 3) The effective model to create and enhance the sense of public service mind ought to be comprised of 3 aspects; participation, awareness, and creative and useful activities. 4) After the model had been implemented, it showed the significant improvement of the public service awareness of the students in every aspect: the need of the students to conduct the public service (X3.24 to X3.79), the need of activity evaluation (X3.22 to X3.92), and the need in useful activity planning (X3.10 to X3.56) Self-awareness wise, after implementing the model, the scores were improved in all aspects; their ability to aid public interests (X3.19 to X3.54), the concern to address the issue (X3.11 to X3.77), and the concern as the part to solve the social problem (X2.98 to X4.10) Activity wise, after implementing of the model, the score were also improved; desiring to participate in university activities (X3.30 to X4.01), interaction and sharing information about public activities (X3.27 to X4.11), and the willingness to donate money (X2.97to X4.00)

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The Ratio Of Second To Fourth Digit Length Correlates With Cardiorespiratory Fitness In Male College Students But Not In Female

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Abstract

Problem Statement; The ratio of the length of the second finger (index finger, 2D) to the fourth finger (ring finger, 4D) (2D:4D) is a putative marker of prenatal hormones. A low 2D:4D ratio is related to high prenatal testosterone (PT) levels. Physiological research has suggested that a low 2D:4D ratio is correlated with high sports ability. **Purpose of Study;** To examine the association between cardiorespiratory fitness and 2D:4D. **Methods; Assessment of 2D:4D;** Images of hands were collected from participants using a computer scanner. Hands were placed lightly on the surface of the plate. Image analysis was performed using Image-Pro Plus 5.0 software. Feature points were marked at the tip of the finger and at the center of the proximal crease on the second and fourth digits. Actual measurement was carried out automatically, 2D:4D was calculated by dividing 2nd by 4th digit length. **YMCA 3-min Step Test;** The test involves stepping up and down at a rate of 24 steps/min for 3 min; a tape recording of the correct cadence (96 beats/min) is played to assist the participant in keeping the correct pace. Following the step test, the participant immediately sits down and, within 5 s, the tester starts counting the pulse for 1 min. The score for the test, the total 1-min postexercise heart rate, reflects the heart's ability to recover quickly. **Statistical Analysis;** Pearson's correlation (r) was used for assessing the relationship between age, physical measurements, one-minute heart rate after YMCA 3-minute step test (HR) and 2D:4D. An independent-sample t -test was used for determining possible differences in HR between subjects with low and high values of 2D:4D. All statistical analyses were carried out with SPSS 18 for Window. All P -values were two-tailed at $P = 0.05$, if not reported otherwise. **Findings and Results;** A median split by 2D:4D was applied, resulting in a high and a low group. One-minute heart rate after YMCA 3-minute step test was significantly difference between groups of male right-hand 2D:4D ($p = 0.024$). However, no difference in left-hand 2D:4D values between groups in male, and no digit ratio difference between groups in female. **Conclusions;** The results showed that cardiopulmonary fitness is related to right 2D:4D, only in men. We argue that prenatal testosterone may have an effect on cardiorespiratory fitness in male but not in female.

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The Reasons of Facebook Usage Among University Students

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Abstract

The Media concept is defined in the sense of communication between people. Technologies of mass communication are written press, radio, television and internet. In our age, internet is the most common used means of mass communication. In the 1990s, the concept of social media came up with the beginning of widespread use of the internet, it has brought interpersonal interaction in virtual environments. The social networking site Facebook, which founded in 2004, is the most widely used social network tool with the approximately 1.5 billion users around worldwide. Everyday 1 billion people are visiting their Facebook accounts and they spent 2.4. hours on average. The number of Facebook users in Turkish case is 40 millions. That is to say, the half of the Turkish population is using Facebook. In Turkey, the average hour spent on Facebook is 2.9, which is above the world average. Young people constitutes the majority of Facebook users. The previous studies have stated that for educational purposes, Facebook is the most commonly used web site among other social network web sites. Facebook provides an alternative way of teaching and learning. Social media can create an education platform by using and combining digital tools and by enhancing student-teacher interaction. Most of the students who participated in the studies state that throughout their education processes, social media devices are necessary, beneficial and easy, besides it increases their success in their classes. The purpose of the study is to reveal whether Facebook is used for educational purposes and to increase awareness about the educational usage of Facebook by making a descriptive study. The study is in the process of data analysis, in total 200 sociology students has participated to the study, the students are from Hacettepe University, Ankara University, and Gazi University. This study discusses the reasons of Facebook usage among the university students.

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The Recommender Physiotherapy Application based on Android Platform

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Abstract

This paper aims to implement the Recommender Physiotherapy Application based on Android Platform and provides animation videos to be able to easily and conveniently learn the ways of physical therapy. This application can take the benefits for patients to learn and practice physical therapy methods through animation videos. In this project, we separated the result by the research purposes into 2 parts: developing the Mobile application in Recommender Physiotherapy and testing and evaluating the system with user's satisfaction. Questionnaires were used to measure user satisfaction with system usability by specialists and participants. The results were shown that this application were satisfactory both system usability and user's satisfaction.

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The reformation of the higher education of physical culture in Moldova: trends and priorities

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Abstract

Problem Statement. The increasing of the intellectual potential of the society represents a strategic objective of contemporary. Starting from this, the XXIst century sets as a priority the development of a modern industry of education, particularly of the higher education , which shall become an important area for investment. Purpose of Study. The development of a diagnosis of the current situation of physical education culture in Moldova and the argumentation of a model of strategic development of physical culture in higher education in Moldova in the context of the European integration. Methods of research: analysis and generalization of data, of methodical and scientific sources; diagnosis. Findings and Results. The State University of Physical Education and Sport is a component of the higher education system from Moldova which, since 2005 joined the reformation of the university education and the integration into the European academic area. The reformation of the higher education of physical culture is determined by objective factors, such as: national economic development, the requirements of the labor market, conditions of social integration due to various professions, traditions of higher education in Moldova, the transition to a knowledge economy, the growing competition between national and European universities. In this context, were implemented several educational reforms, such as: higher education organization of physical culture and sports based on cycles and the development of new curricula; ECTS system implementation; ensuring the quality education; establishment of quality management structures; development of policies and academic mobility programs. Conclusions and

Recommendations. The strategic development of the higher education strategy of physical culture and sports in Moldova is based on the following principles: the achievement of a balanced educational profile through decentralization; the correlation of physical culture from Moldova with European educational systems; harmonization, compatibility of qualifications / competences offered/formed due to national and global market requirements; development of relations between universities and businesses, culture, sport and civil society; planning for changes and offering the time necessary for the universities to answer/react to the interventions caused by the implementation of new policies; encourage of partnerships between higher education system components and / or those of the scientific research system, ranging from simple cooperation, set for achievement of common goals till their complete emergence in major educational and research institutions, able to cope the strong increasingly competition from European or global education market.

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THE RELATION BETWEEN 4TH GRADE PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' CREATIVE THINKING AND SELF-REGULATION SKILLS

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Abstract

In this study, it was tried to determine the relation between fourth grade primary school students' creative thinking and self-regulation skills. The study group consist of 40 students who have been studied in Atakent Primary School in Atakum district in Samsun province in 2015-2016 education year. It was used the Torrance Creative Thinking Test for measure the ability of creative thinking while the London Tower Test was used for investigate the self-regulation skill. The Torrance Creative Thinking Test which was used for measure the creativity of students consist of two parallel form which have oral and figure tests. Both tests have the norms and the possibility to practice from pre-school to university. The validity and reliability analyses of the test was done by Esra Aslan (2001) in Turkey. The validity and reliability analyses of the London Tower Tests' which is the other data collection tool was done by Deniz Atalay and Sevtap Cinan (2007) in Turkey. Correlational research was used in this research which is a kind of quantitative research method. The analyses of the data of the research is still continued. It will be share of the findings of the research afterwards.

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The Relationship Between Crime Patterns Against People And Properties And The Syntax Of Space In Dusit District, Bangkok

Morakot Worachairungreung, Suan Sunandha Rajaphat University, Thailand.

Abstract

Dusit District is located in the inside area of Bangkok province, comprising 42 communities in total. The ownership of majority of land belongs to the Crown Property Bureau. The land in the district consists of trade areas, densely residential areas, military areas, historical and cultural tourist attractions, locations of the parliament, ministries and the Royal Palace, and many educational institutions. Hence, the research team realizes the significance of the district and has consideration on safety of people using areas in the district, either residents in the district and non-residents travelling between Dusit District and nearby districts. Therefore, it conducts the research on crime patterns against people and properties and the syntax of space in Dusit District, Bangkok. The research focuses on the survey of 3 types of crimes against people and properties. They include 1) crimes against properties such as larceny, robbery, mischief, trespass, 2) crimes against life and physical safety such as battery, attempt to attack, threatening, and 3) sexual crimes such as rape, sexual assault, molestation. The research categorizes townscapes of crime scenes, time of crime occurrence, victims and culprits of the above-mentioned 3 types of crimes in order to inspect and analyze the relationship between crime patterns against people and properties and the syntax of space in Dusit District, Bangkok. The research objective is to gain in-depth morphological understanding of the town and buildings and find causes of crime in

the district. The findings of the research will be beneficial to safety-planning agencies in communities and the public.

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LIFELONG LEARNING TENDENCIES AND DIGITAL LITERACY LEVELS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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Abstract

The purpose of the study is to examine relationship between lifelong learning tendencies and digital literacy levels of university students. Research was conducted in relational screening model and research population was comprised of university students who study in Ondokuz Mayıs University in 2015-2016 academic year. Sample group was comprised of the way simple random sampling. Data towards lifelong learning tendencies were collected with Lifelong Learning Tendencies Scale developed by Coşkun (2009). Data towards digital literacy level was collected with Digital Literacy Scale developed by Kıyıcı (2008). Changing and developing technology require new life skills and new literacies. Digital literacy is indicated as one of 21st century learning skills and literacies. (Trilling ve Fadel, 2009). Starting from this relationship between lifelong learning tendency and digital literacy level of university students was researched. Because of research have continued, research results will be explained later.

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"The Relationship Between Midwifery Students' Acceptance Of Violence Between Couples And Level Of Aggression: A Multicentered Study"?

Sule Gokyildiz, Dilek Bilgic, Gulseren Daglar, Semiha Aydin Ozkan, Handan Guler, Hulya Demirci, Zekiye Turan, Sema Dereli Yilmaz, Ayten Dinc, Eylem Toker, Husniye Dinc, Tuba Ucar, Saadet Gonca Mavi, Zekiye Karacam, Nevin Guner, Gokce Demir, Selda Yoruk, Figen Digin, Gozde Gokce Isbir, Hasan Huseyin Cam, TURKEY.

Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to identify the relationship between acceptance of violence between couples and level of aggression among 1st and 4th year midwifery department students enrolled in various universities in Turkey. **Methods:** Target population of this study, which is cross sectional and descriptive in nature, is 32 midwifery departments which provided education in undergraduate programs in Turkey between January and June 2015. The participants were students in these departments who volunteered to participate in the study (n=3180). The data were collected through "Personal Information Form", "Acceptance of Couple Violence Scale" (ACVS) developed by Foshee, Fothergill and Stuart (1992), and "Aggression Scale" (AS) developed by Buss and Perry (1992). The data obtained from the study were analysed using SPSS 20.0 Windows package programming. **Results:** Average age of the participants was found 20.56±2.25. Of all the participants, 1843 were 1st year students and 1337 were 4th year students. 59.4% of the participants stated that violence topic was covered in the lessons and 20.5% were exposed to violence in their family. ACVS mean score of the 1st year students was found 15.68±5.71, and mean score for AS was 81.09±19.23. ACVS mean score of the 4th year students was 14.32±5.57 and their AS mean score was 78.17±21.03. There was a significant difference between the grade levels (p<0.05). There was a weak positive relationship between AS and ACVS. ACVS was found to increase with the increase in aggression level.

Conclusion: All kinds of aggressive behaviours give harm both to the individuals themselves and the people around. Therefore, identification of adolescents' views about aggression between girls or boys is of great importance in terms of providing opportunity for early intervention and maintaining healthy relationships. It

can be suggested that midwifery departments which give health education should involve these issues in their curriculum.

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL STUDIES TEACHERS' MULTICULTURAL EFFICACY SENSES AND THEIR EMPATHY TENDENCIES

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Abstract

Today's world it is important to educate people for multicultural societies. There is any country which is not multicultural because multiculturalism is not only about different ethnicities or religious preferences but it also includes socio-economic differences, gender, disabilities and so on. However it is seen that multiculturalism is generally comprehended as racial and religious differences. Thus, it requires to change this perception in correct way. In countries like Turkey where citizenship is taught in the context of the social studies, this task is assigned to social studies teachers. Therefore, in this study researchers aimed to determine multicultural efficacy senses of the social studies teachers. Besides, empathy is an important dimension of the multiculturalism, so the relationship between these two dimensions are analyzed. Quantitative design was used in this study and it is a correlational research. 280 social studies teachers from seven different districts in Turkey are formed the sample group. Socio economic factors like the geographical district and place where they live (in a big or small city) were the other variables of the research. Thus, sample is selected from seven different districts and two different cities (one big and one small) in each district. Data were analyzed through SPSS and, Pearson Moments Correlation Coefficient and Point Biserial Correlation Coefficient were calculated.

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TEACHERS' EDUCATIONAL BELIEFS AND THEIR PERCEPTIONS OF MULTICULTURAL COMPETENCE

Yücel ÖKSÜZ, Melek BABA, Ondokuz Mayıs University, Turkey.

Abstract

The basic aim of this research is to determine teachers' educational beliefs and their perceptions of multicultural competence. Also, it was investigated whether teachers' educational beliefs and their perceptions of multicultural competence varied depending on some variables such as gender, department and professional seniority. Research was conducted in relational screening model. Research population was comprised of teachers who work at public school in Atakum district in 2015-2016 academic year. Data were collected via "Perceptions of Multicultural Competence Scale" which was developed by Başbay and Kağnıcı(2011), "Educational Belief Scale" developed by Yılmaz, Altinkurt and Çokluk(2011) and "Personal Information Form" developed by the researchers. A statistical software package was used for the analysis of the data. Because of the research haven't ended yet, research results will be shared later. The research results are expected to contribute to the teachers' vocational and professional development.

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The Relevance And Problems Of Entrepreneurial Competences Shaping In Vocational Training System

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Abstract

The article substantiates the necessity of the shift to mass teaching of entrepreneurial competences. Some real measures should be taken to introduce new forms and content of education aimed at training new management competences. The authors define the purposes, conditions, the principles of development and implementation of the corresponding training, organizational and methodological package. This package will be an efficient supplement to the existing teaching aids in the system of higher education and secondary vocational education. The development of the training, organizational and methodological package at all its stages (design, testing, correction, implementation) should be supported by serious pedagogical and sociological studies in the field of vocational training and entrepreneurship. Some particular lines in priority investigations which should be included in the range of tasks relative to scientific and pedagogical guidance and counseling are determined and offered for discussion and collaboration. Considering as vital to discuss the ways of personnel training for modern small business among research and educational community, we suggest some general patterns for development of education system of entrepreneurial competences training. This system should enlarge and enrich the vocational education model. The key principles of the new model implementation should be integration and priority. The analysis of scientific works and literature devoted to entrepreneurial competences training allows us to make a conclusion that absolute majority of people have the ability to found and run small business and, therefore, mass teaching is possible. This process can be considerably accelerated through enhanced training of personnel able to work in modern market economy.

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The Research Values Of Private University Instructors

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Abstract

This research aims to study the research values of private university instructors and using interviews with eleven research instructors which are the research specialists and research officials who have a vital role for researchers. The questions focus on what are the factors that contribute to research values. The result showed that -the research values of private university instructors are composed of two types which are core research values and research ethics. The core research values can be divided into eight which are 1. Creative 2. Systematic 3. Able to search information both domestically and abroad. And storing the information was accurate and comprehensive. 4. Discrete in decision-making Having the proof of the cause and effect of what happened. 5. Responsible in dealing with problems. And trying to fix the problems. 6. Able to consider both positive and negative. Research for the truth 7. Able to research with academic dispassion. 8. Able to exchange ideas and build an understanding of the research and academic colleagues. The research ethics includes with 1. Not abuse human rights 2. Not claiming other research to be one's own 3. No Disinformation Data is presented either positive or negative. Research for the truth .And offers quality information.

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THE RESPECT AS A CONFIGURATOR OF PERSONAL ETHOS ON THE STUDENTS

Fernando Esteban Barrera Alvarez, Colombia.

Abstract

The current study comes from the need of configuring personal Ethos in 6th grade students from public educative institutions, throughout respect, so that they recognize and apprehend this virtue and their personal dignity and the one of others. The methodology applied in this study is descriptive, mixed-qualitative and quantitative by taking into account a modeled and dialogical process. The purpose is to look forward to effective changes within the process on school interaction within the studied population. In the educational context, by influencing the personal act of the student, throughout the configuration of good, operative habits, which foster the acquisition of moral and intellectual virtues, which are oriented to consolidate respect on the students as the origin of other virtues by facilitating personal growth. Personal growth is understood to be the ultimate purpose of school, where teachers and students co-exist together, which implies that School has a double intention on the students' training: by one side, the acquisition of virtues, and on the other side, their cognitive development, so that they could reproduce this action by recognizing, taking into account and valuing the other person by using personal love. By taking this into account, and aiming to contribute with elements to achieve education of quality, it is necessary to propose pedagogic alternatives like respect as an element to configure personal Ethos in students.

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The Result Of Cooperative Learning Through Web Utilizing Data Mining Technique To Group Learners

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Abstract

The efficiency of the models created from seven data mining algorithms that are Artificial Neural Network, K-Nearest Neighbor, Naive Bayes, Bayesian Belief Network, RIPPER, ID3 and C4.5 is compared and it was found that the models created from C4.5 has the best efficiency; thus this model is selected to predict learning levels in computer programming subject for cooperative learning through web to group learners according to STAD technique. The accuracy of the selected model is about 74.8945% and the accuracy tests show that this model is reliable. In this research, the learning model of cooperative learning through web utilizing the selected model to group learners comprises of 5 elements that are data management module, prediction and grouping module, learning resources, cooperative community, and quiz module. In the experiment with the learning model, the results derived from the experiments at Kanchanaburi Rajabhat University and Nakhon Ratchasiam Rajabhat University are correspondent that are the students' achievement derived from cooperative learning through web is higher than the students' achievement derived from typical learning without grouping learners. Moreover the learning progressive-value derived from cooperative learning through web utilizing the selected model to group learners is higher than the learning progressive-value derived from cooperative learning through web with grouping learners by the lecturer.

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The Result Of Suggestion For Low Energy Diet (1,000 Kcal-1,200 Kcal) In Obese Women To The Effect On Body Weight, Waist Circumference And BMI

Sakuntra Kumchoo, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

The result of suggestion for low energy diet (1,000-1,200 kcal) in obese women to the effect on body weight, waist circumference and body mass index (BMI) in this experiment. Quasi experimental research was used for this study and it is a One-group pretest-posttest designs measurement method. The aim of this study was body weight, waist circumference and body mass index (BMI) reduction by using low energy diet (1,000-1,200 kcal) in obese women, the result found that in 15 of obese women that contained their body mass index (BMI) ≥ 30 , after they obtained low energy diet (1,000-1,200 kcal) within 2 weeks. The data were collected before and after of testing the results showed that the average of body weight decrease 3.4 kilogram, waist circumference value decrease 6.1 centimeter and the body mass index (BMI) decrease 1.3 kg.m^2 from their previous body weight, waist circumference and body mass index (BMI) before experiment started. After this study, the volunteers got healthy and they can choose or select some food for themselves. For this study, the research can be improved for data development for forward study in the future.

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The Results of Using a Preliminary Agreement on Students' Responsibility in Science Class

Mullika Palachot, Araya Lee, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

This research aimed to study the results of using a preliminary agreement on students' responsibility in science class. The participants in the study were 42 tenth grade students enrolled in the second semester of 2014 academic year at the Demonstration School of Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University in Bangkok, Thailand. The teacher made an agreement with the students at the beginning of the semester. The research instruments were the preliminary agreement and observation form. The results of the research showed that the students' behavior concerning about their responsibility was better than before.

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The Results of Using Educational Games on Math Score for Preschool Children

Pavinee Komanasin, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

This research aimed to study 1) the results of playing educational games on children's Math score and 2) their parents' opinion and preference. The target group was 20 children who enrolled in the preschool class of 2015 academic year. The research instruments were a Math skills test, educational games, and a questionnaire. Data was analyzed using percentage, mean, and standard deviation. Research results showed that the children's Math score was higher than before playing educational games with their parents. Also, the parents feel satisfied with their children playing educational games.

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The Role And Importance Of Emotional Intelligence In The Acquisition Of Translation Skills And Translator Training: Does A Translator Or Interpreter Need Emotional Intelligence?

Fadime Çoban, Ümmügülsüm Albiz Telci, Sakarya University, Turkey.

Abstract

The content of the concept of intelligence has become more extensive thanks to the studies conducted in the 1990s thus paving the way for the concept of emotional intelligence (EQ) to come to the fore along with intellectual intelligence (IQ). Uncontrollable spontaneous emotions can now be controlled and improved thanks to the within the scope of emotional intelligence developed self-awareness of one's self to recognize their feelings, to be able to handle them and understand the feelings of others, to maintain relationships. By drawing attention to the concept of emotional intelligence, the question arises as to what extent the translator performing a linguistic, cultural and communicative act can control his/her feelings or whether she/he uses emotional intelligence in the translation process . In today's constant changing world, translation profession necessitates an emotional proficiency in the project's preparation, cooperation with others, dealing with customers as well as social awareness and relationship management. Although skills within the scope of emotional intelligence are crucial for translators, lessons given in the academic community often focus on the acquisition of language and cultural skills, world knowledge or domain knowledge. The aim of this study is to find out to what extent the translator having his/her own feelings and thoughts contribute to the process of translating thanks to using the ability of emotional intelligence and to draw attention to the importance of this concept.

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The Role Of Education In A Globalized World

Maria Helena Esteves, University of Lisbon, Portugal.

Abstract

In a world changing in a fast pace schools, as our main educational institutions, are facing challenges arising from a complex world. Having this in mind, Educational and Globalization are the focus of this research. Global forums such as the OECD, UNESCO among others, have published guidelines for schools, teachers and learners concerning the role of education in a globalized world. The qualitative research will address import issues that should be references for all those involved in educational aspects: how globalization brings new challenges to schools and subjects taught, new skills teachers need to develop to meet these challenges and how schools need to adapt in order to prepare students to operate as active citizens. We will also focus on the topic of global citizenship as a transversal competency related to the development of multiple levels of identity in an inclusive way transcending individual and cultural differences. The main results will focus on practical aspects related to teachers' concerns and students' needs, including some general recommendations.

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The Role Of Higher Education In The Process Of Globalization: 21st Century Challenges And Setbacks

Dilek ilhan, Fuat Fındıkoğlu, Yıldız Technical University, Turkey.

Abstract

Acknowledging that it is a global world now, it is quite difficult to deny that there is a thorough interaction between higher education and globalization where economic, cultural and social matters of individual nations are handled from international and global perspectives. Today's global economy is heavily dependent upon knowledge and innovation. It is higher education's responsibility to train the highly qualified workforce that is supposed to have the necessary skills for research and innovation and that can manipulate the existing know-how and pile of research for the sake of global expansion. Higher education mainly acts as a bridge for cultural exchange among borders and promotes mutual understanding for constructing global networks to be deployed in the future. Besides, as a result of great advances in technology and high-tech telecommunication, exchange of students, faculty, ideas and funds have changed the nature of higher education over the past years; so what

higher education does and how it acts during the process of globalization needs to be monitored and analyzed closely. The aim of this study is to present the importance and the role of globalization in higher education. Next, this study reviews the previous studies conducted on higher education in a globalized world and its challenges, concluding that higher education plays a major role in bringing about the reforms and regulations required by globalization.

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The Role Of Loneliness In Quality Of Life Among Children

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Abstract

Problem: Children who are in the middle childhood period have difficulties in their social, family and school life before the adolescence period that might be associated with various variables. Being a member in a group is an important task of adolescence and early adolescence period, therefore loneliness affects the quality of life in the negative direction. **Purpose of study:** The purpose of this study is to identify the role of loneliness as the predictors of life quality and life quality scale's subdimensions for children. **Methods:** Purposive sampling which is a type of non-probability sampling technique is used to define the sample. UCLA loneliness scale and life quality scale which are developed for children are completed by 315 children who are 9 to 12 years old. To address the purpose of the study multivariate analysis is used. **Findings and results:** According to the result of the analysis the students' loneliness is the negative predictor of life quality for children. **Conclusion and recommendation:** University life is a stressful setting and loneliness can affect these circumstances negatively for the university students. An important avenue for future research would be the development and implementation for children who suffer from loneliness.

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The Role Of Teachers Of Special Education To Promote Inclusive Education: Dilemmas In The Educational Context Of Chile.

Constanza San Martín Ulloa, Yolanda Muñoz Martínez, Chile,Spain.

Abstract

This paper presents a study that explores, from the perspective of implicit theories, conceptions of current and future teachers of Special Education and Basic Education, about the process of educational inclusion of students with intellectual disabilities. The research is specifically focused on the role of teachers of special education in the educational context of Chile. To achieve these purposes a qualitative study was performed by conducting seven discussion groups. The results show that even when you have installed -at least on the level of discourse and public policy- the approach of inclusive education and the collaborative practices that facilitate it have been described, the results indicate the presence of tensions and dilemmas about: a) teaching role with all students in the center versus only those students with disabilities; b) professional competencies development focused on "special" teaching strategies versus disciplinary content; c) work in regular classrooms

versus work on special classroom; d) support and advice to the classroom teacher versus collaborative work with the classroom teacher. Identifying these dilemmatic knots can allow for identifying the presence of concepts in line with three approaches: segregation, integration and Inclusion. In addition, participants valued the role of special education teacher as a professional with skills to work collaboratively with other professionals, family and community. The results show an emphasis in professional development as an element that requires restructuration to promote inclusive education.

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THE ROLE OF THE TRANSLATED LITERATURE AND CHILDREN'S AND YOUNG ADULT LITERATURE IN SHAPING CULTURE AND EDUCATION

Ümmügülsüm Albiz Telci, Fadime Çoban, Sakarya University, Turkey.

Abstract

Children's and young adult literature is a distinct generic category in literature playing a decisive role in the understanding and reception process of life among members of a society. Thus translations of children's and young adult literature should be studied in detail by scholars. Especially translators of this form should adapt their works by maintaining cultural values so that they will not damage the perception world of the target audience. Likewise translation strategies that will appeal to young people's psychology and entertain them should also be applied. Although literary works are not generally created for educational purposes, it is an undeniable fact that literature has also an educational aspect and that kind of a role steps forward especially in children's and young adult literature, and because children and young people are deeply affected and shaped

by the works they have read and acquire knowledge. This study aims to emphasize the importance of protecting cultural values by focusing on strategies to be applied by translators in translations of children's and young adult literature and to discuss the impacts of translated works on children and young people who are open to learning within an educational-scientific perspective.

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THE ROLES OF ART EDUCATIONALISTS TO REALIZE THE AIMS OF THE ART EDUCATION: BAUHAUS CASE

Tamer KAVURAN, Firat University, Turkey.

Abstract

To achieve the objectives of the art education, the art training of the art educationalists play important roles in addition to the workshops, technical equipments and curriculum. It is impossible to attain the objectives of the art education with the trainers with inadequate knowledge. The reason why Bauhaus which was founded as a design school became known globally is the trainers of Bauhaus. Bauhaus school was very lucky as all the trainers of art were under its roof. Among these trainers Tohannes Itten, Josep Albers, Wasili Kandinky, Paul Klee, Lyonel Feininger, Lazslo MoMoholoy, Nagy Oscar Schlemmer applied their methods first in the Bauhaus school regarding the needs of their time. It is seen that these methods has been applied in the Art schools as well after the Bauhaus school were closed. In this study, the period of Bauhaus and the art trainers having impact on that period are searched. In this study, the contributions of these trainers to the art education and how the profile of an art trainer should be is also detailed.

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¿The School And Teacher Bring To School Failure In Education Secondary? Study From Perspective The Retired Teachers

Estefanía Martínez-Valdivia, Enriqueta Molina-Ruíz, Universidad de Granada, Spain.

Abstract

El objetivo de esta investigación se centra en el descubrimiento de analizar las razones de las tasas de fracaso en España, desde las diversas perspectivas de los agentes que forman parte de la escuela (profesores activos, maestros jubilados, estudiantes con fracaso escolar y profesionales con experiencia del fracaso escolar) . Básicamente, el objetivo es explicar no sólo la posible responsabilidad de la propia escuela, sino también la acción didáctica pedagógica del docente en En este documento se utiliza metodológica cualitativa de una manera fenomenológica, para comprender la situación en la de espacios escolares. En esa forma, también es importante considerar para encontrar una explicación acerca de los hechos que se producen en el aula. Este es un punto muy importante, ya que se están considerando las experiencias de la vida real. Por lo tanto, los instrumentos más adecuados para esta investigación son las entrevistas y grupos focales. En esta investigación que presentamos los resultados de la investigación relacionada con los maestros jubilados. Nos centramos en los factores más influyentes en el fracaso escolar, poner de relieve los factores académicos (relacionada con la

escuela y el aula) y la propuesta de medidas para la resolución de los fenómenos del estudio de la escuela y en el aula. Consideramos que la opinión de que se retira maestros nos pueden proporcionar debido a las extensas experiencias después de haber trabajado toda la vida en la escuela. Además sus situaciones profesionales les permite comentar abiertamente sobre el tema, que nos da un gran conocimiento que no se utiliza a menudo en la investigación actual sobre el problema de la escuela.

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THE SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGH EDUCATION: PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT FOR EQUATOR AND COLOMBIA.

Cesar Enrique Vasquez, Martha Macias, Javier Sanmartin, ECUADOR.

Abstract

To assume the scaling of the scientific Investigation in the context of the institutions of superior education, more than an option becomes a requirement of the contemporary university development. From these perspectives organisms and international agencies of quality and accreditation they assume the dynamics of this item like a fundamental approach of institutional evaluation. On this base today's university should face the administration and projection of this substantive function, by virtue of the standards and international

demands of development of the same one. This work offers an analysis of the problem in question and it proposes a plan for its progression in the Equatorian and Colombian contexts.

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THE SCIENTISTS AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO SCIENCE EDUCATION IN RIO DE JANEIRO COUNTRYSIDE SCHOOLS.

Cristiane da Silva Oliveira Espindola, Andrea Velloso, Brazil.

Abstract

The biology teacher's concept of science is undisjoinable from their actions and reactions against the new knowledge, the curriculum contents, chosen methodology and required learning students. However, the relationship between the concepts and their teaching practice have proven contradictory (RAMOS, 2008). To avoid distortions we must approach the school to scientific universe. In turn, the scientist need to open your spaces and share with the school the knowledge revealed in the results of their investigations. The objective of this work is to promote a closer relationship between students who never had contact with a scientist, being geographically distant from each other, through interactive actions by videoconference. Attended by 30 high school students from a countryside school in the state of Rio de Janeiro (BR), Paty do Alferes, situated at a distance approximately 120 km from a university. Two simple questions were selected to be answered experimentally in the school laboratories: How important are the pigments in plants? Which molecules make up the food? Two Scientists from FIOCRUZ and UFRJ, who research in these areas,

participated the experimental activity, in real time. A semi-structured interview was conducted with students after the experiments. The results show two anchors in the student's discourse: (i) the humanization of the scientist; (ii) science driven by questions. The data also strongly suggest the need for direct interventions in the school environment and a rapprochement between university-scientist-school, in order to bridge the gap between science and the school community for the implementation of effective science education.

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THE SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION THROUGH CITIZEN PARTICIPATIVE AND PROTAGONIST DEMOCRACY IN THE EDUCATIONAL FIELD EXERCISE.

Douglas Mujica, Universidad Centra de Venezuela, Caracas - Venezuela.

Abstract

In the Republic Bolivariana of Venezuela after the promulgation in 1999 of a new Constitution of the Republic and later of a new Organic Law of Education in 2009, they come promulgating a series of laws that facilitate the popular participation in the capture of decisions to different levels, to this series of laws he has been named "

laws of the popular power ", nowadays in the university area one comes working across desks and student assemblies, in the elaboration of an offer of " law of the student councils of the popular power ", juridical instrument that is waited promotes the participative and leading democracy in the university enclosures, as our great letter establishes it. The aim of this work is to present in a systematized way the process of the debate that removes till now in the collective construction of the offer of law of student participation and as this process it has strengthened the student movement of progressive thought in Venezuela.

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The State Of The Art In Literature Review

Dora Domingues, Filomena Rodrigues, Maria João Mogarro, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal.

Abstract

Literature review seems to be a consensual term. Usually, it is used as a synonym of state of the art. With this paper we intend to identify the misconceptions in the conceptualization of literature review. For this purpose, we will analyse and compare this concept within several perspectives of different authors, organizations, databases and journals. Cooper (1988) proposes a taxonomy for literature reviews. Nevertheless, it seems that his perspective has not been integrated in the discussion on this issue (see Boote & Beile, 2005; and Maxwell, 2006). ERIC databases distinguish "literature review", "state of the art", "state of the art review" and "research reviews". APA focuses its approach on "literature review" on published material, "including research syntheses and meta-analyses" (APA, 2010, p. 10). Review of Educational Research focuses on "critical and integrative reviews of research literature" (AERA, 2015, italics in the original). Review of Research in Education centres its attention on "overview and descriptive analysis of selected topics (...) through critical and synthesizing essays" (AERA, 2015). In Portugal, this theme was also studied (Cardoso, Alarcão, Antunes, 2013, 2010) situating itself in a meta dimension of research. There is a wide range of approaches, which converge in the identification of

literature review as a fundamental issue in research. Therefore, it is important to identify the differences regarding conceptualization, scope and type of documents in the process of developing a more global view of the different kinds of literature review that can be mobilized to the ongoing researches.

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The Strategy To Reduce The Health Effect Of Pesticide From Pomelo Orchard in Amphawa District, Samut Songkhram Province. Thailand

Sivapan Choo-In, SuanSunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok, Thailand.

Abstract

The objective of this research was found the strategy to reduce the health effect of pesticide from pomelo orchard in Amphawa district, Samut Songkhram, province, Thailand. This research were divided into four sub - researchs, first, a study of contamination of the chemicals used in the prevention and pesticides in ground water in the area and nearby pomelon. Second, health assessment of pomelo farmers. Third, a study the use of chemical pesticides and pomelo farmers. Finally, the involvement and approach to reduce the health effects of pomelo farmers from using chemicals to prevent and control pests in Amphawa. Samut Songkhram, Thailand. The research conducted during the October 2014 to July 2015. The results were not found the methomyl concentration in the pomelo area. The farmers have been found to have less health effects from the use of pesticides. These farmers had a habit of used pesticides and overall was fair to good and farmers are engaged in farming as a highly chemical - free by combining a group of farmers. The pomelo's farmers were concluded

that a truly non-toxic gardening. The impact did not cause the illness, Both farmers and consumers. The strategy pomelo orchard does not cause residual pesticides. All farmers were grouped and exchanged knowledge in nontoxic orchard and local wisdom uses to the pomelo process.

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The Strengthening Of Communities Through A Variety Of Traditions And Cultures

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Abstract

The purposes of this research were; 1) to study the state of strength of the community of Ban Sala Daeng Nue, Sam Khok, Pathumthani Province, 2) to study factors, elements and traditions of the community which strengthen the community of Ban Sala Daeng Nue, Sam Khok, Pathumthani Province, and 3) to create models to strengthen up the community through tradition and culture of the community. This research was a qualitative research. The research tools were document analysis and in -depth interviews. The key informants were the people, the community leaders (official and unofficial), the temple abbot, the executives of local

government organization and the Pathumthani Cultural Officials. The data were collected and the information had been analyzed and interpreted in order to answer the research questions. The research findings were; 1. Ban Sala Daeng Nue community is a strong community which has been projected through the community activities are numerous and consistent all year. The activity communities have gathered the people cooperation and experiencing success without reliance on government sector. 2. Factors, elements and traditions of the community which strengthen the community of Ban Sala Daeng Nue are the belief and faith of the people in the Buddhism and the religious leaders. Therefore, the tradition and culture of the community activities that strengthen cultural traditions and religious activities is primarily through the main element that is community meetings after the evening prayer everyday. 3. Models to strengthen the community is to create and enhance belief and faith of the people in the community through tradition and culture and social activities of the community. The community has to meet regularly for motivated cultural and participatory activities which cooperate from community will lead to a strong sense of community.

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The Stress Put Under Nursing Students During Education And Ways Of Coping

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Abstract

Purpose: This study was conducted descriptive cross-sectional for the purpose of determining the stress caused by the progress of nursing education on under-graduate nursing students from an university in Turkey and how they coped with it. **Method:** The study group enlisted nursing students of a Nursing Under-graduate Program from The West Blacksea region in the 2014-2015 school year. There were no set criteria for anyone to enter, as

they let any present, willing and able student partake in the application. The research data was collected in May 2015. As the data collection tool, the Nursing Education Stress Scale and for nursing students, Stress Coping Behaviors Scale were used. Descriptive statistics were utilized. Findings: During their education, nursing students are put under normal levels of stress (66.65 ± 15.93). As ways of coping with stress, in order they utilized methods like problem solving (16.26 ± 4.53), staying positive (9.75 ± 2.58), avoidance (8.11 ± 5.08) and transfer (6.92 ± 2.39). Female students suffered from more severe stress levels than their male counterparts, the different between was found to be significant ($p < .005$). The students content with their university life had a lower stress level ($p < .005$). 4th Grade students utilized problem solving more (17.72 ± 4.05), whereas 2nd Graders utilized avoidance ($p < .005$). Results: Stress during education and nursing students' ways of coping with it need to be observed. The skills education that focuses on ways of coping with stress must be implemented into the nursing curricula.

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The Study Of Attractions İn Kudi-Jeen Quarter To Promote Community Tourism For Children

Jitima Suathong, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

The objective of this study is to gather the information of attractions in Kudee-jeen quarter to match the target group's interest. This is used to create a guidebook to promote community tourism in Kudee-Jeen Quarter to children. The data is collected from the location of attraction. The tool to be used to collect the data is an interview form to interview the residences of kudee-jeen quarter who have been living there for more than 15 years. The outcome of the study is as follows: The attractions of Kudi-Jeen for the target group are the main religious places such as 1.Ton Son Mosque or Kudi Yai 2.Bang Luang Mosque or Kudi Khoa 3.Chareon Pass

Mosque or Kudi Laang 4.Wat Kalyanamit 5.The Kian Un Keng Shrine, Beside the religious places, the traditional lifestyle of the community, that consist of Khanom Farang Kudi-Jeen, Khanom Sai Sai and Khanom Buang and the history of the quarter is also included.

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The Study Of Cooling Efficiency In The Personal Computer: Comparing The Use Of Liquid And Air

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Abstract

This research aims to compare the liquid and air cooling systems in light of their respective cooling efficiency. In this regard, a personal computer embedded with liquid cooling system is assembled by the author for measuring its temperature in normal and 'Burn-in CPU' operations. Likewise, the temperature measurement in a similar manner is also made with a personal computer embedded with air cooling system. It is revealed that the average temperature in normal operation of liquid and air cooling systems has no statistical significance of 0.05. In contrast, the average temperature with a statistical significance of 0.05 is found in 'Burn-in CPU' operation. That is to say that the average temperature of liquid cooling system is 18.71 C. lower than the air cooling system.

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THE STUDY OF FORM STRUCTURING THROUGH MUSICAL RHYTHM ANALOGIES FOR ARCHITECTURE STUDENTS

Andrei Racolța, Diana Giurea, Politehnica University,Romania.

Abstract

Rhythm has always existed in its natural form, the isorhythm, given by somehow equal intervals between events in their flow. The varying rhythm is specific for arts and constitutes, beside harmony, the link element between them, organizing the specific language of each. If in the visual field, the definition of rhythm oscillates between incomplete and ambiguous, the musical field should be the one in which a definition of rhythm takes its most complete and explicit shape due to the fact that the number of musical theory treaties regarding this

subject is much larger than of those of any other field of origin. Thus, the unfolding of visual rhythm (plainly inferiorly exploited in comparison to its musical counterpart) can be explained and deabstractized by sound analogies. The aim of the study is to facilitate the rhythmic management of shape by understanding the basics of the sonorous rhythm. The method used is based on an exemplification using musical instruments, audio tools and a specific/ intuitive rhythmical semiography. This theoretical part is applied in the discipline called "The study of form", conducted at the Faculty of Architecture in Timisoara, in the 2nd year of the bachelor programme using an exercise entitled rhythmical volumetric frieze. The method and results are presented in the illustrative part of the paper. Understanding musical rhythm is a fertile base for those working in the field of architecture, design and visual arts in general. The formal diversity obtained exhibits the polyrhythmics and the variation specific to musical rhythm, contrary to monorhythm and isorhythm.

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The Study Of Parents' Opinion Towards Multi-Aged Early Childhood Education

Nattaka Suddhidhanakool, Pavinee Komanasin, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

This research aimed to study parents' opinion towards multi-aged early childhood education. Population of the research were 9 parents of students who studied in multi-aged class in the first semester of 2015 academic year at Early Childhood Center at School of Education of Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University in Bangkok,

Thailand. Focus group technique was used to collect data at the end of the semester. The parents' opinion concerning their children's development were revealed and interpreted by analytic induction technique. The results of the research will be discussed in the presentation.

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The Study Of South East Asian Carbon-Tapping Techniques And Kiln Design On Contemporary Art Ceramics

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Abstract

This research is a study on the smoke carbon process that found from the traditional pottery, to apply the

finding from the experiment discovery in contemporary pottery art creative. From the study of the history and methods of carbon-tapping techniques of Southeast, it can be found that the pattern of contemporary pottery work, which still plays important role for living of Southeast Asian society. From the study, the researcher has studied the various dimensions of the experiment and the factors that may be the cause of smoke carbon, both in the form of carbon that caused by the piling up of fuels and the flames. By controlling factors on the raw material or fuels, the deposition of ashes and air ventilator with the proportions and factors of kiln and demonstrate the control result by its application. The result products is a collection of pottery from the carbon-tapping process that inspired by the form of the wickerwork, which is the symbol expressing the effect of beauty caused by Southeast Asian people wisdom. Based on the findings of the experiment that can be used to control carbon-tapping, it was found that the material factor affects the amount of carbon and the duration of temperatures occurring inside the kiln. The factors affecting the deposition of ash, that affects the carbon smoke on work pieces surface, according to the subsidence level of ash, and air ventilation factors affect the position of the carbon as the direction controlled by the operation of the kiln wall.

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The Study Of Teamwork Skills Of Pre-Service Teachers With Cooperative Learning On Social Networking

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Abstract

The purpose of this article is to study the teamwork skills of pre-service teachers of Suratthani Rajabhat University from cooperative learning over social networking with creative problem-solving ability. Samples were 25 of pre-service teachers selected by purposive sampling and were divided into 5 groups each group included weak, medium and clever students. Research instruments were as follow; solving problem activities and treatment skilled evaluation test. Samples were asked to evaluation themselves and their team after their learning through social networking. The Data were analyzed by the Arithmetic Mean, Standard Deviation, and t-test. The research found that students who engaged in teamwork skills over social networking with creative problem-solving ability have statistically significantly higher score than the previous test at 0.5 level

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The Study Of The Characteristics Of Successful Entrepreneurs: A Case Study In East Region, Thailand

Sutha – Pongthawornpinyo, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

The objectives of this study were to investigate the important characteristics that resulted in the success of entrepreneurs: a case study in East region Thailand and to find the guideline for other new entrepreneurs to be successful in the future. The random sampling was utilized to obtain the sample which included 400 entrepreneurs who had asset less than 50 million baht. The findings revealed that the majority of respondents were about 40 years old or more and held the master degree. The majority of respondents had ability to use Microsoft office and internet in a very good level. In addition, the mean score can be used to rank the characteristics from highest to the lowest level as follows: Assertive, Independence, Number of employees, and Ability to communicate in English.

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The Study Was A Quasi-Experimental Research Aiming At Developing A Preparation Process For Qualifying Examination In Pediatric Nursing Department At Royal Thai Navy College Of Nursing, Comparing The Average Pre-Post Test Scores After Undergoing The Develo

Nualluck Boosabong, Royal Thai Navy College of Nursing, Thailand.

Abstract

The study aimed at 1) developing a preparation process for qualifying examination in Maternal-newborn Nursing and Midwifery at Royal Thai Navy College of Nursing, 2) comparing the average pre- and post-test scores after undergoing the developed preparation process 3) investigating the correlation between the results of the post-test, the comprehensive examination and the nursing registration licensure examination. The participants were 86 fourth year nursing students. The collected data were analyzed using t-test, Pearson correlation coefficient and Chi-Square. Results: 1) The preparation for qualifying examination in Maternal-newborn Nursing and Midwifery: 1) The initial preparation phase: prepared Pre-Post examination by expert. 2) The administration phase simulated the actual examination with the lesson focused on the main concept. The investigation was followed by dividing the failed students in groups and giving them oral examination. 3) The evaluation phase was conducted using the testing results. 2) The Maternal-newborn Nursing, the results showed that there were 96.51 % of the subjects passing the comprehensive examination, and 90.70 % passed the nursing registration licensure examination. For Midwifery, 97.67% of the subjects passed the comprehensive examination and 90.70 % passed the nursing registration licensure examination. 3) The average post-test scores for both subjects, Maternal-newborn Nursing and Midwifery, were significantly higher at .05. 4) In Maternal-newborn Nursing, the correlation between the results of the post-test, the comprehensive examination and the nursing registration licensure examination was a significant relationship between them at the level of .05. In Midwifery the correlation was not significant.at the level of .05

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THE SUCCESS OF LEARNING ORGANISATION: VALUES CONTEXTUALIZATION DIMENSION

Biruta Svagzdiene, Edmundas Jasinskas, Arturas Simanavicius, Juris Grants, Zarmena Vazne, Lithuania, Latvia.

Abstract

The problem of values - was interesting point for many philosophers and scientist representing various schools and positions. Values include beliefs, activities, opinions and moral norms, traditions, self-regulation, the imagination and the public opinion. It also has a long list of more objective and material things. As security needs, values greatly determines our choices and behavior. Values are feelings, beliefs and practices based on human priorities guiding the handling of life. Human behavior is constantly operating on values, they do not

influence any of its narrow field of rational thought, but full of personality - emotional feelings, attitudes, beliefs, attitudes. Values as the most generalized concept of integrating the individual characteristics of the whole, are always in the spotlight for teachers and scientist. Tourism organizations have the task of organizing the service delivery process based not only on rationality, cognitive, but also on emotional commodity level. Tourist introduction to the world of values is an important formal and non-formal education, have a social and moral value. Other work, analyzing the values of the educational factor of tourism organizations is not detected, so this work is relevant and new, has theoretical and practical sense. It is understood that any direction which is the candidate of being a theoretical and practical innovation, introduction to science, requires analysis of the issue, how it is a novelty and how it gets. This is a study that reveals whether or not it "creates a gap, causing a difference "(G. Bateson). And if so, how educational diagnostics enables to assess how it is achieved perceptual value as a result of education, which is considered to be a tourist development objective projection in reality. This article is based on the problematic issues: What are the educational factors that influence the formation of values in modern tourist organizations? What is the values education dependency of the educational, social and environmental factors? How tourist service consumers' perceive of value? In order to respond to the problematic question, it is raised the assumption that in organising of tourist services use, values contextualisation aspect is really important. Value system is characterized not only common characteristics, but also individual. All values center is human. Making sense those values of durability, resistance to time, the necessity of continuity, it is recommended this ideal system of values, which is the top of the universal, eternal values. These days values for future generations may seem strange and without value, but to live without values is impossible. Personal and social values indicate the importance of each individual human norm, which consists of its principles, needs, ideals. Values education is an integral part of every learning Tourism Organization activity, which promotes human development.

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The Suitability Of The Thypographic Elements And The Illustrations Of The Storybooks Read By Children In Primary School 7-9 Age Group

Zarife Tolunay Kayhan, Gazi University, Turkey.

Abstract

Teaching materials in preschool and elementary school level education institutions that form the basis of the education system are of great importance. One of those materials is the fairytale books. The research aimed to investigate the suitability of the typographic elements and the illustrations of the storybooks read by children in this age group. In this study, the story books that were prepared for the 7-9 age group of students attending primary school were selected. Five story books recommended by the Ministry of National Education have been chosen randomly, and their analysis was done based on typography and illustration criteria. In the books, simple and understandable language was used in the texts. They include more words that children experience for the first time. The characters in the books are real-life visuals that are depicted to act as good role models for children. Illustrations are placed on the page in a balanced manner. Page layouts were designed to create a balance between illustrations and typography, which made the books more attractive for children. This feature of the books makes the children's learning progress much more interesting and lively while at the same time easing their perceptions. As a result, it was pointed out that the books studied were prepared considering the esthetic aspects. It is thought that subjects that were processed according to the ethical values matched the developmental level of 7-9 age group children, and they will be useful in teaching certain values to children. The educational and instructive features of fairy tale books are related to many different aspects. Therefore, the books should be used after being prepared in a consistent manner.

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THE SUITABILITY OF THE TYPOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS AND THE ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE STORYBOOKS READ BY CHILDREN IN 5-7 AGE

Zarife Tolunay Kayhan, Gazi University, Turkey.

Abstract

Teaching materials in preschool and elementary school level education institutions that form the basis of the education system are of great importance. One of those materials is the fairytale books. The research aimed to investigate the suitability of the typographic elements and the illustrations of the storybooks read by children in this age group. In this study, the story books that were prepared for the 5-7 age group of students attending primary school were selected. Five story books recommended by the Ministry of National Education have been chosen randomly, and their analysis was done based on typography and illustration criteria. In the books, simple and understandable language was used in the texts. They include more words that children experience for the first time. The characters in the books are real-life visuals that are depicted to act as good role models for children. Illustrations are placed on the page in a balanced manner. Page layouts were designed to create a balance between illustrations and typography, which made the books more attractive for children. This feature of the books makes the children's learning progress much more interesting and lively while at the same time easing their perceptions. As a result, it was pointed out that the books studied were prepared considering the esthetic aspects. It is thought that subjects that were processed according to the ethical values matched the developmental level of 5-7 age group children, and they will be useful in teaching certain values to children. The educational and instructive features of fairy tale books are related to many different aspects. Therefore, the books should be used after being prepared in a consistent manner.

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THE TECHNOLOGY OF SELF-EDUCATION IN MUSIC PEDAGOGUE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

Elena Dyganova, Zilia Javgildina, Russian Federation.

Abstract

The following issues predetermine modernisation of professional education (music and pedagogic, in particular) in Russia: 1) increased requirements to teaching staff due to professional standards, complex

sociocultural education environment, dynamics of science and technology development; 2) unbalanced need for competent teaching staff recruitment and a real training possibility that decreases individual performance training and increases students' independent work. The introduction of technological approach into the education and upbringing contributes to the task set above. The self-education technology, thus, is viewed as an effective mechanism providing professional and personal development of music pedagogue. The theoretical and empirical methodological tools, i.e. methods, actions and operations prove the research to be relevant. Self-education technology was tested by means of complex diagnostics methods that grade music pedagogue's competence according to three components – values and motivation; cognition and operation; control and reflection. Along with self-education technology future music pedagogue acquires the purpose of education, increased professional and cognitive motivation, extended professional education and self-education skills' development. The research results contribute to academic background on music pedagogues' professional training through: the application of technological approach in course of music teaching staff training; the application of informational education environment as a pedagogical means of culture of a music pedagogue's self-education; the manifestation of pedagogic potential within music art and grounding for its contribution to personal qualities and professional competences of future pedagogues; the artistic pedagogical staff training support and experimental prove of its effective introduction into the universities aimed to modernize higher education.

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The Transfer Of Quality Control Knowledge For Upgrading The Community Product Standards

Niyom Suwandej, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

This research investigated the opinions of small and micro community enterprises at Jompluak Sub-district, Bangkhonthi District, Samutsongkram Province. This work aimed to transfer of quality control knowledge for upgrading product standards of community enterprises that employed both qualitative and quantitative methods. The experiment was performed on 23 samples with 2 steps; literature survey about community product's information; creating a model for development in product quality control and standards for community enterprise. The result showed the most satisfaction with the existing condition of product quality control knowledge was 56.52%. The case of knowledge useful for product quality control was 52.17%. The mostly satisfaction of knowledge standard quality was 43.48% and the knowledge usefulness of control quality product was 47.83%. Thus, the knowledge management of quality control and standard quality can use to develop and upgrading community enterprise. In addition, this work also improved quality life of the Jompluak community about income, economics, social security and sustainable.

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The Transition From A Multicultural Society To An Intercultural Society. Educational Implications

Serena Sani, University of Molise.

Abstract

From the second half of the twentieth century, the presence of immigrants in Europe has become increasingly

significant and structural. The problems and difficulties arising from this presence and, above all, from the coexistence between people of different cultures require the promotion and the development of intercultural societies, in which the encounter between people belonging to different ethnic groups produces profound changes in virtue of the impact of diversity of people, in a dynamic interchange between the parties. In this regard, interculturalism does not refuse the specificity and originality of a culture, but recognizes the right of everyone to preserve and to strengthen their cultural identity. At the same time, since the cultures are characterized by dynamism, the encounter between different people pushes individuals to be open to changes and differences, in order to encourage a continuous redefinition of themselves. Foreigners and natives are called to live their everyday life on the basis of a common value system which makes possible the interchange and the supportive collaboration between individuals of different cultures. For this reason, I adopt the method of theoretical research and I focus attention on the extensive literature dedicated to these issues.

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THE TYPES OF REPRESENTATION USED BY 5th GRADE STUDENTS DURING WRITING AND TRANSFORMATION AMONG REPRESENTATIONS

Yasemin Yilmaz, Recai Akkus, Abant İzzet Baysal University, Turkey.

Abstract

Writing is a tool for generating new ideas and new meanings via ongoing dialogue between product (text) and one's thoughts. Given that language has a powerful role in the production of knowledge, writing, as a unique form of using language in generation of ideas, is a powerful tool for construction of mathematical knowledge and for discovery of mathematical ideas. Therefore, the nature of writing includes various types of representation and transformation among them, which augments learning and understanding. In this context, the aim of this study was to identify fifth grade students' use of representations, in terms of frequency and order, for explaining ratios, decimals and percentages and analyze how students transform among different representations. The participating teacher had 20 students in her classroom, which is the main study group. The study took a qualitative research perspective to investigate students' letters via content analysis. The teacher explained the format of the letters and prepared a guideline for writing the letters. The students were asked to write letters to younger students or someone in the family about the subject that had been studied during the week. The format and language of the letters were set free. The letters were collected during consecutive three weeks. Preliminary analyses showed that students used different types of representations in varying frequency and order. How students transformed the representations among each other has being analyzed and the results will be shared during the presentation at the conference.

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The Unexpected Relationship Between Electrocardiogram And Neurological Diseases

Mirela Carmencita Lupu, Anca Elena Gogu, University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Timisoara, Romania.

Abstract

Purpose of Study: The relationship between Neurology and Cardiology, as well as Neurocardiology Term are, nowadays, more often promoted. The purpose of this Paper was to find an objective connection between these two fields of Medicine. Methods: Between January 2015 – April 2015, we hospitalized in the Neurology

Department 416 patients. We have considered the demographic data, the neurological diagnosis and paraclinic data (minimum two ECGs, one of the moment of admission and the other later). Findings and Results: We studied 416 patients, 213 males and 203 females (51,2 % vs 48,8%). We divided the two groups into other ten groups according to the pathology. The mean group was the Acute Stroke Group (111 males vs 109 females; 52,13 % vs 53,69 %). For each group we analyzed the Electrocardiograms. In the males group the Acute Stroke is associated with tachycardia, atrial fibrillation, left axis deviation, flattened T waves, amputated R waves, left ventricle hypertrophy; Chronic Stroke (37 males; 17,37 %) with tachycardia, intermediate axis, flattened T waves, amputated R waves, left ventricle hypertrophy; Intracerebral Acute Hemorrhages (18 males; 8,45 %) with tachycardia, horizontal axis, negative T waves, left ventricle hypertrophy, extrasistolia; TIA (16 males; 7,51 %) with left axis deviation, flattened T waves, amputated R waves, left anterior hemiblock; Dementia (12 males; 5,63 %) with bradycardia, horizontal axis, flattened T waves, amputated R waves; Epilepsy (9 males; 4,22 %) with intermediate axis, negative T waves; Parkinson Disease (6 males; 2,81 %) with flattened T waves; Hypertensive Encephalopathy (3 males; 1,41 %) with T waves abnormalities, left ventricle hypertrophy; and Gravis Miastenia (1 male; 0,47 %) with tachycardia, left axis deviation, flattened T waves. The differences in the females group are: the Acute Stroke is associated with horizontal axis; Chronic Stroke (31 females; 15,27 %) with horizontal axis; Dementia (22 females; 10,84 %) with tachycardia, left axis deviation; TIA (12 females; 5,91 %) with tachycardia, horizontal axis, negative T waves; Intracerebral Acute Hemorrhages (10 females; 4,93 %) with atrial fibrillation, left axis deviation; Parkinson Disease (7 females; 3,45 %) with left axis deviation; Epilepsy (6 females; 2,95 %) with horizontal axis; Hypertensive Encephalopathy (5 females; 2,47 %) with left axis deviation, flattened T waves; and Multiple Sclerosis (1 female; 0,49 %) with vertical axis, peaked T waves, short PR segment. Conclusions: Neurology is strong connected with Cardiology. There are some differences between males and females, but Electrocardiogram shows in both cases rhythmus, axis, T and R waves abnormalities and left ventricle hypertrophy.

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The Use Of Advertising Message Principle For The Convenience Goods That Target To Older Consumers.

Watcharatorn Pensasitorn, Suan Sunandha Rajaphat University, Thailand.

Abstract

There are many older consumers throughout the world and are increasing in Thailand, especially group of active older (60-69 years old). Because of they are a group of health-conscious consumers, high income, high

consumption potential, and purchasing decision by themselves, so it's a great opportunity in the future to make proper marketing for this group. The strategy used in advertising must be selected to suit each consumer segment, because different consumers have different requirements in terms of passion, taste, and consumer behavior. The idea or concept in advertising is presenting advertising messages that the owner of the product or brand want to communicate to their consumers. It is a message that offers the benefits of a product or brand related and linked to the needs of consumers. This research aims to study the concept in advertising based on the functional and emotional benefits. The research conducted by in-depth interviews with 30 high-experienced graphic designers over 15 years. The research results were analyzed by the principles of the selling point and graphic design personality that suited to be used in convenience goods advertising for older consumers. It shows the relationship between each selling point that should be presented with any graphic design personalities that suitable for older consumers.

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The Use Of Hardware-In-The-Loop Stands In The Teaching Of Flight Control Systems Operation

Grzegorz Kopecki, Damian Kordos, Bogusław Dolega, Andrzej Tomczyk, Tomasz Rogalski, Piotr Grzybowski, Paweł Rzucidło, Rzeszów University of Technology, Poland.

Abstract

The Department of Avionics and Control Systems has been dealing with the didactics of flight control systems for many years. A vital element of this process is to ensure that students of different aeronautical specialties become familiar with the properties of control systems. This can be achieved with the use of Hardware-in-the-Loop (HIL) test stands. This article aims at the presentation of such stands, and it discusses the evolution of relevant technologies, as well as the properties of the stands in terms of their advantages and disadvantages. The first Hardware-in-the-Loop stand presented in this paper was built in the late 1980s. The students were instructed to test the first digital autopilot designed in Poland – APC-1. The simulation software relied on technologies of that time, and hence it had serious functional limitations. The second stand described here is a stand using Matlab XPC Real Time. It allowed us to carry out tests of the indirect fly-by-wire system for light aircraft. The stand was a real aid during the implementation of control laws. However, the introduction of changes to the mathematical model of the simulated airplane was time-consuming, which was a drawback. Additionally, stands using X-Plane environment and Matlab Windows Real Time are discussed. Such stands allow us to conduct tests of control systems. Due to technologies employed in them, changes to the simulation model can be introduced quickly. The use of HIL stands in the didactic process allows us to achieve two main aims. Firstly, the properties of aircraft control systems can be analyzed. The possibility of a real-time analysis is here an advantage. Secondly, when performing exercises students use contemporary analysis techniques, and hence become familiar with up-to-date simulation methods. The research project has been financed from a grant allocated by the National Centre for Research and Development in Poland for the years 2013-2016.

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The Use Of Time And Academic Performance: An Empirical Application To Spanish Undergrad Students

Anne Schmitz, Jaime Romero, Ana M. Díaz-Martín, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain.

Abstract

The Bologna Declaration, signed in 1999 by 30 European countries, created the basis for the European Higher Education Area (EHEA) and is fully running in Spain since 2011. Bologna brought a big change in study habits for university students, who had to adjust their time to deal with new academic tasks, such as projects, seminars or case studies, besides the final exam. This paper takes a closer look at how the activities that occupy the daily time of Spanish undergrad students affect their academic performance. Even though studies related to time use is a “classic” when it comes to analyze learning and study strategies among university students, there is little empirical evidence on this topic in countries where ongoing evaluation was not the rule prior to Bologna. Additionally, previous studies used a diary approach to document students’ time for a day or a one-week-period, but no longitudinal analysis has been reported. Hence, this research is based on a diary-approach-questionnaire with 28 different activities, administered to Spanish Business-Administration students on three different days (Monday to Saturday) of three weeks. The sample size was 195. We carried out a regression analysis to analyze the effect of the time devoted to the activities under study on academic performance. We used objective university data to assess academic performance (no self-reported measures), reinforcing the validity of our findings. The results of the study are presented alongside with its limitations and future research lines.

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THE VIEWS OF GRANDFATHERS RELATED TO THE KID GAMES OF TODAY'S AND THEIR TIMES

Esra DEMİR, Turkey.

Abstract

The aim of the study is to identify the views of grandfathers related to the kid games of today's and the kid games of their times. The study has been done in phenomenology design. In this context, with the snowball sampling method, 15 volunteer grandfathers who are residents of Mus Castle neighbourhood have been interviewed. In the study, semi-structured question technique has been used. The data that have been gathered will be analyzed with content analysis method. The findings, results and comments related to the study will be given after it has been completed.

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The Views Of University Students Regarding Divorce

Sevda Aslan, Kırıkkale University, Turkey.

Abstract

In this study, it is aimed to determine the views of university students regarding divorce. The study group consisted of 258 1th-4th year students studying at Mustafa Kemal University Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Faculty of Agriculture, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Ankara University Faculty of Law, Kocatepe University Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Faculty of Technology, Faculty of Engineering, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Erciyes University Faculty of Communication, and Çankaya University Faculty of Law in Spring 2014-2015 academic year. There were 142 female students and 116 male students who participated in the study. In this study, University Students' Views Regarding Divorce. Divorce Form were developed by the researcher in order to determine the views of university students. The study is a descriptive type pf study. These forms consisted of 16 open ended questions related to the students' views about divorce. The answers given to the 16 open ended questions in the form were combined and gathered under common headers. The frequencies and percentages will be calculated later on.

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The Visualizing Three-Dimensional Map Technique; A Teaching Tool For Lecturer At SSRU As A Simulation Model

Rattanathip Rattanachai, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

The objectives of this research paper were to simulate the model of Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University layout about of 26-30 buildings and to evaluate the level of satisfaction the audience of this model. The population of this research included students, university's staff, and general audience of the model. The quota sampling technique was utilized to obtain a total about of 260 samples. This was a quantitative research technique by using likert five scales to obtain the experience and opinion from the respondents. The model of Visualizing 3D map was designed to allow the audience to search 30 buildings of Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University online with speed and easiness. The model was developed by using Unity program and C-sharp language and Java script. The findings of the research revealed that there were four important results. First, the overall mean of the level of satisfaction in terms of integrity test was 4.53. Second, the overall mean of the level of satisfaction in terms of usability test was 4.47. Third, the overall mean of the level of satisfaction in terms of functional requirement test was 4.42. Finally, the overall mean of the level of satisfaction in terms of functional test was 4.47.

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Theory And Action In Shaping The Educational Autonomy Competence

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Abstract

Problem statement: By equating the notion of liberty with independence and autonomy, it is being currently underlines that one becomes independent and autonomous, i.e. free, step-by –step, turning to account the infinite potential and opportunities for free initiative. Research into the phenomenon of academic liberty resides in the responsibility of teacher training at higher education level towards the consequences of teachers’ incompetence to encourage the learners to aspire to the values of liberty and democratic citizenship, in order to create opportunities of professional employability and mobility in the democratic. Purpose of study: The aim of this article is to bring forth a paradigm for the shaping of the educational autonomy competence through teacher training programmes run by universities. We want to demonstrate that this competence is necessary and can be achieved through appropriate methodology during the teacher education module offered by universities concurrently with the BA degree programmes. The paradigm of shaping educational autonomy competences is conceived at the level of objectives, contents, strategies that will lead to building a system of attitudes, skills and knowledge. Findings: In practice, academic liberty is promoted in higher education. Moreover, in specialist literature, the components of education autonomy competence are not well defined. These would favour the exercise of liberty, therefore, we needed to identify the arguments in support of shaping the competence in students of pedagogy. Even though specialist literature provides multidimensional approaches to the relationship between education and liberty, there exists no rigorous analysis of the concept of liberty / educational autonomy of education stakeholders, and in general terms, an in-depth approach to the pedagogy of liberty from the perspective of building the education autonomy competence in teachers, with a view to promoting liberty in education in particular. Conclusions and recommendations: Since the social role of the teachers is that of shaping autonomous personalities, easily integrated in the society, displaying high professionalism and flexibility, we need to train teachers that will be autonomous themselves, through their behavior and values: participation, flexibility and transformation, openness and mobility, motivation and liberty, sound commitments and acumen in professional development, social responsibility.

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Threats And Dangers Of The Internet On Young Students And Their Studies

Malika Tridane, Bouchra Gourja, Azzeddine Atibi, Said Belaouad, Khadija El Kabaki, Morocco.

Abstract

In this work, we highlight the threats and dangers of the internet on young students and their education. To conduct this study, we distributed to Moroccan students 92 students 2nd year Bachelor Mathematics section, and 100 students in 1st year Bachelor experimental sciences, uses a questionnaire that young people from the computer general and the internet in particular to highlight the dangers and negative impacts of the Internet on their studies. After collecting all the answers to the questionnaire, we analyzed them. From the results obtained, we have:- detect threats and dangers of the internet,- describe the social dynamics of the Internet on young people,- determine the types of information offered by the Internet- include the use by young students of this tool. This study allowed us to note that young students have a great attraction for social networking and entertainment sites at the expense of their studies. It is therefore necessary to provide training and education modules on the protection of minors on the Internet that could be put into school curricula to enable students to distinguish their private life from their public life and invite them to realize that the Internet is a public sphere, presenting hazards and huge risks. It is therefore necessary to provide training and education modules on the protection of minors on the Internet that could be put into school curricula.

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Time Management And Academic Performance: An Empirical Application To Spanish Undergrad Students.

Ana María Díaz-Martín, Jaime Romero-De la Fuente, Anne Schmitz, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain.

Abstract

The Bologna Declaration, signed in 1999 by 30 European countries, created the basis for the European Higher Education Area (EHEA) and is fully running in Spain since 2010/2011. Bologna brought a big change in study habits for university students, who had to adjust their time to deal with new academic tasks, such as projects, seminars or case studies, besides the final exam. This paper takes a closer look at how the activities that occupy the daily time of Spanish undergrad students affect their academic performance. Even though time management is a “classic” when it comes to analyze learning and study strategies among university students, the literature review showed little empirical evidence on this topic in countries where continuous evaluation was not the rule prior to Bologna. Additionally, previous studies used a diary approach to document students’ time for a day or a one-week-period, but no longitudinal analysis has been reported. Hence, this research is based on a diary-approach-questionnaire with 28 different activities, administered to Spanish Business-Administration students on five different days (Monday to Friday), of five weeks, during the first semester. The sample size was 203. Regression analysis was used to analyze the effect of the activities under study on academic performance. We used university data to assess academic performance (no self-reported measures), reinforcing the validity of our findings. The results of the study are presented alongside with its limitations and future research lines.

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Time-Driven Activity-Based Costing for a Research Centre.

Joebeo Ramos Oliveira, Saulo Barbara Oliveira, Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro

Abstract

The present paper investigates whether the use of Time-Driven Activity-Based Costing (TDABC) methodology is an appropriate tool for measuring the cost of creating a payroll system that is able to provide flexible and

accurate information for decision-making based on cost. This study, based on the case of a research centre, is a qualitative empirical work that sought theoretical knowledge and assessed the applicability of TDABC costing methodology in the development of a payroll system, identifying constraints to implementing this tool within the organization. Since the organization uses absorption costing to allocate costs as per department, the demand for this research by the management of the target organization of this study arose due to the need to evaluate a proposal for outsourcing this activity. Despite the limitations encountered, it was concluded that TDABC was indeed a useful tool for decision-making within the organization, mainly due to the speed and ease with which the methodology may be implemented.

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Title : Is Crisis The Natural Means To Human And Social Development ?

Mansouri Abdelhak, University Of Oran, Algeria.

Abstract

People are always surprised by what they come to know about themselves through the new experiences they have . Under such conditions they should find out their adaptation way by trying out new techniques and

testing new methods and thinking out new approaches and new strategies. They are sometimes forced, within this accommodation act, to be more patient than usual and work longer hours and delay many of what used to be instantly satisfied and forget some of their attitudes, habits and known positions and make use of new tools and means . In another words they are expected to be less traditional in their reactions and more creative if they were to facilitate their life conditions and manage adequately the situations encountered. This will naturally result in a " new born" human personality with other dimensions and other qualities , something that would never happen within the normal planed and structured situations. Does this mean that without facing external challenges people and societies will not intentionally go towards changing their life? Is human creativity related directly to the presence of problems and difficulties? To what extent development is simply a natural outcome of managing human and social crises ? In more direct form, is crisis necessary for human and social development ? If so, do we have to work for bringing about crises and push people to search and find out the necessary solutions and thus renewing and positively changing their life? or do we have to wait natural crises to force the way through and get people think and work for new conditions and new life ? How education engagement would be and under which priorities will it be oriented ? What is be the best position that should education hold and for what objectives and what purposes ? Although the attempt to give answers to these and other related questions will necessarily engage the discussion into a forecasting and predictive framework and put it within a more fictive view, this will not eliminate the possibility to evaluate the human and social daily challenging realities and the way people react and constantly change in order to reach the healthy adaptive level and then get their life more psychologically secured .

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Towards Inter-Disciplinary Didactics In The School Of The Third Millennium. A Learning Pathway Between Art And Mathematics.

Annarosa Serpe, Maria Giovanna Frassia, University of Calabria – ITALY

Abstract

This paper is in line with the critical thinking on the use of inter-disciplinary learning pathways in Italian secondary schools. Interdisciplinary approaches to learning might finally do away with the obsolete divide between the 'scientific' versus 'humanistic' cultures. The authors begin by analyzing the relationship between Art and Mathematics, two subjects which are still considered as two separate disciplines requiring distinct learning approaches and teaching methodologies in the school of the third millennium. In particular, the paper deals with a core aspect of this relationship, that is what kind of connections and integration are necessary to build syllabi which can allow and maintain communication between the different strands of knowledge. We therefore present an inter-disciplinary teaching proposal, oriented towards competence didactics, which shows how Mathematics plays a role in Art at three levels at least: language, representation and structure. Specifically, the proposal makes use of Information technology tools to highlight how in Architecture geometrical and numerical considerations provide the elements which underlay the logic of shapes, thus allowing to manage and control them.

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Towards Preserving Or Developing: Lakhon Phanthang in The Thai Dance Education

Phakamas Jirajarupat, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok Thailand.

Abstract

In the past, lakhon phanthat emerges as a commercial theatre in Siam in the nineteenth century however at present it is named as a Thai traditional theatre. Under the Thai traditional theatre label, lakhon phanthat has been selected to present on the various Thai dance curricular in Thailand in order to preserving and developing the traditional dance-drama form. This paper examines the transmission of lakhon phanthat to the young generations through the dance educational system in Thailand by focusing on the existing of lakhon phanthat at three universities; 1) Buiditpatanasilpa Institute 2) Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University and 3) Chulalongkorn University, which are the prominent institutions in providing traditional dance and theatre education in Thailand. The finding represents the reflection of the role of educational institutions in the codification of performance. The process of learning and teaching lakhon phanthat are proposed as a set routine rather than a creative opportunity. Dance and theatre education in today's educational system does not encourage the development of traditional forms but is seen primarily as a means of preserving them.

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Towards Research 2.0: The Influence of Digital and Online Tools in Academic Research

Gabriela Grosseck, Ramona Bran, Vlad Chiriac, West University of Timisoara, Romania.

Abstract

The new Internet technologies have infiltrated the academic environment, both at individual and at institutional level. Therefore, more and more teachers have started educational blogs, librarians are active on Twitter, other educational actors curate web content, students post on Instagram or Flickr, and university departments have Facebook pages and/or YouTube accounts etc. Today, the use of web technology has become “a legitimate activity in many areas of higher education” (Waycott, 2010) and a considerable shift to *digital academic research* has gradually occurred. Teachers are encouraging students to take up digital tools for research and writing, thus revealing new ways of using information and communication technologies for academic purposes and not just for socializing. The main objective of this paper is to investigate the effect of integrating diverse digital and Web 2.0 tools and resources in research and in the construction of academic texts. We aim to stress the increasing influence of digital and online tools in academic research and writing. Teachers, specialists, and students alike are affected by this process. In order to show *how*, we explore the following issues: 1) What is Research 2.0? 2) Which digital/online tools have we used to assist our students? 3) Which are the key challenges for academic research using digital / web 2.0 tools? 4) And how do they shape academic research?

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Towards “Preserving Or Developing” : Lakhon Phanthang In The Thai Dance Education

Phakamas Jirajarupat, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok Thailand.

Abstract

In the past, lakhon phanthat emerges as a commercial theatre in Siam in the nineteenth century however at present it is named as a Thai traditional theatre. Under the Thai traditional theatre label, lakhon phanthat is adapted to serve the social change in several ways. For example, lakhon phanthat had been modernised the form and style to present on the Thai National Theatre in 1980s, which lead lakhon phanthat gaining more popularity in Thai audiences. Additionally, lakhon phanthat has been selected to present on the various Thai dance curricular in Thailand in order to preserving and developing the traditional dance-drama form. This paper examines the transmission of lakhon phanthat to the young generations through the dance educational system in Thailand. The paper focuses to the process of learning and teaching lakhon phanthat by three universities; 1) Bunditpatanasilpa Institute Krom Silapakorn 2) Suansunandha Rajabhat University and 3) Chulalongkorn University, which are the prominent institutions in providing traditional dance and theatre education in Thailand. It will analyse the reflection of the role of education in the codification of performance. This paper also discuss how lakhon phanthat is perceived by teachers and students. Finally, the paper will propose that learning and teaching this dance-drama form are perceived as a set routine rather than a creative opportunity. Dance and theatre education in today's educational system does not encourage the development of traditional forms but is seen primarily as a means of preserving them.

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Training By Monitoring The News As A Motivational Tool In Teaching

María del Carmen de la Orden, Jesús Palomo, Cristina Figueroa, Universidad Rey Juan Carlos, Spain.

Abstract

Motivation in education is one of the most complex challenges that teachers face daily. Today, technology is enabling new tools designed to help achieve greater motivation and participation of students through the use of different types of devices and the availability of free information online. In this paper, we present tracking the news as a motivational tool. The introduction of practical knowledge in the classroom can motivate students to perceive the usefulness of theoretical content studied, to view real case studies collected from the monitoring of the news, etc. However, the problem with this teaching practice is that dealing with the excessive information available online can be a daunting and problematic task for the student. As an alternative, we propose to manage the flow of information using advanced automatic filtering based tools such as iNotitium. Positive results, obtained in a field study about the motivation of students of King Juan Carlos University, show the benefits of the proposed tools. Practical cases obtained from the Internet using iNotitium had a direct impact on student motivation and students learning subject material. These proposed new tools meet the European Space for Higher Education objectives, where the emphasis is on autonomous, active and reflective student learning and a greater supervisory role for the teacher.

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Transformation of High Education

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Abstract

This paper is devoted to review of main educational strategies which are the foundation of High Education. The main problem of this paper is issue of discovering of educational process bases in the High Educational System in different conceptions of education, for example the Antique, the Middle Ages or the contemporary models. The Antique model was based on the idea of inner harmony of spirit and body. In the Middle Ages philosophy educational basis can be defined as the concept of transformation of human soul with the classic literature. Firstly, It means the knowledge was understood as eternal one which leads to conceptual thinking. University education led to perfection of human spirit. The aim of this paper could be defined as researching of the Contemporary High Educational model, which can be characterized as transitive. Educational process in modern university is directed at researching skills and adaptation in changing informational field of knowledge for self-realization. To sum up the paper, it is necessary to show unity of informational and educational space in modern education. It means, the combination of the Antique and Middle Ages strategies can be realized in modern university.

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Transforming Professional Learning In Assessment: Lessons From Thailand And New Zealand.

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Abstract

Educational quality is the most important goal for managing the educational system of the nation that expects schools are proficient and prepared to evenly and thoroughly provide an educational service to its people. Modern education reform began in Thailand with the 1999 National Education Act, which was Thailand's first education reform legislation. The results from educational reform for the first ten years have seen that the educational quality of the country has still not yet reached the target. As we have heard about one study that triggered interest in raising students' learning achievements by using assessment concepts in classes among academic experts throughout the world is the "Inside the Black Box: Raising Standards through Classroom Assessment" study by Black and William in 1998 who found formative assessments to have an effect size of 0.40 – 0.70 on capabilities and learning achievement. Therefore, teacher improvement models concerning assessment for learning are an interesting topic of study. In addition we have known that New Zealand's education is interesting because New Zealand is classified as one of the ten countries with the best education in the world. Furthermore, the aforementioned country gave importance to education from a shared belief that "education is an important foundation in national economic and social development". So we learn a lesson from the two countries. The result of the research will represent the progress made in developing teachers' capacity in assessment for learning between Thailand and New Zealand.

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Transition From School To Apprenticeship: Effect Of Teachers' Beliefs And Their Negative Impact On Teenagers

André Epp, Department for educational science, Germany.

Abstract

The transition from school to apprenticeship is an important occasion in the lives of teenagers. This transition has a fundamental relevance because it affects, to a certain degree, the course of their future paths in life. In modern society this transition seems difficult for many young people, for various reasons. Due to the fact that teenagers spend a considerable amount of their time at school, teachers and their beliefs play an important role in the transition process. The teachers' beliefs were investigated through data gathered from expert interviews and analyzed with the help of the Qualitative-Content-Analysis. Based on these interviews different types of teachers' beliefs were categorized. One of the results is that the teachers' beliefs about potential risk factors of the transition are inadequately developed; consequently the teachers tend to reproduce social structures and inequalities. This paper therefore describes how two different types of teachers' beliefs construct the interrelation between the various factors and what pedagogical action strategies they use in relation to their beliefs.

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Travellers and Travel Patterns in Maxime Du Camp's Literary Work

Diana Tudor, Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University, Bucharest Romania.

Abstract

Maxime Du Camp, a French writer whose literary work is sometimes studied within the courses of the History of French Literature in the Romanian universities, became well known in the 19th century French literature not only as Gustave Flaubert's close friend but also as a traveller-writer and important photographer, author of many travelogues. This paper aims to illustrate the different types of travellers who are described by Du Camp in his writings, who all have in common heroism, endurance, constancy and manhood, whether in the scientific, encyclopedic, or religious areas. By painting laudatory, eulogistic portraits of them, the writer legitimates himself as an intrepid, disciplined scholar-traveller, in a discourse through which he aspires to be recognized as their equal.

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Tropes As Indicators Of Societal Norms

Samuel Raymond Forkner, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

Tropes are story telling devices which are culturally specific. This paper takes a look at the fictional stories which are told for entertainment on mainstream media during peak-advertising revenue time-slots for ASEAN nations, in this case Thailand. This data is explored in a context and these questions asked are: What tropes are being used in these particular stories? What products are sold by advertising for this particular time slot? Has smart phone usage affected the way these tropes are chosen and used? Can these popular story-telling devices tell us anything about the society they entertain?

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Turkish EFL Learners' and Teachers' Perceptions of Collocations

Gizem Mutlu, Özlem Kaşlıoğlu, Kocaeli University, Marmara University, Turkey.

Abstract

Collocations compose a large portion of the native speaker's linguistic competence (Wray, 2002; Schmitt, 2004). In the context of foreign language learning, many scholars have viewed collocation as a crucial

element that improves students' vocabulary knowledge and use of target language (Nattinger, 1980; Pawley & Sayder, 1983; Howarth, 1998; Lewis, 2000; Wray, 2000; Nation, 2001). Given the importance of collocations in foreign language teaching and learning, a growing body of research studies have focused on measuring the productive and/or receptive collocational knowledge of learners, and effective ways of enhancing learners' collocational competence. Research results indicate that collocational knowledge enhances oral proficiency, listening comprehension and reading skills of foreign language learners. A review of relevant literature also showed that studies investigating teachers' and learners' perceptions of collocations are limited worldwide and non-existent in the Turkish context. Thus, the aim of the present study was to address this gap and explore the perceptions of Turkish EFL teachers and learners on collocations. The data were collected in 2014-2015 academic year through Phuong's (2012) questionnaire administered to 32 Turkish EFL teachers to obtain teachers' perceptions and practices of teaching collocations. Additionally, semi-structured interviews were conducted individually with 6 of these teachers. Adapted version of this questionnaire was used to find out the perceptions of 303 Turkish EFL learners on learning collocations. The responses of the learners indicated that most of the learners believe that collocations played an important role in language learning but they think that the teachers do not always allow enough time for collocations during teaching. They also reported that their collocational errors mostly stem from Turkish interference and collocations should be taught through collocational grids. On the other hand, the teachers reported that they allocate most of the instruction time for most frequently used collocations as they believe in the crucial importance of them for learners at any level. According to teachers, the main source of collocational errors is that learners are not aware of collocation as a concept. The overall results of the study will be discussed with reference to previous research conducted in different EFL settings and their implications for language education in Turkey.

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Türkiye'de Lisans Eğitimi Alan Konservatuar Öğrencilerinin Müzikal Algı Düzeylerinin Farklı Değişkenler Açısından İncelenmesi

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Abstract

Bu arařtırmada, Trkiye’de farklı konservatuarlarda profesyonel mzik eęitim alan ęrencilerin, mzikal algı dzeyleri ve bazı deęişkenlerle bu boyutta meydana gelen farklılıklar ortaya konmaya alıřılmıştır. Tarama yntemi ile yapılan bu arařtırmanın rneklem grubunu, Mimar Sinan niversitesi Devlet Konservatuarı (n=50), İstanbul niversitesi Devlet Konservatuarı (n=39) ve Karadeniz Teknik niversitesi Devlet Konservatuarı’nda (n=38) 2014-2015 eęitim-ęretim dnemi lisans 2, 3.ve 4.sınıfta ęrenim gren toplam 127 ęrenci oluřturmuřtur. Arařtırmada iki veri toplama aracı kullanılmıştır. Birinci ara, arařtırmacı tarafından rneklem grubunun demografik zelliklerini saptamak iin hazırlanan kiřisel bilgi formu, ikinci veri toplama aracı ise G.Otacıoęlu ve Aslan tarafından 2007 yılında geliřtirilen literatrdeki orijinal adı “Measurement of musical perception” olan Mzikal algılama leęidir. Arařtırmada deęişkenler arasındaki farklılıkları ortaya koymak iin istatistiksel analiz teknikleri kullanılmıştır. Arařtırmanın sonucunda, mzikal algılama leęi puanları ile bazı demografik deęişkenler arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılıklar bulunmuřtur. ($p<.05$).

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Type I Error of Logistic Regression in the Detection Nonuniform Differential Item Functioning

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Abstract

Validity is the most essential feature of a psychological test. Test validity may be threatened by many factors. Bias is one of the major issues that can threaten a test’s validity. First stage of the bias detection procedure is the statistical detection of differential item functioning (DIF). Therefore, DIF detection is an essential tool for

ensuring test validity. There are two types of DIF: uniform and nonuniform DIF. Although performance of uniform DIF detection methods has been well studied, that of nonuniform DIF detection methods necessitates further examination. Thus the purpose of the current study was to investigate and compare the performance of the logistic regression procedure in detecting nonuniform differential item functioning (DIF) with dichotomous item responses under a variety of conditions using simulated data. Two-parameter logistic item response model was used to generate for a 20-item test using WinGen3. The first 17 items were always free of DIF and the last three items were the studied items, and had nonuniform DIF. To simulate nonuniform DIF, the difference in a-parameters between the reference and focal groups was set at 0.10, 0.25 and 0.50. Factors manipulated were ability distributions differences between focal and reference groups [three levels; in all conditions, and,, respectively], sample size (three levels; 600, 1200, 2400) and sample size ratio (two levels; F:R=1:1 and F:R=1:2). Fixed factors were number of groups (reference and focal), number of items, DIF-conditioning (nonuniform DIF), and matching variable. Taken together, 18 conditions were studied. Each condition was replicated 100 times. Each data set was analyzed with logistic regression (LR) DIF detection procedures. Type I error rate of LR procedure was assessed on non-DIF items, and power of this procedure was assessed on DIF items. Based on the findings of this study, under all the conditions where groups were equal in ability and sample size ratio was 1:1, Type I error rates of LR were at nominal α (.05) level. Meanwhile, under these conditions power of LR had the lowest level. When groups were equal in ability but sample size ratio was 1:2, Type I error rates of LR exceeded the nominal level and took values between 0.65 and 0.103. When groups were unequal in ability and became more skewed distribution of focal group, inflated Type I error rates were observed. In these conditions Type I error rates of LR procedure ranged between 0.465 and 0.957. Furthermore, Type I error rates of LR procedure increased as sample size increased with the exception of the F:R=1:2 condition when the ability distributions were the same. Finally, results showed that increases in the ability differences between groups corresponded with more inflated and unacceptable Type I error rates.

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Ultrasonographic Features in Ischemic Stroke

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Abstract

Objective: Ultrasound became an important noninvasive imaging technique for diagnostic, prognostic and

therapeutic applications in ischemic stroke. Material and methods: We received 161 patients hospitalized on emergency between September 2014 - September 2015. Demographic (sex, age), clinical, imagistic (extracranial ultrasound, cerebral- CT, cerebral- MRI, EKG, Echocardiography, Chest X- ray), paraclinic data as well as risk factors, treatment and evolution were all considered. Results: This paper is a cross- sectional study that included a total of 161 subjects of which 71 women (44%) and 90 men (56%). The mean age was 67 years (range 28- 93). Using Duplex Ultrasound we can estimate the IMT thickness. Mean carotid IMT in women was $0,79 \pm 0,21$ mm, with the limits of 0,46 to 1,39 mm and in men was $0,79 \pm 0,26$ mm with the limits of 0,41-1,40 mm. 68 patients (42,23%) patients presents incipient carotid atherosclerosis. Carotid stenosis and occlusions were estimated by morphological and hemodynamic assessment. 12 patients (7,45%) have unilateral CCA stenosis (3 cases < 50%stenosis; 4 cases 50-69% stenosis; 5 cases \geq 70% stenosis). 2 patients (1,24%) have unilateral CCA occlusions. ICA unilateral stenosis were found at 23 (14, 28%) patients (11 cases < 50% stenosis; 12 cases > 50% stenosis). 26 patients (16,14 %) have bilateral ICA stenosis (7 cases < 50% stenosis and 19 cases > 50% stenosis). ICA occlusions were found at 30 patients (18,63 %). We studied the subtypes of ischemic stroke caused by large artery atherosclerosis (51 cases) and small artery occlusion (110 cases). Historical data included cardiovascular risk factors (hypertension, smoking, diabetes, obesity, cholesterol). Conclusions: Atherosclerosis of the major vessels supplying the brain may cause ischemia. Carotid bifurcation atherosclerosis observed by ultrasound was implicated in ischemic stroke, links with clinical syndromes. Using Duplex ultrasound, we estimate the IMT thickness and the severity of carotid stenosis. Carotid IMT are increasing with age but don't exist significant differences between women and men after 6th decade. Severe CCA stenosis (70-99%) is present at 5 patients (3,10 %) and severe ICA stenosis (> 50%) at 31 patients (19,25%) with anterior circulation ischemic stroke. Lacunar infarcts were observed at 110 patients (68, 32 %) with carotid atherosclerosis.

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Undergraduate Degree in Tourism Education Area Students Satisfaction Study And Research On Determining The Intention To Remain In The Industry

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Abstract

The people who receive tourism training, they work in the tourism industry or sector is seen after a while you start to work in the studies they leave the tourism industry. The purpose of this scope of research, graduate-level education in the field of tourism students is to determine the satisfaction and intentions to stay in the sectors related to education. The study was implemented on 400 students studying at two different universities. The survey data is obtained through questionnaire technique. The obtained data is analyzed by computer software.

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Undergraduate Students`Views On Academic Dishonesty

Marvi Remmik, Merili Raudmäe, Liina Lepp, University of Tartu, Estonia.

Abstract

Earlier studies have shown that academic dishonesty is a complex and a growing problem all around the world. The aim of the study was to explain students' personal philosophy and understandings on academic dishonesty. The research is based on semi-structured interviews with 26 undergraduate students. Results of the study indicated that undergraduate students mostly regarded academic dishonesty as cheating on exams and giving answers to their fellow students. As for the reasons, the participants inter alia mentioned university teachers' indifferent attitude, who as if prompt students to cheat and encourage it, and who themselves also provide a negative model for students. The reasons behind academic dishonesty in universities were associated with the widespread use of it in comprehensive schools and also the internet which makes participation in academic dishonesty easier for students. Options mentioned for reducing academic dishonesty were that students should be interested in and should try to acquaint themselves with teaching methods of the members of university teachers. Understanding on how undergraduate students think about academic dishonesty and on their attitudes towards it could help to reduce the incidences of academic dishonesty.

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Understanding Expanded Education in Spain: Three Case Studies

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Abstract

Problem Statement; Rapid social and cultural changes in recent decades have increased the gap between what Higher Education qualifications offer and the needs of people in the real world. This concern was the focus of the International Festival Zemos 98 in 2009 where the concept of “expanded education” was created in order to reflect educational practices in universities that aimed at connecting with those new socio-cultural realities.

Purpose of Study; This research aims at articulating the characteristics of “expanded education” and examining how it occurs in practice in Spanish universities. *Methods;* The interpretative paradigm is used, and a qualitative methodology for data collection and analysis. In a first phase, a grounded theory is developed to define the term and its characteristics based semi-structured in-depth interviews with experts in the field of education. In a second phase, three cases of expanded education practices in different universities in Spain are studied in order to understand models of expansion and to contrast them with the theory that emerged in phase one. Techniques for collecting information at this stage were semi-structured in-depth interviews with university lecturers, academic and official document analysis and participant observation. *Findings and Results;* Most of the defining features of expanded education were identified in practice in the three selected cases, although there were some variations. Common features to the three cases were: democratization, experiential learning, ubiquitous learning, interdisciplinarity and the use of alternative forms of assessment. Differences between the cases were due to organizational issues such as institutional support, human or material resources, or management processes. *Conclusions and Recommendations;* There are only some isolated practices of expanded education in Spanish universities and these often emerge from the margins and lack institutional support.

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Understanding Team Member Autonomy And Team Collaboration: A Qualitative Study

Aysen Bakioğlu, Seyra Cakir, Marmara University, Turkey.

Abstract

This study aims to explore how research assistants who work in project teams experience team member autonomy and how they reconcile team member autonomy with team collaboration. The study utilizes snowball sampling. 20 research assistants who work the faculties of education in Marmara University and Yildiz Technical University have been interviewed. The analysis of data involves a content analysis MAXQDAPlus 11 which is a qualitative data analysis software is used as the data analysis tool. According to the findings of this study, emerging themes include team norm formation, team coordination management, the role of individual tasks in team collaboration, leadership distribution. According to the findings, interviewees experience team norm formation process in terms of processes, which pertain to task fulfillment, and processes, which pertain to the regulation of team dynamics. Team norm formation process instills a sense of responsibility amongst individual team members. Apart from that, the interviewees' responses indicate that the realization of the obligation to work in a team contributes to the team norm formation process. The participants indicate that individual expectations are taken into consideration during the coordination of the team. The supervisor of the project team also has a crucial role in maintaining team collaboration. Coordination problems arise when an individual team member doesn't relate his/her academic field with the research topic of the project team. The findings indicate that the leadership distribution in the project teams involves two leadership processes: leadership distribution which is based on the processes that focus on individual team members and leadership distribution which is based on the processes that focus on team interaction. Apart from that, individual tasks serve as a facilitator of collaboration amongst team members. Interviewees also indicate that individual tasks also facilitate the expression of individuality.

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UNDERSTANDING THE HINDRANCES OF ESL STUDENTS' SPEAKING SKILL DEVELOPMENT: IMPLICATIONS FOR ESL ORAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN TEACHER TRAINING PROGRAM OF SUAN SUNANDHA RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY, BANGKOK

Abigail Melad Essien, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

This research aimed to identify the hindrances of ESL students' speaking skill development during their Bachelor of English Language Education Program at Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok. The objectives of the study were 1) to get the views of the students on why their English speaking ability is low; 2) to get the views of the educators on why the English language speaking ability of the students is low. The study made use of semi-structured interview to gain a better understanding of the difficulties ESL students encountered in their oral English development during their Bachelor of English Language Education Program. The population of the study consists of 40 3rd year English major students and 2 English language lecturers of the Bachelor of English Language Education Program at Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok. Data obtained from the interviews of both the students and the lecturers show that several vital challenges for lecturers and students exists such as lack of sufficient opportunity or no opportunities to speak English in and outside the school, and too much focus on grammar and correctness. The results of the study lead the researcher to propose an urgent need for a drastic inclusion of more speaking activities for the students and incorporate a suitably concentrated English language oral development to the current curriculum.

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Unethical Purchase of Academic Papers in Public Universities of Armenia

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Abstract

Academic dishonesty is known to be a widespread phenomenon in higher education institutions. A type of academic dishonesty, unethical purchase of academic papers among students of public universities of Armenia, is a topic of discussion in the country. However, no empirical study has been conducted on the topic. This study is aimed at contributing to filling this gap and exploring current trends in unethical purchase of academic papers among students and the kind of measures taken to regulate academic integrity in public universities of Armenia. Faculty members and experts from governmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as employees of specialized centers that sell academic papers were interviewed to get insight into current academic integrity policies and reasons that drive students to unethically purchase papers. Based on the interview results, a survey was administered to 623 students from different fields of study in 12 public universities of Armenia to confirm findings of the interview and reveal current trends in the purchase of papers by students. As findings suggest, there is no government regulation concerning academic integrity and such problems mainly receive university-level solutions. Most universities do not have written policies on academic integrity despite the fact that it is required by newly operating accreditation standards. Nevertheless, interviewed faculty members and administrative staff of the universities have negative attitude towards the phenomenon. Based on the study results, a number of reasons, such as laziness, desire to get high grades and scholarship, lack of academic writing skills, lack of literature may be essential factors in driving students to obtain papers written by others. Besides, the survey results suggest that unethical purchase of academic papers is mostly common among male students, particularly graduate male students.

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Universities And Local Communities

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Abstract

In the contemporary dynamic world, universities should to be not only the translators of knowledge, but also to take a more active position in the system of social relations of communities to which they belong. However, in today's Russia there are a number of difficulties on the way to this goal. The research purpose is to analyze the role of the universities in Tomsk local community (Russia, Western Siberia). Nowadays university cluster is a city-forming element in Tomsk. The historical method has allowed tracing the genesis and transformation of the interaction between universities and Tomsk community since the beginning of the twentieth century to the present day. With the support of the structural method the significant characteristics of these transformations were identified. The authors have analyzed changes at the local level and compared them with the changes in the life of the whole country. In the conclusion, social-economic, political and cultural reasons for these changes were revealed.

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University And Employers Cooperation In Education Technology Area For Working With The Restricted Information On Foreign Language

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Abstract

Education for holder of a degree (both Bachelor and Master) by given disciplines such are Customs Authority, Criminal Law, Jurisprudence, supposes using of the training courses for working with the restricted information on foreign language. Distribution of this information is not restricted by Law, but restricted for privacy at the stage of obtaining information on initiation of a criminal case. Students needed the experience with working with such data for later professional activity. In Tomsk Polytechnic University during latest five years there is an experiment that brings a technology for working with restricted information on foreign language with privacy. The technology consists of document decomposition on mini-fragments and creation the single thesaurus for work with multiple mini-fragments in form single unit. Embedding the technology for Bachelor holders shows successful results. Discussion as well as further embedding of the technology it's required.

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University and Participative Democracy: Adoption, Perception and Impact. Case study in the Universidad Politécnica Salesiana

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Abstract

The Constitution of Ecuador was approved in 2008 and promotes the application of participatory processes for resource distribution at different levels of government. The ultimate aim of the Constitution of Ecuador is to promote sustainable development and equitable distribution of resources and wealth, to access the "Buen Vivir". However the level of application of the methodologies supporting these processes have not been measured or evaluated. This research evaluates the participation of students of one of the leading universities of Ecuador at different stages of the methodology of participatory budgeting. The research involves the application of student surveys at the Universidad Politécnica Salesiana, in the southern part of Ecuador. The results will determine the level of participation, perception and impact of this university community regarding the implementation of the participatory budgeting methods as the main incentive to participatory democratic processes. It will also determine the contribution of these processes to the equitable distribution of resources and wealth established in the Constitution of Ecuador.

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University Dropout: Different Profiles, Different Measures To Be Applied.

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Abstract

Student dropout is a problem present that concern all universities and has important consequences not only for the pupil, but also for the institution. Therefore, higher education institutions should study the problem, in order to set principles to prevent it. Most research papers are focused in the characteristics of the student that leaves, in contrast of those ones that persist, not taking into account the different kinds of abandonment. The aim of this paper is to identify different types of dropout, enunciate their characteristics and propose some intervention measures in order to prevent the problem. An ex-post-facto research have been carried out with a sample of 844 freshmen. The data were gathered means by a telephone or online survey and completed with the performance information existing in the university database. The results show how each of the six groups identified have different characteristics and, consequently, we propose differentiated intervention strategies.

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University Network Model of Open Education Resources (OER) for a Cultural Competency

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Abstract

Approaching the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community in 2015, Thailand was predicted to face a major transition to an ASEAN folkway. Profoundly appreciate a cultural different value is defined to be a cultural competence. Taking a social entrepreneurship leading role, University could accommodate a cultural assimilation through a learning mechanism with an open content, media, and communication, in the 4 R framework Open Educational Resources; revise, reuse, remix, and redistribution (Wiley, 2009). Establish a network of OER among universities shared social responsibility as well as sustainability and quality of OER. To achieve a backbone of OER in cultural learning, a university network was required to form and strengthen all university resources under an academic community. This research consisted of two main major objectives 1) To develop a University network model of OER 2) To development an OER model of cultural learning. The Research and Development was implemented throughout this study. In a research phrase, several methods were employed such as documentary research using a Systematic and Rapid Evidence Review, Survey, and Interview with executive and experts. In the Development phrases, a mix method of qualitative and quantitative was preceded using a case study approach, and a quantified measurement of learners' cultural competency. Finally, the researcher proposed the "Infinite University Network for OER Development", consisted of 8 components and 4 stages with 12 activities: Leadership Node Nomination, Innovative-Network Development, Innovative-Network Contribution, and Neo-network cycle. The case study showed the North, the South and the Central university network were formed within a one year cycle, 181 members from 11 institutions. The output of the network process was reported into two majors output and process. There were 49 contents and two innovative Instructional Design and media development process during the cycle of Innovative-Network Development, Innovative-Network Contribution. Eventually, the Neo-cycle was a potentiality to establish with Malaysia. In terms of learners' cultural competence, the average score of all indicators in post-test was higher than pre-test at a significant level of .01. The network model was discussed for its complementation in three levels of a Professional Development, an academic innovation, and public knowledge.

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University Students' Loneliness And Future Time Perspective As The Predictors Of Their Life Satisfaction Levels

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Abstract

Problem: Life satisfaction is a broad and subjective perception to the life. Setting the goals in the future and the perception of reaching the goal can be shaped with individuals' life satisfaction. High level of life satisfaction has positive relationship with positive future time perspective. Some variables affect the life satisfaction in a negative way like loneliness. Loneliness leads to an inability to maintain usual life routines and subsequent life satisfaction. The direction of the relationship between life satisfaction, future time perspective and loneliness for university students is the problem of study. **Purpose of study:** The purpose of this study is to identify the role of loneliness and future time perspective as the predictors of life satisfaction levels of university students. **Methods:** The research was done with relational screening model. Data were obtained from 706 (386 women, 320 men) volunteer undergraduate university. In order to collect data, "The Satisfaction with Life Scale", "Social and Emotional Loneliness Scale" and "Future Time Perspective Scale", are applied. Multiple regression technique is used to analyse the collected data. **Findings and results:** According to the result of the regression analysis levels it was discovered that the students' loneliness levels (social, romantic, and family subscales) are the predictors of their life satisfaction. However, it was concluded that the students' future time perspective (connectedness, value, speed and extension subscales) cannot predict their life satisfaction. **Conclusion and recommendation:** University life is a stressful setting and loneliness can affect these circumstances negatively for the university students. Social interactions in the family setting, friend groups and romantic relationship would be a kind of social support for university students. Cross cultural studies would be useful to establish frameworks that can guide future research.

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UNIVERSITY YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN TAX ADVICE VIA THE LEARNING – SERVICE

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Abstract

Taxation is one of the main sources of income of the State; it is because of that, when a government wants to increase economic and social development of the country it is necessary to increase taxes or raise tax rates on the tax base. But this situation is complicated when the informality of the economically active population has remained around 45% as is the case of Ecuador; and at the same time, people who are obligated to pay these taxes, mostly have questions or do not know how to do it. For this reason, the Salesian Polytechnic University decided to sign an agreement with the Internal Revenue Service, so that students of accounting career can provide tax advice in solidarity to taxpayers who have questions or problems with their obligations. This article describes and analyzes the course of the voluntary taxpayer assistance office that was implemented at the university; and likewise, the impact of the learning – service has had in both students and taxpayers in the sector. Also it includes, detailed instructions such another university can implement a similar program; and finally, it presents a discussion of taxes that need further advice.

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Usage Of Information Technology Service Management For Enhancing Supporting System In Educational Management

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Abstract

Technology management uses technology to create change not only business management but also in education management. An Information Technology Service Management (ITSM) is a way with a focus on work processes and how to create service quality. ITSM has been a set of processes that combine to guarantee the quality of IT services. Furthermore, it is a challenge for using ITSM to support and add value for educational management processes, activities and roles of IT delivery. This research examines the usage of an ITSM in supporting system for educational management in Ministry of Education, Thailand and assesses the satisfaction of three applications for supporting system in educational management. The quantitative approach was used to investigate the satisfaction of applications in supporting system based on ninety staff of Ministry of Education. The research pointed that the expansion of ITSM for educational management not only to enhance users' working process but also to comprehend significance of ITSM. Moreover, the study was revealed that staff's satisfaction is highly satisfied level.

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Usage Of Web Animation As A Tool To Encourage Reflextive Skills Among Students In Retaining Knowledge

Abstract

Institutions of higher education and training within the European Union offer their own proposals for the modernization of the educational process in our schools, but only as examples and ideas that need to be upgraded to suit the conditions of our teaching practice. Models of learning and instruction for teaching biology that will be proposed in this paper rely on the achievements of teaching practice and compatible teaching subject in the countries of the European Union under the title "Science" and "Primary science". Over the last decade, the unifying approach of many biology courses has evolved from an emphasis on the whole organism to a concentration on the molecular and cellular basis of life. Naturally, the complexity of these processes and their interrelation is often difficult for the novice student to understand. Although microscopy has long been used as a valuable teaching tool, the use of computer animation in teaching has recently expanded. Animation can have advantages over microscopy, including simplification, unlimited resolution and magnification, ability to highlight certain symbols within a complex background, control of motion, shape, or color changes, and the stepwise fading in and out of symbols. To address the different learning styles of students, and because students can access animation from off-faculty computers, the use of digital animation in teaching molecular and cell biology has become increasingly popular. Sample processes from molecular cell biology that are more clearly presented in animation than in static illustrations are identified. The value of animation is evaluated on whether the process being taught involves motion, cellular location, or sequential order of numerous events. Finally, future teaching tools for all fields of biology will increasingly benefit from an expansion of animation to the use of simulation. One purpose of this review is to encourage the widespread use of animations in biology teaching by discussing the nature of digital animation. Students were divided into four experimental groups. First of all four groups were taught using the traditional lecture method on the process of dividing germ cells with the reductive division - meiosis. Then, each group presented their process of meiosis using other tools for learning and teaching.

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Use Of Date Flesh As Sugar Replacer In Cracker

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Abstract

Date fruit (*P. dactylifera* L.) is well known as an important source of sugar (mainly fructose, glucose, and sucrose), dietary fibers, minerals vitamins and bioactive compounds. The aim of this study was to evaluate physico-chemical and sensory properties of cracker as affected by substituting sugar with date flesh of cultivar Deglet Nour at 0 – 80 % of sugar. The date flesh in this experiment contained 88.7% carbohydrate and 8.14 % fiber. The results showed that increasing of date flesh substitution resulted in a decrease in color lightness (L*), hardness and all sensory attributes but an increase in redness(a*) yellowness (b*) and fiber contents of the product. Cracker with date flesh substituted up to 60 % of total sugar gained overall acceptability at 6.55 point of 9 point-Hedonic score. Date flesh could be used as an alternative natural sweetener as well as an excellent fiber source in making healthy and nutritive baked products.

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Use Of The Blended And Distance Learning In Studying Electrical Engineering Disciplines

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Abstract

The different variants of using electronic educational resources in studying electrical engineering disciplines, such as "Theoretical Foundations of Electrical Engineering" and "Electrical Engineering", were discussed at the paper. An e-learning models comparative analysis used in the training process was carried out, and its advantages and disadvantages were identified. The analysis of assessment activities and their impact on the quality of education were also carried out. The increasing ways of motivation were considered through an institutional mechanism of the educational process, through a new form of presenting educational information, new form of self-training, focused on the habits of contemporary students in the assignments form and through a self-reflection of students. The paper presents the following statistical data about the course: the number of full-time and extramural students involved in distance and mixed education model in studying disciplines, the amount of non-self work performed by students in education model, as well as job satisfaction in the electronic environment of distance and mixed models in learning students and teachers. The e-learning courses introduced and tested in the LMS Moodle in the disciplines "Theoretical Foundations of Electrical Engineering" and "Electrical Engineering" were presented. The script of the course, evaluation activities and planning tasks for the study these disciplines on a mixed training model were offered.

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Using Emoticons In Written Feedback

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Abstract

Feedback is a crucial component in the learning process. In addition to alerting students to their points of strength and weakness improves their future work and assesses their performance (Weaver, 2015). Students who are required to write academic paragraphs and essays usually need ample written feedback to help them improve their skills. Written feedback is usually corrective, informative and criterion-referenced. According to Covil (1997), Russaei and Moinzadeh (2011), and Zamel (1985) as cited in Zahida et al (2014), many students are concerned because of the lack of motivation in EFL writing courses, relating this to the method of feedback their instructors use. The aim of this paper is to investigate the effect of adding emoticons to different types of written feedback given to EFL undergraduate students, and whether using this method increases their responsiveness and interest in receiving written feedback. This study was conducted on a sample of 30 first year pharmacy and engineering students enrolled in an Egyptian private university. The data was collected using field notes and interviews. The preliminary findings indicate that students preferred receiving the written feedback with emoticons as they mentioned that it is a more interesting, memorable and motivating way to receive positive or corrective written feedback. Moreover, the results indicate that emoticons help students visualize teachers' responses and perceptions in their writing .The paper has practical implication for EFL teachers especially those who teach writing to increase the effectiveness of giving written feedback to their students.

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Using Fairy Tales As A Model To Enhance Learners' Writing Organization Skill

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Abstract

Writing is one of the most difficult skills for both teachers and learners in that it is interfered with many factors, especially the cognitive ones. In a writing process, along with the grammar and vocabulary knowledge, organization is a crucial tool that achieves the 'flow' of a writing. A well-prepared organization scheme makes the writing process easier for teachers to manage and for learners to write. The purpose of this paper is to present some theoretical information about improving writing organization skill with the help of fairy tales' plot line as a model. After an extensive review of literature about the topic, some conclusions were drawn and recommendations were made for further studies.

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Using live-supervision in preparing students for direct counseling practice

Vered Slonim-Nevo, Alvin Lander, Israel.

Abstract

Preparing students for direct practice in social work, counseling, and psychology has rested on a latent assumption that academia will do research and theory exploration and dissemination and at best demonstrate in class. It is in the field work placement that students will be exposed to clients and through the assistance of their placement supervisor gain competency with respect to intervention skills. This has the potential to create a bifurcation between the two major elements of counseling education – theory and direct practice. This division of labor may be comfortable to both academics and supervisors alike, but may not be in the best interest of the students. In the class, students are exposed to theory, even practiced in experiences and role plays but they almost never can see and sense the complexity of their application in real life situations with real clients. In the field, they do not often see a well articulated theory based application including the integration of several theories and approaches; they just see "how things are done". Often the supervisor cannot provide the theory and research data. The students are left to do the integration between theory and practice on their own. Some may do this successfully in a drawn process and others may never get to this state. Many practicing social practitioners report that the absence of such integration hampers their practice. Departments may bring practitioners from the field to teach but without the exposure to their direct work with clients their contribution remains potentially unfulfilled. In this paper we describe an innovative teaching method that can bridge this apparent gap – live supervision facilitated practice learning. We discuss dilemmas and questions that are related to this educational approach.

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Using Mathematica And Latex For Generating Random Exams.

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Abstract

Problem Statement: The assessment is one of the most relevant elements considered after the generalized implementation of the Bologna Process in Europe that resulted in the known European Higher Education Area, EHEA. As a result, most of the lecturers in Universities have adapted their courses and incorporated alternatives ways of evaluation to the students. One of the most common used methods to measure the learning process is the continuous assessment along the term. Nevertheless, depending on the course and lecturer this procedure is applied in different formats. *Purpose of Study:* Focusing on the context of our course, the students have to affront several small exams over the semester and, due to the large number of students enrolled in it also a huge variety of models of questionnaires have to be prepared. *Methods:* In this paper the development of new tools and skills to facilitate the task of writing the examination the students have to take is considered. The authors propose a procedure to generate random exams using Mathematica package and LATEX. *Findings and Results:* The results show that the different models of exams generated using the proposed tools have a same level of difficulty consequently a fair way of assessment for all the students is developed, in addition, the solutions of questionnaires are also available to facilitate the correction process. *Conclusions and Recommendations:* The combination of the two packages proposed here makes easier a process in which the lecturers might save time and re-use it indeed in thinking exam questions to increase the bank of questions available more than organizing the exam questionnaire itself.

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Using Mnemonics Strategy: Students With Attention Deficit Disorder And Hyperactivity Disorder At An International School

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of integrated mnemonics on consonant letter naming and consonant sound production for two American and two French students, two of them with attention deficit disorder and other two of them with hyperactivity disorder in an English-Language classroom at an international school in Turkey. Mnemonic picture cards, where the target consonant letter was embedded as an integral part of the picture, were developed (e.g., the letter A as the apple, the letter F as the frog). Results showed that (a) all four students reached mastery on consonant letter naming, and (b) all four students showed marked improvement for consonant sound production, with two students reaching mastery. Letter-sound correspondence performance remained near instructional levels two weeks post-intervention. Generalization data showed students could produce some words that began and ended with consonant sounds, once consonant letter-sound correspondence was mastered.

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Using SEM For The Evaluation Of The Fit Of A Social Cognitive Model Of Academic Satisfaction In University Candidates

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Abstract

The beginning of university studies is a phase characterized by social and academic demands. This can have an impact on students' academic performance and on their psychological wellbeing. Social Cognitive Theory posits that individuals who attend university careers vary on the way they experience this stage of psychosocial change, underlying the importance of it from a human agency perspective. Therefore, judgments about academic satisfaction (AS) have demonstrated to predict optimal academic behavior. This model proposes that those students who exhibit higher levels of AS perceived goal progress (*perceived goal progress*), they believe to be competent to achieve a task successfully (*academic self-efficacy*), they anticipate positive consequences (*outcome expectancies*), they perceive more social support for the completion of their goals (*social support perception*) and experience positive emotions when they are carrying out their academic tasks (*positive affect*). The aim of this study is to evaluate the fit of a social cognitive model of AS in university students from Córdoba (Argentina). For this purpose, structural equations modelling (SEM) was used to carry out the statistical analysis with 682 university candidates. Results show that the variables that have a major contribution explaining AS are social support perception ($\beta = .60$), positive affect ($\beta = .38$), academic self efficacy ($\beta = .31$) and outcome expectancies ($\beta = .31$). These results allow to state that the AS model proposed is adequate to explain judgments about AS, an essential factor for the comprehension and promotion of an optimal academic behavior.

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Using The SERVQUAL Scale For Development Of IT Strategic Planning In Higher Education Federal Institutions Brazilian: The Case Of UFRRJ

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Abstract

The search for excellence in IT services and measurement of quality has been effectively used in contemporary organizations to improve its competitive advantage. These organizations have also shown increasing concern for the establishment of effective processes of IT Governance and great reliance on their devices. Due to increased demand for technology services in Brazilian public institutions, IT planning activities are increasingly being used in organizations, especially in the case of Federal Institutions of Higher Education (IFES), where IT services are maintained with goal differential in the market and other sectors of public administration. The values that underlie the scope of these planning services in IFES are in most cases higher than the bottom line, so marked in maintaining and generating knowledge passed on to society. In recent years, the Brazilian IFES has been suffering constant reshaping the field of institutional strategic planning and information technology. By law, the Brazilian Federal Universities are compelled to develop, publish and implement a master plan for information technology, and ensure that it is a major achievement of instruments and institutional goals. The aim of this study is to demonstrate how SERVQUAL can be used as a data collection tool, able to support the definition of project scope and guide the development of a strategic IT plan. For this, an exploratory and quantitative survey was made using a SERVQUAL questionnaire applied to 554 subjects (teachers, students and technical-administrative) of UFRRJ, from November 2014 to December 2015. The results demonstrate the success in choosing this instrument, its scale and the benefits achieved in the development experience of preparing the Master Plan for the UFRRJ Information Technology.

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Using Work Of The Creative Team And its Determinants In The Teaching Process In Universities And Implications For The Development Of Active Human Capital

Aneta Sokol, Agnieszka Gozdek, Irena Figurska, Poland.

Abstract

Contemporary educational process is a subject to constant evolution, whose driving force is the process of human capital development. Today it is believed that creativity is one of the most significant factors of human capital development. The quality of human capital professional creativity competencies is determined by knowledge and the ability to acquire it from various sources already at university student level. The main aim of the research was to: Using scientific procedures and the appropriate methodology, explore and learn about determinants of the creative team's work in the teaching process in selected universities, and then define the impact of creative teams on the development of active human capital. The considerations became the basis for the formulation of research hypothesis: The higher and more advanced level of work of the creative team in the teaching process, the higher level of active human capital development, which as a component of the intellectual capital is the main factor of the region's development in both a micro and a macro-scale. The following article is a literature and empirical study based on various methods of data processing and systematizing. Methods of economic phenomena analysis such as descriptive, qualitative (comparisons), quantitative as well as methods of sociological research (primary and secondary) have been implemented to a large extent. In order to achieve the objective and verify the research hypothesis 232 students from three Pomeranian institutions of higher education have participated in the research. The article is concluded with findings stemming from theoretical deliberations and the conducted research.

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Validation Of The Spanish Version Of Runco Ideation Behavior Scale

Calixto Gutiérrez-Braojos, Ana Martín-Romera, University of Granada, Spain.

Abstract

The Ideation Behavior Scale (RIBS) (Runco, Plucker & Lim, 2001) was created as an alternative measure to the divergent thinking. Based on Guilford's Structure of Intellect model, the RIBS provides a measure of self-reported skills originality, flexibility and fluency in creative ideation process. Different studies have been applied to evaluate this inventory. Runco, Plucker & Lim (2001) showed, through exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis, the existence of one or two latent factors, the one factor structure was more easily theoretically interpretable. Over recent years, the RIBS has been adapted to different languages and contexts (e.g. Latvian, Chinese and English). Various studies that have been conducted to study the psychometric properties of the instrument in different contexts such as the United States, China and Latvia, show one-dimensional or two-dimensional factor structure. However, in our review of literature about RIBS, we have not found studies in the Spanish context. Therefore, the first objective of this paper was to test the RIBS structure using Spanish university students. In addition, the study analyzed the predictive power of RIBS to identify students appreciated as impacting by Computer Supported Cooperative Learning (CSCL).

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Validity Of The Evaluation Of Learning In High School Tests

BOUCHRA GOURJA, MALIKA TRIDANE, Morocco.

Abstract

The evaluation of learning is often the subject of discussion among education professionals . On their own, the ratings of validity and reliability refer to a wide range of research questions to be answered using sophisticated statistics. Very often the evaluation device studied is limited to a particular episode or a single object evaluation excerpt from a curriculum. The evaluation methodology of some complex learning can also be part of a system of evaluation of the educational approach. Several hypotheses can be made about the poor results of physical science learning assessments in high school students from Morocco, including the high level of difficulty of controls and unmotivated students to matter, missed summative evaluation criteria, a formulation of complicated issues, posing in students some complexity, not enough continuous assessment that will improve the level of students (homework in students, noted rapid tests, activities ..) no consideration of the differences between pupils, lack of coordination between the family of the student and pedagogical frameworks for the motivation to learn. We then propose to evaluate the physical sciences student learning scientific core high school level in terms of summative evaluation, based on a comparison of results obtained by students on controls established by their teachers and those obtained on a control that we have designed. We estimated the psychometric properties of the items of the controls in terms of their indices of difficulty and discrimination indices. We also calculated the standard deviation for each control. Then we conducted a survey on the pupil himself on his social environment, his passion to the field of physical science, the difficulty of the questions of monitoring and preparation time. Each issue two checks was treated by the method of ETS. This study shows that most students have very scores below average in the physics of matter and chemistry. These notes are due to the fact that this material is experimental, and since teachers do not do experiments, students do not understand the lessons, experiences that can help them correct their representation and to better understand the phenomena. Another factor is that parents do not have time to monitor and assist students in their studies, the majority of students do not do exercises and homework to help them better assimilate their chemistry and physics lessons sometimes students do not understand the questions controls because of the wording of these questions, it will then create reading workshops .Sometimes teachers do not respect the Ministerial 142-09 notes to prepare a valid control and which respects assessment criteria.

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VEGETAL BIOTECHNOLOGY: A TOOL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF VEGETAL SPECIES

Cesar Augusto Sales, Colombia.

Abstract

The laboratory of biotechnology from Colegio Colsubsidio Las Mercedes I.E.D is focused on biotechnology of plant material in its researching and production in vitro. This was founded in year 2007 as schooling towards vocational education where students are certified as technicians in biotechnological production in this field. This space tries to generate a specific and effective contribution to the development of Colombian agriculture, through researching and innovating ideas in this field. This contribution focuses in the production of in vitro plants which have no pathogens, in the development of new technologies and bio secure processes for the manufacturing of these with an economic worth. Learners in their scholar process standardize protocols for the spread in vitro of plants of any trade interest. Nowadays there are own standardized protocols for blackberry (*Rubus glaucus*), Peruvian Cherry (Peruvian *Physalis*) and Calla lily (*Zantedeschia aethiopica*). At the moment the Colombian platano's protocol is in process. Since the continuous work, at this day, there is a in vitro germplasm of three vegetal species: *spatiphyllum uxpanapence* (150 seedlings), *cattleya orchid aurea* (400 seedlings), *Drosera capensis* (100 seedlings). In the adaptation stage of plant material are used biofertilizers as *bacillus thuringiensis* and *Trichoderma*, replying to the necessities of friendly processes with environment. Finally, our school's students are searching the applicability of biotechnology, for building projects with the purpose of improving their performance in terms of productivity and sustainability of the crops.

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Victims Of Displacement Due To Armed Conflict :A School Challenge Requiring Psychosocial Support .

Erika Castro Garzon, Colombia.

Abstract

The present study born of the need to generate a process of attention, to the children, girls and teen victims of displacement by the armed conflict registered in Educational Institution Bosa Afternoon session. To attend the above mentioned need there was realized a tracking of the legal aspects related in the law 1448 and the Document CONPES 3726 GIVE 2012, these establish limits of attention, where the different governmental entities establish his routes of action, nevertheless, these don't establish specific actions to promote the processes of adjustment of the children in to the school environment. The present work generated a reflection on the importance of the investigative process and as them they contribute to the organization of an information system that guarantees the attention and restitution of rights of the Victims. From this one finding does a characterization of the victimization aspects that set in a context of the problematic in the school, Going on to an individual and detailed information system, which allows to visualize the condition of restitution of rights that has managed or not every victim, according to the routes of attention offered by the condition, this strategy is observed in a personalized map of processes which complements itself with information for families and other one for school orientation to show the rights and how access them. The applied methodology is qualitative, I used a dialog process in the educational environment looking for effective changes in the processes of the school interaction of the population. This study is considered as research and development. In conclusion the present study seeks to link the educational community in the victims' repair, seeks to favor and to sensitize to the students and his families, Face up to the process of reception and respect for the differences of the victims.

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Views Of Prospective Teachers Regarding Ethically Appropriate Behaviors Of Teachers İn Educational Environment

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Abstract

Professional ethics determined for teaching profession enable teachers make decisions easily at any difficult situations in education. Moreover, teachers possess important roles so that they can powerfully influence students mentally, emotionally, and spirtually. Therefore teachers enable students to behave responsibly and ethically. Aim of this study is to describe views of prospective teachers, who completed preservice teacher education curriculum, regarding ethically appropriate behaviors of teachers. Most of the views expressed were that teachers must not show his/her negative emotions and personal problems in educational setting and show democratic attitudes towards students.

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VIEWS OF THE PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS ABOUT THE DEMOCRATIC VALUES

Elif Esmer, Bulent Ozden, Marmara University, Turkey.

Abstract

Purpose of Study: It's important to educate students as individuals, gained universal values like sensitiveness, respect for human rights and fairness as well as attributes like productivity, inquiring and creativity. But these individuals may be able to educate through democratic environments and teachers have adopted these values. Classroom teachers have an important role in the acquisition of these values. Teacher's attitudes, perceptions or views on democratic values are almost inevitable to influence environment of the learning. Therefore, views of the prospective teachers on the democratic values were examined in this study. Methods: The sample of this descriptive study was randomly selected 120 prospective teachers, who were attending fourth grade of Department of Elementary Teacher Education in education faculty. A form was developed by researchers to gather data. This form included values, which were universal and national values stated in the Primary Education Programs and universal and democratic values stated in the Live Values Education. Prospective teachers were asked to sorting values, were ranked alphabetically, according to their own priorities by using Quickly sort (Q-sort) method. Findings and Results: One of the most important findings of this study was that 46%, 14% and 10% of the prospective teachers reported that justice, love and family unity, respectively, had primary importance for them. Conclusions and Recommendations: On the one hand, the value of justice was associated basically with responsibility of the democratic states, are state of law, on the other hand associated with the behaviours of people within the community and ethics. From this perspective the value of justice considered as a reflection of the state process to society. In this research, the value of justice placed in the first queue more than the other values by the prospective teachers, that reflects the sensitivity of this value of prospective teachers. This case makes think that the prospective teachers view justice as the basic value of the democratic.

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Virtual And Personalized Approach. Future Education

Marco Antonio Posligua, Catholic University, Ecuador.

Abstract

The education in Ecuador needs to improve the form of studies. Today it is related with a globalized world. Students who goes to the school today, should be synchronized on technology and the internet, especially with the new requirements imposed by the Ecuadorian State. They are considering assessments such as "Being Bachelor" as a requirement to pass the bachelor's degree and "ENES" test to enter the public university. People who for various reasons and adverse conditions, have complicated to go high school personally, they do not continue their studies. In conclusion, they abandon high school. The "on line" education has a new model which would lead an effective approach. Students can use their intelligence and creative capacity, improving their selves avoiding external difficulties and problems. With this system implemented we can help them with their education online. We are sure it decreases the hours of study, the education is personalized, accomplish the curriculum required by the Ministry of Education, even in less time guaranteed, optimizing the final results in terms of qualitative and quantitative rating.

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Virtual Communication In The Workplace: A Qualitative Study Of Professionals' Perceptions

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Abstract

One of the main objectives established for the on-going CoMoViWo Project, financed by the European Union's Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA) is to improve the employability of graduates by developing literacy training modules for virtual communication in the workplace. The first stage of the project has centred on finding out about the actual needs of virtual communicators in the workplace, and the strategies employed by them in virtual and intercultural communication. To this end, the researchers in the five European countries involved in the project developed an online survey which was distributed among professionals in each of the participant countries. In addition, a series of face to face interviews have also been carried out with a view to gaining insight into the interviewees' own perceptions of their virtual communication experience. The present study reports on the results of the 10 face to face interviews that were carried out with professionals from different organisations and companies in Spain. The interviewees were asked to comment on their language learning experience; their experiences and difficulties communicating online and the online tools they mostly use. Moreover, they had to talk about the strategies they use to avoid certain communication problems and if they tend to adjust their way of communicating virtually when the interaction is with people from different cultures. Once the interviews were transcribed, a qualitative analysis based on Grounded Theory (Glaser & Strauss, 1967) was carried out in order to categorise the interviewees' perceptions and provide valuable information for the materials creation process, the final output of the CoMoViWo project. The results show that the most common type of virtual communication tool is email. The main languages used are Spanish and English and interviewees use both formal register (with clients and international contacts) and informal register (intra-company business); they declared they had difficulties regarding small talk and informal chat, participating in virtual meetings and above all negotiating, especially in English. The interviewees also adopted different communication strategies when interacting with professionals from different cultures.

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Virtual Reality Web-Based For Improve Culture Tourism in Roi Et Ancient Temples

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Abstract

An increasing number of the tourists in Thailand daily. Most tourists lack of information and virtual reality website in unseen place in another area. This work aims to create a virtual reality web application for collecting the archaeological site of the ancient temples located in Roi Et province, and to increase the number of cultural tourists in the mentioned areas. The application can present many places as a virtual reality information and show interesting details of each area via the use of ArcSoft Panorama Maker. Adobe Dreamweaver, HTML, PHP, CSS, Java Script, Adobe Photoshop and MySQL also use to develop the system. The performance of the system was evaluated by user satisfaction and the expert evaluation. The obtained mean and standard deviation reported that 3.88, 3.74 and 0.68, 0.71 respectively, that 2 there was the increasing amount of tourists was 33.20% within the period of 12 months. Thus, the virtual reality web application is a good tool to broadcast and support cultural tourism in Roi Et province.

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VISUALIZATION, EXPERIMENTATION AND DISCUSSION: A TEACHING STRATEGY TO IMPROVE THE TEACHING-LEARNING PROCESS IN STRENGTH OF MATERIALS

Jorge Olmedo Montoya Vallecilla, Universidad de Ibagué, Colombia.

Abstract

This paper presents a theoretical and practical methodology to improve the teaching-learning process in the course of Strength of Materials. The methodology has been used during six academic periods in the program of Civil Engineering at the University of Ibagué. It comprises three stages: observation of the phenomena, study of constitutive equations, and experimentation. In the first stage, students observe phenomena related to the topics of study before their numerical and mathematical development. In the second stage, professor and students deepen into the theoretical conceptualization of the observed phenomena, deduce the mathematical equations of practical use for the phenomena, and solve implementation problems. In the third stage, students build mathematical and physical models as a course project, which allow them to measure linear strain, and thus calculate stresses and other mechanical properties of materials. The methodology was implemented as an attempt to reduce the high levels of desertion and failure, and to contrast the traditional teaching methodology where the *lecturer* teacher is the center of the learning process. With the proposed methodology desertion decreased and students' performance increased.

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VOCATIONAL TEACHER TRAINING PROBLEMS: A CASE STUDY OF THAILAND

Pairust Vongyuttakrai, SRINAKARINWIROT UNIVERSITY, THAILAND.

Abstract

The purpose of this research was to study the problems related to vocational teacher training in Thailand. The procedures of this study were to gather and study of documents related to problems and conducting interviews with experts in the field of vocational teacher training. The conclusions were: 1. According to Teacher's Council of Thailand, the curriculum of some vocational teacher training schools does not follow the standard that required one year for practicum. 2. Some curriculums in some vocational teacher training schools do not require students to train in the factory which makes them have less of experience and skill. 3. The admission of all university that offer vocational teacher training degree, accepts only the students that finish regular high school grade 12. In fact, student that finished junior high school grade 9 and took 3 years vocational certificate course were equivalent to high school grade 12 are more experienced and skilled. 4. Office of Higher Education Commission would not allow any university to offer a continuing two year course degree. Then, student that finish high vocational certificate have no chance to study in a higher level. (high vocational certificate mean taking a 2 year course after taking a 3 year vocational certificate course).

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Waking Up Scientific Vocations

Eduardo Dopico, Cristina Armstrong, Spain.

Abstract

Problem Statement: Schools should encourage scientific vocations designing teaching-learning strategies that involve the teachers, the scientists and the students' family. **Purpose of Study:** To implement didactic participative designs to promote science learning in students of primary and secondary schools. **Methods:** With the collaboration of teachers from three primary schools in Nelson (New Zealand) and three high schools (secondary education) in Asturias (Spain), educational sessions were organized where scientists posed research challenges to students. The topics were environmental protection and detection of scientific invasions. While learning about science they were instructed about scientific methodologies for them to carry out research in their own, both individually and in groups. **Findings and Results:** The transfer of knowledge acquired during the sessions transcended the school environment. The 250 students of the two levels that participated in these sessions involved their families in the research challenges they posed, so enlarging the educational frame to the household. The results obtained by the students were presented in public exhibits in the schools open to the society. **Conclusions and Recommendations:** The scientific vocation can be worked up in the educational environment by changing the teaching methodology. The teachers should count on the active participation of scientists for this. When the students of these educational levels are involved in real research their scientific vocation is stimulated, as well as the transfer of scientific knowledge to the families.

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“WAT STAY” (TEMPLESTAY) Model, Guideline, Management, And* Architectural Heritage Conservation To Transform The Temple Into A New Center For Sustainable Cultural Tourism Case Study In “Wat Rakangkositaram”

Supakit Mulpramook, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Abstract

In the past the Buddhist temple or wat[1] not only played a key role as religious, educational and cultural center but also would provide material support to Thai people. Local travelers were able to take shelter and stay overnight in the ubiquitous wat throughout the country. However, in modern day Thailand where various types of accommodation from large resort hotels to guesthouses or homestays are now commonplace, the role of Thai temples for providing even free accommodation has become obsolete. It is expected that the number of tourists coming to Thailand is on steady increase and that our tourist industry will continue to blossom. In fact both foreign and domestic tourism is growing, which results in a national distribution of higher income and helps in raising the standard of living. Tourism is a major mechanism, which is currently providing the highest contribution to Thai national income. In terms of domestic tourism there is great need for effective management by the government sector in order to ensure sustainable development. A highly treasured feature of Thailand’s architectural heritage, Temples have traditionally attracted visitors from home and abroad drawn by their unique beauty, historical and spiritual associations. The author is particularly interested in conducting a feasibility study for using temples as an accommodation center for sustainable tourism activity that could match or even compete with the popular homestay enterprises.

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Web-Based Mathematical Toolbox For Geometrical Constructions

Ayola Jayamaha, Gihan Dias, Surangika Ranathunga, University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka.

Abstract

Today there are lot of educational tools designed for mathematics. Open source software such as GeoGebra and Octave and commercial tools such as Matlab are bulky in their architectural structure. Many of the computer aided online grading and assessment tools require integrating editors to their software. But suitable editors don't exist that cater for all the needs in editing equations and geometrical diagrams and graphs. Some of the diagram editors are GeoKone.NET, Tabulae, Cinderella 1.4, MyScript, Dia, Draw2D touch, Glify, GeoGebra, Flowchart, Jgraph, JointJS, J painter Online diagram editor and 2D sketcher. All these software can be used for the purpose of editing mathematical diagrams. But they do not fully cater the needs of a typical computer aided assessment tool or educational platform for mathematics. This solution provides a web based, lightweight, easy to implement and integrate solution of an html5 canvas that renders on all of the modern web browsers. The application allows construction of geometrical drawings that require only the compass and the straight edge. It allows the users to create geometrical constructions such as angle bisectors, perpendicular lines, angles of 60° and perpendicular bisectors. The tool correctly simulates the functioning of rulers and compasses to create the required geometrical construction. Therefore the users are able to do geometrical drawings on the computer successfully and provide digital formats of the geometrical drawings for further processing.

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Webometrics Study Of Universities In Serbia

Predrag Dasic, Serbia and Montenegro.

Abstract

In the paper is given analysis of Serbian universities web site traffic according to Alexa.com and WTA. Serbia has total 19 universities, of which 8 state universities and 11 private universities. Only one of them is ranked among top 100 in the World and that is University of Belgrade. According to analysis, web site of University of Belgrade has the highest traffic in Serbia.

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Well Done For Teaching... The Song

Laura Chiriac, Politehnica University of Timisoara Romania.

Abstract

Long ignored in the teaching of foreign languages, the song is considered, even today, as too insignificant genre to be seriously studied. So, what songs the teacher can present to students and what to do with them? In our paper we try to present an activity of understanding and exploitation of a French authentic sound document: « Avoir trente ans » (“Being thirty years”), performed by the famous French singer and songwriter – Yves Duteil. The song is a whole, an ensemble of the music, words and performing, which are combined, close bound. Beyond the grammatical sense, anything in a song helps us to perceive and perform it. By leaning on the text of the song, the students are leaded to enter the “world” of the text by the guided and progressive identification of grammatical and lexical elements, in order to understand its significant structure and to decipher, there, the deep message of author. The song helps the students to directly take over, by themselves, the text of the song, in order to express and communicate, in a creative way, the emotions and feelings that it gave birth into them, from a hearing situation. In this sense, it would be desirable to choose songs which are suggesting an atmosphere or expressing an engagement (ideological, amorous, etc.) which provokes emotions, feelings or sensations that we would like to communicate. Activities and games of type we present in the paper seem to give encouraging results to develop the desire of talking and communicating in the classroom.

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What Do Middle School Students Gain From A Week-Long Science Camp In Terms Of Science Process Skills And Attitudes Toward Science?

Sibel Acisli, Hatice Kumandas, Mustafa Cansiz, Artvin Coruh University, Turkey.

Abstract

Problem Statement: Being two accepted aspects of scientific literacy, science process skills (SPS) and attitudes toward science (ATS) are important constructs in literature. Some research provided evidence that the students who follow science related career decreases each year. Researchers emphasized that one main reason of it is decreasing ATS. Various methods were proposed to stop this. One method is evidently providing students with science camp. **Purpose of study** The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of a science camp, namely Artvin Nature and Science Camp, on middle school students' SPS and ATS. Supported by Scientific and Technological Research Council (TUBITAK) of Turkey with a code of 115B089, this camp is designed to provide students with diverse hands-on activities using learning-by-doing approach. Moreover, students had chance to observe the nature with experts. As a result, it was expected that the camp would increase students' environmental awareness as well as their scientific literacy. **Methods:** The study group consists of 30 middle-school students. The one-group pretest-posttest design, a type of quantitative research methodology, was adopted. Data were collected using Science Process Skills Test and Test of Science Related Attitudes. Students' pre- and post-test scores were compared using paired-samples t-test. Moreover, students' SPS and Science ATS compared regarding gender and grade level using a non-parametric test, Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test. **Findings and Results:** It has been found that learning by doing and learning by experimenting and observing approaches contributed students' science process skills ($t_{(29)}=-6,31, p<.05$) and science related attitudes ($t_{(29)}=-2,99, p<.05$) in a positive way. **Conclusions and Recommendations:** The result of this study gave us empirical evidence that science camp help students to gain SPS and to develop favorable ATS. Therefore researchers should utilize it.

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WHAT DO TRADE UNIONS THINK ABOUT CONTINUING EDUCATION FOR TEACHERS IN GALICIA?

María Dolores Fernández Tilve, Ana María Baena Ampudia, Universidade de Santiago de Compostela, Spain.

Abstract

The vicissitudes pertaining to school organization and the presence of new challenges in education make a complex outlook that emphasizes the teachers' continuing education. As a consequence, the role of trade unions, as well as other authorities of continuing education, comes to the foreground. Within this framework, we carried out an unprecedented study in Galicia (currently in process) to learn about union-promoted continuing education for non-university teachers. We propose a methodological, qualitative and quantitative design, and our data-collecting procedures are document analysis, discussion groups and Likert questionnaires. In this paper, we offer data taken from the intensive-qualitative phase of our research. The findings included here are provisional and partial, but demonstrate that the improvement of student education goes hand in hand with the teachers' continuing education. Likewise, it is hinted that the legislative jungle below which continuing education is contained, the shortage of resources and the education authorities' program lines substantially condition educational actions. Besides, our findings reveal the insufficiencies in technique implementation in the classrooms, fulfilment of the educational wishes of the subjects, monitoring and evaluation tasks and search of coordination between teachers on one side and education users and managers on the other.

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WHAT DOES INDUSTRY GAIN FROM COLLABORATIVE DOCTORAL EDUCATION? – A Case Study Of Collaborative Industrial Phd Schools In Sweden.

Linda Gustavsson, Cali Nuur, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden.

Abstract

This paper discusses university-industry collaborations in the context of the Triple Helix framework. The knowledge economy paradigm as well as the process of globalisation has given added significance to the role of universities at a time when there is agreement that differences between nations and regions depend largely on knowledge utilisation and not on comparative advantages (Lundvall, 2007). Doctoral education has undergone transformations shaped by shifting societal needs, new research approaches and changing labour markets for PhD holders. Thus we have been witnessing the evolution of collaborative PhD education. Primarily, the extant literature has discussed the experiences and career paths of the doctoral students participating in collaborative doctoral training. There has been less attention on other stakeholders, e.g. participating firms, industries and academia. Through an exploratory case study, the paper identifies the benefits that industry can draw by participating in Industrial PhD Schools. The Industrial PhD Schools are co-funded by industry and the Swedish Knowledge Foundation, a research financier funding collaborative research at Sweden's new universities. The case study was conducted in Sweden in 2014 and encompasses three industry-university initiatives of Industrial PhD Schools involving a total of 57 doctoral students and 39 companies. This study extends prior knowledge by focussing on the firm perspective. The ambition is to add to our knowledge regarding the motivations behind engaging in doctoral education collaborations and the actual outcomes from these joint research projects. This has relevance for firms and academia engaging in collaborative doctoral education as well as it has policy relevance. The results show that regional industry-university collaborations a) generate valuable commercialisable knowledge and b) are an important source of human capital for regional industry.

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"What Is This Thing Called Street-Culture": Urban Culture And Creative Writing Among L2 Students

Ana Maria Cruz, José Ramiro Pimenta, Portugal.

Abstract

"This research intends to associate the pedagogical practice developed in the French and English (L2) classes to a series of classroom experiences. Special reference is made to classroom experiences. It proceeds to a critical review of the polysemic nature of the concept of 'culture', specifically linking it to the phenomenon of 'street culture'. The methodological instruments were chosen to focus on a set of variables upon which the study draws on: language, level of education, age, gender and habits. The three classroom experiments allowed us to conclude how 'street culture' motivates creative writing and promotes a renewed classroom environment. Key words: L2, English, French, 'street-culture', creative writing, classroom, image, audio, video, content analysis"

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"Where is The Family Of The Word;Let's Find It!". A Team Game-Teaching Techniche For The Language (And Not Only) Course.

Eleni Theodoros Tsagka, University of Ioannina, Greece

Abstract

The use of alternative and innovative teaching approaches to the educational process is one of the key issues of our days. Days on which knowledge is rapidly evolving, differentiated and redefined. In such a situation the modern educator should be sufficiently and continuously updated, receptive to the socio-educational challenges and changes. The classroom of our decade longs more than ever the cultivation of creativity, originality, imagination, sentimentality as well as spontaneous expression of all participants, students and teachers. Bearing all this in mind, we designed an innovative teaching technique, an hourly team game, based on playful form of teaching and teamwork through which students familiarize with word families. This game indicates that teacher must be able to produce inspirational ideas from scratch. The objectives are: Cognitive: Familiarity with the etymology and derivation of words and the unbroken continuity of the language. Emotional: cooperation, teamwork, competition, initiative, dialogue and argument. Psychomotor: relieve excess energy of children, creating a positive and encouraging atmosphere in the classroom. This teaching technique is simple making (requires only cardboards, markers and a box) and easily workable. It can also be adapted to various disciplines in any teaching circumstance and cognitive level. For example it can take place in the Language course for learning synonyms-antonyms words or loan-words, in Maths asking students to find the right result of mathematical operations asked, but also in History for matching dates with important historical events. In conclusion, this teaching game indicates the other side (this of creativity) of the educational process and highlights the class as a challenge area where progress and development are continually reinforced.

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Who Aims To Teach Accounting Disciplines At The Highest Italian University Levels?

Carmela Gulluscio, Tiziana De Cristofaro, Italy.

Abstract

Scholars interested in career progression can be considered the most vital area of national academic communities because they are likely harbinger of dynamic pushes and innovative trends. Since in 2012 Italy launched its new system of qualification for the university roles of associate/full professor, we provide a demographic and scientific cross section of the academic Italian Accounting community studying candidates who applied for such roles in the "SECS-P/07 Economia Aziendale" sector. Thus we split the 2012 session's "coherent" candidates (CC) into subpopulations whose components applied for associate professorships (SP1), full professorships (SP2) and both (SP3). Afterwards, demographic (age/gender/profession) and scientific (publications quantity/quality/authorship/internationalization) features were statistically analyzed. Demographic results show that the majority of candidates are: 31-40 (CC and SP1) and 41-50 (SP2 and SP3) years old; males, with lowest percentages in CC; assistant (CC, SP1 and SP3) and associate professors (SP2). Scientific results show that: the average lifetime publications ranges between 31-40 (CC and SP1) and 41-50 (SP2 and SP3); the average of exceeded medians is about 1.5 and the chapters-articles median is the most exceeded one; candidates prefer co-authorship while sole and co-authored publications are equally common; there is a high internationalization level, although this is greater for SP1. Statistic association (chi-square) findings show that gender is never associated with scientific features whilst age and profession are associated with almost all the detailed scientific features considered. Further studies are suggested both on other scientific features and the reasons for the above results.

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Will My MOOC Succeed? Success Factors For Massive Open Online Courses

José Manuel Pereira Azevedo, Margarida Morais Marques, University of Porto, Portugal.

Abstract

In less than a decade, Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC) evolved from an idea of lifelong learning to a phenomenon swiping higher education. Extra attention came when high-profile universities in the United States of America became providers. The literature points out several advantages for MOOCs, some authors even discuss its potential for a truly universal education and its use for course credit in higher education is also being discussed. Nevertheless, according to a recent study (Jordan, 2015), completion rates vary from 0.7% to 52.1%, with a disappointing 12.6% median value. Considering the described above, the present paper reflects on what makes a MOOC successful. Firstly, we present and discuss a literature review in order to identify reported success factors for MOOCs. Secondly, data collected from a recent MOOC was analysed according to a qualitative model. The result is a literature-based analysis model, enriched with categories emergent from empirical data. The MOOC “Media as a tool for teaching and learning climate change” was developed by the project Clima@EduMedia of University of Porto (Portugal). The main aim was to support science teachers and school media teachers in the use of media to teach climate change. The combination of literature review and empirical data analysis allowed us to propose a set of best practices relevant for MOOC developers to consider when designing their courses. That is particularly important, considering the scarcity of empirical research on MOOCs and the literature acknowledgement that the success of this course format cannot be evaluated without measuring results.

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Wireless Controlling System Using Arduino And Zigbee For Home Automation

Sansanee Sansiribhan, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University.

Abstract

The aim of this study was to design the wireless control system for home automation. The home automation system is based on the Arduino microcontrollers, the relay control module, ZigBee and Ethernet. This proposed system using the Arduino microcontrollers associated with two relay modules through ZigBee wireless device was implemented to control and monitor home conditions in the studied room. The command system and the relay control board system are tested. The results showed that the proposed system was tested and verified to be able to control and monitor according to the command. This system has been proved to be able to successfully online web check a home appliance (i.e., lamp) and home condition parameters such as temperature and light intensity in a studied room as well.

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Wisconsin Teacher's Union Affect on Public School Student Achievement

Tracie Happel, Grand Canyon University, United States.

Abstract

It is not known if there is a relationship between the Wisconsin teachers union membership legislation and public school student achievement based on standardized test scores on the Wisconsin Knowledge and Concepts Exam (WKCE). As legislation and discussion surround teacher's unions, this research may impact further discussions, legislation, union membership, policy, and student learning. The purpose of this quantitative correlational study is to develop an understanding of the relationship between the legislation proposed by the NEA, the teacher's union in Wisconsin and the success of 8th grade students in Wisconsin K-12 public schools based on the WKCE from 1971 to 2013. The relationship between the teachers union in Wisconsin and the success of students in Wisconsin K-12 public schools will be generally defined as correlational. The methodology to be used will be a time series analysis as it is best suited to measure the relationship between the variables. The particular research design proposes to use statistical means of the dependent samples t-test to answer the research questions and hypothesis. As well, due to the nature of the data, assessment scores from children in public schools in Wisconsin, this researcher will only look at numerical scores as performance indicators, not names or locations, and process the data in a quantitative manner.

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WORK THE SCIENTIFIC COMPETENCE WITH STUDENTS OF GRADE IN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION THROUGH “RINCÓN DE LOS EXPERIMENTOS”

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Abstract

Problem Statement: In early childhood education, approaching Science will development a scientific, methodical and imaginative mind, which will lead to improved understanding more abstract concepts in later years. This approach can be done through experimental game that allows them to relate things together, comparing, combining or confronting them. The "Rincón de los Experimentos" project (FCT-14-82-99. 2nd Annual Disclosure Plan of the University of Córdoba) has made possible this approach, providing materials and methodology for pilot schools. **Purpose of Study:** Train students of Grade in Early Childhood Education at the University of Cordoba in the use of "Rincón de los Experimentos" **Methods:** Students of Grade in Early Childhood Education, within the subject Didactics of Natural and Social Sciences, works with materials supplied in the science project "Rincón de los Experimentos" and designed a protocol, based on experimental play, about an experience. This student makes a presentation to be evaluated. In addition, information is collected regarding their satisfaction regarding the usefulness of “Rincón de los Experimentos” in Early Childhood Education. **Results:** The results have been satisfactory, both proposals experiences as in the presentations realized. The students have shown a high level of satisfaction regarding the usefulness of “Rincón de los Experimentos”, both for training and for their future teaching. **Conclusions:** “Rincón de los Experimentos” is a useful tool for acquiring scientific literacy among students in grade with great potential for use in future teaching.

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Work-Related Metaphors In English And Romanian

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Abstract

Problem statement: The use of figurative language in business-related environment has been present from the beginnings of trade itself. The communicative function of metaphor can be found in journal article titles, in the financial press, headlines, marketing and advertising, etc. Besides the universal cognitive concepts reflected by economic metaphors, we also need to take into account the interrelatedness of semantic and social change of the language, which reflect different historical moments, marked by social and economic transformations. However, besides its social, political and cognitive dimensions of the language used in the business domain, it also displays cultural underpinnings, pertaining to specific cultural concepts of one particular nation. **Purpose of Study:** The aim of this study is to analyse work-related metaphors from the business discourse (found in British and Romanian business press), and to identify similarities and differences. The main tenet is that cognitive metaphors are instantiations of cultural categories manifested in the language spoken by the community that shares a common set of characteristics within a given cultural matrix. Work, as a fundamental human activity is extremely present both in the collective mindset and the individual discourse, as well as the social group manifestations. **Methods:** Our analysis is based on two corpora (British and Romanian), consisting of articles from general audience and financial broadsheets, written during 2015. The newspapers used for this study are: The Economist, The Guardian, The New York Times and The Telegraph for the English corpus; and Adevărul, Jurnalul Național, Cotidianul, Capital, and Ziarul Financiar for the Romanian corpus. **Findings and Results:** The results of the investigation revealed that work-related metaphors clustered in cognitive categories account for cultural categories, both in terms of conceptual universals and variants, resulting in a complex mapping of interrelated crossconnections. There are universal instantiations (especially in relation with the benefits of work and in close connection with religious culture and practices), but also group-related ones (closely connected with work distribution patterns, as well as purely individual instantiations. These categories are not clear-cut and well defined, as there is an osmotic dynamics between these levels and categories. On the other hand, there are untranslatable concepts and metaphorical language chunks. An extremely interesting aspect is to be found in metaphors about laziness (procrastination), much more frequent in Romanian, much more consistently sanctioned, ironically and sarcastically in this language as compared to English, whereas in English we found a more neutral and impersonal vein. **Conclusions and Recommendations:** Metaphor in general performs a persuasive role, and a deeper insight into its structure and meaning can provide a better understanding of the culture that has coined it. Along these lines, the more aware we are of the similarities and differences in our languages and cultures, the better we can communicate and function successfully, especially in the international business arena, in cultural encounters or transnational negotiations.

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Workers' Status Regarding Work Accidents, Receiving In-Service Training, Worker Health and Work Safety

Gülendam Karadag, Zeynep Güngörmüş, Hülya Temizer, Turkey.

Abstract

Background: Workers must be aware of what is happening around and their behaviors that are unsafe in terms of work safety. Work safety awareness should be learned by everybody and that must become a part of every worker's task. Workers who was not trained about negative impacts of their works on their health and hazards of the works for themselves, cannot show higher performance and easily improve their efficiency. Objective: This study aims to evaluate workers' opinions regarding worker health and work safety, and status of receiving in-service training. Method: The population of this research that made as sectional are consist of 750 workers who came apart as those 200 textile, 250 cement, 148 sugar and 152 furniture factory ones in Erzurum. 413 workers who selected using stratified sampling method and accepted to participate in the study were included in scope of the research. Data was collected using the questionnaire, containing descriptive characteristics of workers, and the occupational health and safety scale, developed by Çopur, Ergüder Varlı et al (2006). The SPSS 20 software was used to evaluate data. Evidences: 21.1% of the workers had a work accident. The environmental factors are 54% of accident reasons. 21.9% of male workers, 56.5% of swift workers, 47.8% of workers who does not use safeguard equipments, 30.5% of workers that had received in-service training only beginning of job, 36.1% of workers who works less than 45 hours per week, 27.6% of workers who have not got any information about occupational diseases had work accidents. As compares of descriptive features with work health and safety scale; the ones' who have less income than expenditure (26.4 ± 2.6), the ones' who does not use safeguard equipments (26.0 ± 3.7), the ones who had never received in-service training (26.6 ± 3.8), the ones' who works less than 45 hours per week (25.3 ± 3.0) and the workers' who had experienced a work accident (26.3 ± 3.2) average of scale score were found significantly low. Moreover; it is detected that 88.4% of the workers had in-service trainings; 45.8% of workers have had these trainings regularly and that field of in-service trainings is generally "methods of protection from accidents (67.6%)". But this was attracted attention that the most of the workers (60%) were unstable to use practically their training easily. While examining the opinion of workers regarding work health and safety, it is determined that most percent of workers (89.1%) were said: "I do work efficient and harmless with my teammates". Conclusion: 21.1% of the workers had a work accident, majority of workers have positive opinions on worker health and work safety, received in-service training as well.

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Working With Mass And Light: A Challenge For Architecture Students

Diana Giurea, Cristian Blidariu, Romania.

Abstract

The distinctiveness of architecture education raises understanding issues and adaptation difficulties of first-year architecture students because of the abstract visual language they must become familiar with. Thus, a special attention should be given to the way in which the basics of architectural language are taught and implemented in particular design projects. The aim of this research is to test the efficiency of an intuitive-based didactical method through a specific design exercise. Therefore, in order to facilitate the shift from concrete elements to abstract ones we propose an exercise which will enable architecture students to design high-quality interior spaces. Starting from a personal space, each student will develop his/hers environment according to natural light needs, functional necessities and spatial relations between three main interior places, while working with an imaginary stone mass on which only subtractive operations are allowed. The illustrative part of the paper contains some of the student work that we consider to be successful responses to the proposed exercise. This type of teaching method can trigger student's creativity by using only means which the students are already accustomed with: looking, searching and analyzing.

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Write A Science Opera (WASO): Is There A Motivational Boost In Multidisciplinarity And Creativity?

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Abstract

Following an initial presentation of WASO – Write A Science Opera - as a creative process based on simultaneous science and art discovery which relies on a dialogue base and acceptance of others' point of view to empower its participants, we pinpoint the concept of innovation as the groundbreaking force of the traditional pedagogical methodology in classroom. Creativity and multidisciplinarity are the foundations of the WASO matrix, turning academic content in a process of personal and group build-up; knowledge is therefore emotionally appropriated by its participants, rather than passive acquisition. Emotion-based work developed by subjects is only possible if we regard motivation as the force that drives the evolution since the project's very beginning. We propose, then, to study the subject's motivation, comparing the before- and after WASO-scenarios and trying to set some relation between enrolling this project and perceived levels of motivation. A specific data collection instrument was built and applied to a sample of more than 90 students; results show that there's a significant difference between the levels of motivation before and after the WASO project, being the latter higher. Beyond justifying the presence of creativity and the active construction of knowledge, this opens further new horizons on studying the effects of such creativity based projects on school results, as motivation seems to grow when creativity enters into pedagogy.

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Writing A Review Article For A Journal With An Impact Factor

Blanka Klimova, University of Hradec Kralove, Czech Republic.

Abstract

English now dominates the research world because it is the language of academic publications. Therefore, non-native English speaking academics, especially those working outside the inner circle English speaking countries, must exert considerable effort in order to get their research published in a journal with an impact factor (IF). Therefore the aim of this article is to discuss the structure, content and other necessary accompanying parts of the IF article with special focus on a review article.

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Yönelik Verilen Türkçe Ve Türk Kültürü Öğretiminde Kültürlerarası Yaklaşımın Önemi The Role Of The Intercultural Approach In Turkish Language And Turkish Culture Teaching Programs For Children Living Abroad

Tülin Kartal GÜNGÖR, Gazi University, Turkey.

Abstract

İnsanlar arasında iletişim kurmayı ve sosyalleşmeyi sağlayan önemli araçlardan biri olan dil öğretiminde temel amaç, evrensel bilgiye ulaşma, uygarlık değerlerinde etkin olma ve bir kültür birikimi sağlayabilmektir. Sınırların hareketliliği ile beraber oluşan, çok kutuplu yapılanma olan nitelendirebileceğimiz kültür kavramı sürekli bir gelişim, değişim ve etkileşim içindedir. Kültürlerarasılık ise farklı kültürlerin veya nüfusun, özgürleştirici bir bakış açısıyla kabulünü, yönlendirme ve yargıya maruz kalmadan temsilini içerir. Kültürlerarasılık kavramını birbirinden farklı, birbirine yabancı olan iki ya da daha çok kültür arasındaki bir ara durum ya da kesişim durumu olarak niteleyebiliriz. Yurtdışındaki vatandaşlarımızın içinde buldukları bu çok kültürlü sosyolojik durum onların bir dilin yapısını bilmekten daha geniş bir dil becerisine ve zengin bir kültür birikimine sahip olmalarını gerektirir. Kültürlerarası eğitim evrensel yerelin karşılaşmasında yerele kendisini ifade etme şansı tanır ve kimliğinin kabulü konusunda hareket alanı açar. Kültürlerarasılık "öteki"ni anlamak için önemli olmakta birlikte, kendini tanımak ve kendine dair eleştirel yaklaşımlar sunmak açısından da önemlidir. Kültürlerarası eğitimle birey konuştuğu dilin kültürünü, kendi öz değerlerini yitirmeden, farklılıklara ön yargısız ve hoşgörülü olarak bakarak öğrenir. Kültürler arası eğitimin kültürleri birbirine tanıtmaya özelliği vardır. Kültürler arası eğitimin ilgi alanları, hoşgörü, dayanışma ve evrensel değerlerdir. Bu çalışmada, farklı kültürlere açık ve yakın olduğumuz oranda kendimizi ve kendi kültürümüzü aktarabileceğimiz gerçeğinden yola çıkarak, yurtdışındaki Türk çocuklarına yönelik verilen Türkçe ve Türk kültürü öğretimi programında ve ders kitaplarında yer alan kültürel ve kültürlerarası unsurları inceleyerek bunların kültürlerarası eğitim boyutuyla nasıl aktarılabilirliğini inceleyeceğiz. The main purpose of language teaching is accessing to universal information and transmitting culture. The culture is a constantly developing, changing and interact with other culture. Interculturality includes representation of the different cultures and acceptance of values without prejudice. We can describe interculturality as the state of interface between two or more foreign culture. Intercultural education giving chance to local culture to express himself across the universal. The theme of intercultural understanding and respect for cultural diversity falls within the social dimension of peace, equality and human rights, underpinned by the cultural context, within and through which learning occurs, and which forms the basis for inter-linkages between the various sustainability dimensions. Interculturality is crucial to understanding the "others" and it is also important to knowing yourself and for developing critical approaches. Intercultural education has an important role to play in this regard. It allows us to prevent ethnic, religious, linguistic and cultural divides. Intercultural education interest areas are tolerance, solidarity and universal values. In this study, we will analyze to Turkish Language and Turkish culture education curriculum and materials of Turkish children living abroad. We will try to reveal a dimension of culture and intercultural concepts in this curriculum.

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Context Mathematical Problems In The Formation Of The Core Competence Of Engineers Of Technical Specialties

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Abstract

This article presents the concept of a "core competence" and a practical problems and their place in the educational process. Describes the activities, carried out at the Tomsk Polytechnic University, which contribute to the formation of the core competences of engineering students. It is shown if a student performs practical problems within the conference week He learns more deeply as the substantive knowledge and skills as well as professionally relevant knowledge and skills.

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Evaluation and learning for cultivating a community of practice in a spin-offs and start-ups association. The case of a sustainable environmental management project.

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Abstract

Reflexive processes characterize learning organizations. Thanks to devices of research-intervention, they can both read and develop capabilities to actively engage in the context in an ecological relationship, fostering both a greater autonomy in the interdependence with it. Innovars, association of the Spin-offs and Start-ups of Apulia Region, for two years now has been facilitating/monitoring a model of participatory action research in a systemic-constructivist framework (PAR-s), aimed at nurturing the growth of a community of practices among its members thanks to initiatives of participatory evaluation/planning. Learning paths within an organization represent processes able to increase participation in a community of professionals. PAR-s is redrafted in comparison to classical literature playing a mediation and self/co-regulatory role (intra/inter-organizational) among instituting instances of autonomy vs. set up instances of heteronomy, borrowing some aspects of the Fourth Generation Evaluation. The PAR-s is oriented at participatory evaluation/planning so that members can implement appropriate arrangements and operational guidance and tools to promote knowledge management in the relationship with the external environment too as well. In a phase of PAR-s model, Tecnosea member of Innovars asked the spin-off federated, the activation of a Deliberative Workshop of participatory evaluation/planning about its environmental project "AcquaTekne". The preliminary path of participatory evaluation had provided useful knowledge to the next phase of participatory planning aimed to a sustainable environmental management of AcquaTekne. From a methodological point of view, the Deliberative Workshop used a review of Swot namely Swot-r. Methodological considerations and the results of its use are here discussed.

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