



**3rd CYPRUS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON  
EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH  
(CYICER 2014)**

**30 January-01 February 2014  
Near East University, Lefkosa, North Cyprus**

**ABSTRACTS BOOK**

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# ABSTRACTS

## University Students' Perception on Woman's Place in a Family

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**Remzi Aydın**, Teacher of Family and Consumer Sciences, Ankara 06830, Turkey

### Abstract

The place of woman in society has always been a topic of discussion since the existence of humankind. Both in our country and also in other countries women take a step out of home and enter the work life. However in Turkish society male dominance still exists. Especially the ideas of university students, who will take important roles in society, establish family and raise children in the future, have great importance in terms of family and gender equality. Taking it as a starting point, our aim in this study is to find out the perception of university students about woman.

Keywords: University students, woman, perception, woman perception

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## Innovation Issues in the Educational Field of Kazakhstan

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### Abstract

Innovation processes in education are dominant in most European and American countries. Kazakhstan is stepping towards taking elements from developed countries, however some problems still do appear. This article takes into consideration some of the educational and economical issues. Kazakhstan is rich in mineral resources, however the sum of funding education is big and innovative progress is slow. The main reasons and supportive programmes are described as well.

Keywords: Innovation, programmes, benefit, problems, technology parks, funding.

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# International Student Mobility: Approaches, Challenges and Suggestions for Further Research

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## Abstract

This paper is dedicated to International Student Mobility (ISM) in Higher Education and contributes to the researchers' growing interest towards various aspects of ISM. Such interest is justified by the fact that in the 1950s the worldwide number of students studying abroad is estimated to have been about 200 000, whereas by 2012 it increased to more than 2 million, at least in absolute terms. The paper is based on the results of exploratory research into the area and highlights gaps in the existing knowledge, conceptual inconsistencies and other challenges associated with researching ISM. However, the main point of the presentation is to raise academic awareness about new ideas associated with the topic, to share new, successful approaches to researching ISM and to suggest the nature of implications that ISM research findings may offer to the academic community.

Keywords: Higher Education, International Student Mobility, exploratory research

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## Testing a model of Competence- based Teaching

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## Abstract

The concept of competence has been, and still is, one of the most controversial issues during the process of restructuring the university studies within the European Higher Education Area (EHEA). This is not surprising as the concepts creating greater controversy are the most complex ones but at the same time, they are the most interesting and innovating ones. Those concepts encourage debate and equally they bring changes and improvements to the knowledge field (Mora,2011, Salaburu, Haug, Mora, 2011; Teichler, 2011, Perrenoud, 2012,)

Keywords: teaching, competence-based

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# Environment Education for Children Through Architectural Workshops

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## Abstract

Built environment education is becoming more popular and crucial as far as a bigger percentage of the world population is living in urban areas day by day. Therefore built environment education is an essential part of urban culture. This study presents two different examples of workshops carried out with children aged between 8-12 years old. The intention of these workshops was to raise children's awareness on their built environment and architectural culture.

Keywords: Children & architecture, built environment education, architectural workshops

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## An “Architecture Orientation Training” Experience

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## Abstract

This study presents a preliminary architectural training program that aims to prevent disadvantages of the Turkish examination system and accustom the students to their further higher education. It is a well-known fact that comprehensive and sophisticated education systems including architectural education need a preliminary preparation period for students. Therefore a series of orientation activities presenting different aspects of architecture was organized. The orientation program, which took place during the foreign language prep-school year, was divided into six steps that followed a particular development process. It is expected that by generalizing qualified orientation activities in universities, architecture students will improve their performance especially in the freshman year at the School of Architecture.

Keywords: Architecture, Pre-undergraduate Training, Orientation

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# The Opinions of Teacher Candidates on the Elderly in the Family

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## Abstract

Teacher candidates, who will assume important roles in raising the future generations, have a great responsibility in bringing the children in obtaining a positive point of view on elderly. Therefore, the opinions of teacher candidates, who will raise the children that will assume important roles in defining the social structure, on the elderly in the family are of a great importance. This research had been organized and conducted so as to define the position of teacher candidates on the elderly in the family. The research had been carried out with the teacher candidates who study at Gazi University, the Faculty of Educational Sciences of Industrial Arts, Family and Consumer Sciences Teaching programme in 2012-2013 school year as senior students. In this qualitative research focus group discussion was used. A semi-structured question list was used as data collection tool. Within the scope of the research, in-depth face-to-face discussions with 20 teacher candidates in total had been made. The answers to the questions on discussion formula had been separately listened and the common utterances had been grouped and classified. Each answer had been expressed numerically and frequency values of these numerical views had been calculated by means of SPSS (Statistics Package for Social Sciences) software. As a result of the research from the teacher candidates on the care and protection of the elderly in the family: The elderly should be taken care of culturally in the family by their children (14 candidates), the elderly should be consulted partially during the decision-making processes in the family (8 candidates), and on the elderly's being sent to the senior centers: I am absolutely against it and the elderly should stay at their homes or at their children's homes (12 candidate) answers had been received.

Keywords: Teacher Candidates, Family, Elderly

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## A Learning Leverage: Peer Instruction

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## Abstract

The general aim of our research is to develop a system and its underlying methodology to improve the academic success of undergraduate students. The system includes specific educational and social components. Therefore in this study we narrate a pilot study, which plays a crucial role in the accomplishment of our main goal. The pilot program is offered on voluntary basis as opposed to compulsory courses. The program is composed of a compact course besides scientific and cultural events. The program is run by undergraduate students, they also lecture, conduct problem solving sessions, laboratories and discussion hours. The course covers introductory calculus and physics as well as biology, chemistry and social sciences. The program is enriched by specifically chosen movies, which supports analytical and critical thinking skills. The follow up discussions held after selected movie screenings are designed to support the critical thinking faculties of the students. Several instruments that are used to measure the effectiveness of this study demonstrate a significant increase in academic success rate of participants. The comparative success analysis over three years reveals the increase in the academic success rate of the participants. According to evaluation exam of a compatible course, the passing rate of participants remains consistently in the 25 % portion of the success



chart. The involvement of students both in designing and executing the program is the main factor of success and we report that the utilization of such studies affect the academic success rates of undergraduate students.

Keywords: Peer Involment, Student Support, Peer Instruction, Supplementary Course

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## The Development of Higher Education In Occupational Health and Safety In Estonia and Selected EU Countries

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### Abstract

According to the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work in the EU (European Union) OHS (occupational health and safety) is least likely to be systematically integrated in university courses. In Tallinn University of Technology the OHS education is included to the curricula for all specialities (both technical, social and economical) as a compulsory discipline since 1967 and the courses are permanently provided and developed for all the specialities. The experience of the Department of Labour Protection in Tallinn University of Technology in OHS education in the university will be presented. The purpose of this paper is to analyse the examples of good practice from selected EU countries and the experience of Tallinn University of Technology.

Keywords: Occupational health and safety, education, universities, e-learning

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## Development of a Communication System for Capitalizing Cultural Diversity

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### Abstract

The paper „Development of a communication system for capitalizing cultural diversity” centers on concrete, practical dimension, on the coordinates of development of an efficient communication system necessary to affirm the cultural diversity within the educational space, which intensifies the generation of a capital value of Romanian society. Development of an educational communication system must be related to the dynamic changes that characterize the educational reality of Romania and allow ensuring respect for cultural differences, recognizing them in the new dimensions of assertion of cultural pluralism. Historical Maramures is the context chosen for the foundation of a good cultural/ethnic experience streamlined at social level, which led to the variance of manifestations by redefining the meanings of "local" in the affirmation of cultural diversity at the level of educational space. Through an efficient communication system, appropriate to this context, intercultural education exceeded the state of manifestation of intercultural relations under the influence of ethnocentrism and develops under the auspices of transcultural values in a common supra-cultural space.

Keywords: Cultural diversity, didactic communication, cultural identity, equality of chances

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# **The Influence of Media on Formal and Informal Education**

**Maria Claudia Cuc\***, Babeş-Bolyai University, Faculty Psychology and Sciences of Education, 7 Sindicatelor street, 400029, Cluj- Napoca, Romania.

## **Abstract**

The paper "The influence of media on formal and informal education" focuses on practical applicative dimension through which the media is the one that develops new interests, leisure time skills, offers new options for entertainment and culture for the sphere of preoccupations of school children. With excessive consumption of media messages are substituted cultural activities with a valued content, and there are disturbed the learning activities of learners. Promotion in Romanian education of media literacy method must be supported by educational offer nationwide through which learners should be enriched with a tool of intellectual work useful in learning and training experiences. The main challenge of the curriculum is planning some learning situations appropriate to the rational education for media, through which learner can develop his communication competence, critical thinking, cultivate his responsibility, tolerance, develop his aesthetic sensitivity, and capitalize his own experience by relating to experiences and social reality. The study capitalizes theoretical aspects crystallized in educational research concerned with the issue of media influences on formal and informal education in Romanian socio-cultural reality concerned with the training needs of students. Education for media aims to overcome the current state of society that influences the educational field, which represents the mentality of audience.

Keywords: media message, media competence, teacher, learner, mass- media

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# **Prerequisites for the future education in Latvia**

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## **Abstract**

Teacher is a person who affects students' life in the long term period, builds learning habits of students, and develops interests and motivation to learn. Teacher have to be able stimulate student interests and individual talents. Students should acquire the education to be able to include in an ever-changing world. The goal of the study is to analyse teachers' ability to organize modern learning process in basic education. In this article there is analysed the pedagogical and psychological literature sources, provides content analysis of the education-related laws and regulations, as well as evaluates the self-assessment reports of five higher education establishments, and expert reports of the programme assessment commission. By analyse of the scientific literature and doing content analyse is explained what kind of basic skills teachers require to being competent and effective within their teaching. Analysis, found that classical lesson plan is like a frame, which does not permit the development of students' creativity. Instead of a new teaching methodology courses future teachers are taught how to plan lessons minute by minute. Often course contents overlap.

Keywords: Skills, teacher's competences, technological literacy, learning process, higher education

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# The Inefficiencies in The Professional Tourism Education Services and Their Solutions

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## Abstract

The modern tourist market requires a new approach for the formation of the cadres of the tourist areas – it is the process of reproduction and upbringing of such skilled workers who meet the maximum requirements of the technology services for tourists. The level of demand of consumers of tourist services enhanced more, international visitors expect a higher level of service. Preparation of tourism personnel in Kazakhstan is still not satisfactory, there is no scientifically sound relationship of many of its components, theoretical and practical training and special courses

Keywords: Tourism, professional education, quality of service, foreign experience

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# The Role of Dialogue in the Interpretation of National Folklore

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## Abstract

Dialogue is widely used in the world of literature science, scientifically established, with the expressive function category. The importance and expressive function of the dialogue in the literature has been determined in the scientific centre and in the general public. Concerning the folklore dialogue, there hasn't been many research works on the considerable functions of the dialogue in the most folklore genre literature. Methods of research systematically, complex analyzes, comparative-typological collection, summary methods have been used. Our aim is to determine the expressive functions of the dialogue in folklore, considering the ways of development of this subject. Advising words in the zhyr, threatening words, scaring words, fearful words, edifying, sorrowing words, saying goodbye, and etc. elements that show the feelings of characters always appear in the forms of dialogue.

Keywords: epos, fairy tales, aitys, national games, dialogue

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# An “Architecture Orientation Training” Experience

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## Abstract

Due to the current examination system in Turkey, most of the students are not situated in the undergraduate programmes according to their vocational capabilities. This study presents a preliminary architectural training program that aims to prevent disadvantages of the system and accustom the students to their further higher education. It is a known fact that comprehensive and sophisticated education systems including architecture education need a preliminary preparation period for students. Therefore a series of orientation activities presenting different aspects of architecture was organized in Bursa Orhangazi University in order to create a difference in the existing context of architectural education in Turkey. These orientation activities aim to extend students' perception on thinking, designing and implementation techniques. The orientation programme which will take place during the year at foreign language education at prep-school was divided into six steps that followed a particular development process. It is expected that by generalizing qualified orientation activities in universities, architecture students will improve their performance especially in the freshman year at the School of Architecture.

Keywords: Architecture, Pre-undergraduate Training, Orientation

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# Built Environment Education for Children Through Architectural Workshops

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## Abstract

Built Environment Education is becoming more popular and crucial as far as a bigger percentage of the world population is living in urban areas day by day. Therefore built environment education is an essential part of urban culture. This study presents two different examples of workshops carried out with children aged between 8-12 years old. The intention of these workshops was to raise children's awareness on their built environment and architectural culture.

Keywords: children & architecture, built environment education, architectural workshops.

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# The Reasons for Preference of the Fitness Centres in the Sakarya Region and the Expectations of the Individuals

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## Abstract

In this study it is researched that why the individuals prefer the sport centres that are doing sports and what are their expectations from these sport centres and do they meet the individuals' expectations in the frame of equipment, service, hygiene, instructor, ventilation. The universe of this study covers individuals in the fitness centres in Adapazarı, Sakarya. The aim of this study is determining the reasons for preference of the fitness clubs and if they meet the expectations of the individuals. The research group consists of 33 female and 100 male individuals. SPSS 16.0 (Statistical Packet for the Social Science) is used for the solutions. According to the questionnaire results; three fourth of the individuals have a sport background and they are maintaining doing sport. Additionally it is determined that the individuals go these centres in order to lose weight or do sport. As a result it is determined that the individuals have preferred the fitness centres via friendship recommendation and the fitness centres have met the expectations of the individuals.

Keywords: Fitness, sport, recreation, Spss

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# The Economic Conditions of Sakarya University Students and their Participation to Recreation Activities

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## Abstract

This research aims to determine the participation of the Sakarya University students to the artistic and sportive activities and to provide general information by displaying the problems and expectations of them. This study is being prepared to see the problems, to perform the studies more active and actively and for the people to have more information. The aim of this study is determining how much does it took place that gaining the free time evaluation habits of the Sakarya University student on their social structure and the contribution on their educational lives and also determining how much does it took place that having a healthy mind, body and spirit and how much does their free times cover their lives. The data is gathered by applying the questionnaire on coincidentally selected 300 hundred students who are studying at Sakarya University. The data has analysed via SPSS statistical analyse packet programme, Frequency method.

Keywords: Economic, recreation, sport, students.

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# Informal Activities in Architecture Training: a Summer School Sample Historical Elmalı Town

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## Abstract

In architecture education, formal education should be supported with informal education in order to equip students with general architecture knowledge and improve their architectural design power. Formal architecture education consists of all theoretical and practical courses that an architectural candidate should complete. Informal education, on the other hand, is an extracurricular education that students receive voluntarily to improve their architectural knowledge and skills. Training courses, archeological excavation and summer-winter vacation schools can set examples for informal education.

Keywords: Elmalı, architecture education, Informal education

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# Factor Analysis for Participating Payable Profitable, Proponent Insured Education System Model (IESM)

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## Abstract

In this study, which draws on the perception that the IESM is likely to be accepted by the families who are already under the burden of education cost of their children, therefore is likely to be applicable in practice, a descriptive and qualitative research method is employed. A five point scale is used to analyze the survey data. An exploratory factor analysis is performed to see which items are grouped together and how strong are the attachments of these items to their corresponding groups. The results show that variables district, and income level differ from all other variables while variables occupation and school do not Show any difference, and variable educational attainment is found to be different only from prepotency.

Keywords: Factor Analysis, Insurance, education, user, competition, auto-control, profit

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# Qualitative and quantitative methods to assess the qualities of a lecturer: What qualities are demanded by on-line and on-site students?

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## Abstract

Traditionally, quantitative methods (for example, the Likert scale) have been used to assess the qualities of university professors. The result of such an assessment is a score that is finally translated into a favourable/unfavourable evaluation. In this type of evaluation, we overlook the real actors - the students - who find themselves with instruments whose indicators, categories, and dimensions were chosen by them but provided by others and imposed on them. Important subjective components, which depend on different factors (cognitive style, thinking style, personality, level of education, teacher-student empathy, expectations), are omitted. In this context, we should consider the need to allow students to express their opinions with something more than marking the chosen answer with a cross.

Keywords: Teaching quality, assessment of teaching quality, qualitative method, quantitative methods

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# Strategy in Creating School Environment: Lessons from High Schools in Indonesia

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## Abstract

There is a need to enhance school culture and its surrounding area to support of teaching and learning. Therefore, this research was conducted to identify how high schools in Malang City, Indonesia create their neighbourhood to maintain the process of learning. Qualitative approach was implemented during research circles. Moreover, multisite data collection was research conduction. Research was conducted in five high schools in Malang City, East Java, Indonesia; they are SMAN 1, SMAN 3, SMAN 4, SMA Shalahuddin dan SMA Muhammadiyah 1 Malang. The process to shape religious culture through two main strategies namely: (a) instructive sequential strategy and (b) constructive sequential strategy. The first strategy (i.e. instructive sequential strategy) is the efforts to put the structural instructions aspect into practice. Meanwhile, the second strategy (i.e. constructive sequential strategy) is the efforts to build the schools' religious culture.

Keywords: pesantren, education, system, environment

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# Enhancement of Culture in Education: Research on Indonesian High School

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## Abstract

The research focused on the development models of Islamic religious studies at senior high schools. In addition, this research was employed the qualitative approach, applying multi case design. The research findings show the development of Islamic religious subject is not sufficient only with the development of Islamic religious teaching in the class-room i.e. in the form of giving extra time for teaching. Furthermore, the development strategy should occupy the cultural approach by applying religious material teaching as schools' culture; this is particularly, throughout the development of educational leadership, the awareness both from society and school community to shape religious culture at the school. The actualization of religious culture is the manifestation of the development of Islamic religious subject. This strategy effects on the students' attitude in terms of their spirituality, brotherhood, tolerant, discipline and motivation in learning activities. There are two patterns (i.e. performing and modeling) is the continual relationship. It means the more mature of the object of putting cultural values; the more modeling pattern will be used into practice, while using the performing pattern will be decreased. Finally, the result of the research shows in order to implement the strategy effectively, the commitment and support of the school community is needed.

Keywords: perception v pesantren, education, system, environment

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## Education and social issues in the poems of kazakh poet magjan jumabayev

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## Abstract

Literary texts are important tools which enable reaching the aims of Kazakh Language Teaching. Children's emotional and intellectual world is addressed to via literary works. Poems -within the literary works- have a vital role in childrens intellectual, emotional and linguistic development. In our study, the definition of national identity in poems of Magjan Jumabayev and the reflections of the social pedagogical thinking will be discussed with examples. Excluding introduction and conclusion, our study consists of four main sections. In the first chapter statement of the problem has been given and the research method has been put forth in the second chapter; the information about Jumabayev's educational works has been stated in the third chapter; in the fourth chapter the Magjan Jumabayev's poems were evaluated in terms of "content".

Keywords: Children's education, Kazakh Literature, Magjan Jumabayev, National Identity, Social Pedagogy

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# Department Of Music Students Music As A Tool For Consumer Use Of Fun

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## Abstract

This study of music as individual recreational vehicle Trabzon Karadeniz Technical University, Department of Fine Arts students in the Music Education program to determine the use of music in between were investigated. Research Trabzon Karadeniz Technical University, Department of Fine Arts, studying Music Education 21 - 23 age range, social - that have the same economic level were performed on 5 male and 5 female students. Interview conducted using the method of student participants in this study than in most of the music used in television and film, it was determined that the recreational vehicle.

**Keywords:** Individual recreational vehicles, Music, Television, Cinema

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## Building infrastructure through Public Private Partnerships in sub-Saharan Africa: Lessons from South Africa

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## Abstract

The increase in the development of public infrastructure in sub-Saharan Africa would improve the standard of living of the citizens and the socio-economic development of those countries. This study is aimed at identifying the challenges in the delivery of social and economic infrastructures in the region through public private partnership procurement arrangements. The method adopted is the review of current practices of public private partnerships in sub-Saharan Africa while using South Africa implementation process as case study for the region. The review was carried out through the review of past studies, reports and relevant policy documents. The lack of capacity and policy direction, high participation costs, delays in negotiation and poor performance are among the challenges identified. It is advised that the governments across sub-Saharan African countries should be committed to the processes and the political leadership should support and create good environment for the implementation of infrastructural projects under PPP arrangement.

**Keywords:** Infrastructure, public private partnership, sub-Saharan Africa, regional development.

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# Effectiveness and evaluation of on-line courses

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## Abstract

In this paper we focus on pedagogical effectiveness, not its economic efficiency. In the last period the issue of the evaluation of e-learning is paid much attention. Many authors already discussed the possibilities of measuring the effectiveness of teaching in connection with the electronic form of education, and they often pointed to inconsistencies in the understanding of the term efficiency. Effectiveness of education is a very complex and extensive concept. In its quantification it is necessary to consider a large number of indicators that are often difficult to be precisely measured. Whenever the authors of articles are dealing with the evaluation of eLearning as electronic form of learning, they almost always apply the method of comparison.

Keywords: Effectiveness, eLearning, evaluation, on-line courses, education

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# University Students' Perception on Woman's Place in a Family

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**Remzi Aydın**, Teacher of Family and Consumer Sciences, Ankara 06830, Turkey

## Abstract

The place of woman in society has always been a topic of discussion since the existence of humankind. Both in our country and also in other countries women take a step out of home and enter the work life. However in Turkish society male dominance still exists. Especially the ideas of university students, who will take important roles in society, establish family and raise children in the future, have great importance in terms of family and gender equality. Taking it as a starting point, our aim in this study is to find out the perception of university students about woman.

Keywords: University students, woman, perception, woman perception

This abstract was presented in the 1. Global Conference on Linguistics and Foreign Language Teaching, December 05 – 08, 2013, Queen Elizabeth Elite Suite Hotel, Kemer – Antalya, Turkey, [www.linelt.org](http://www.linelt.org). You could find the full paper in [www.sciencedirect.com](http://www.sciencedirect.com).

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# Podcasting in foreign language teaching

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## Abstract

On opinion polls concentrated on language teaching, students often say the texts and exercise books are neither up-to-date nor motivating. One way how to meet their demands is distance education by means of on-line courses. This form enables students to compose these courses from some up-to-date audio and video files which can be downloaded from the internet. Podcasting is very useful for automatic searches on web sites chosen by the instructor.

Keywords: Podcasting, foreign language, professional German, eLearning, evaluation, on-line courses, education

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# Teaching Gifted Children in Regular Classroom in the USA

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## Abstract

Research indicates that throughout the last thirty years most of gifted students in the USA receive basic education in the regular middle schools. During this period a number of strategies have been developed to meet the unique academic needs and interests of high-ability American learners. The purpose of this paper is to select the most wide-spread practices and classify them according to the degree of inclusion of gifted and talented students into the mainstream so that the results could be applied worldwide.

Keywords: gifted education, middle school, and mainstream, USA

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# Dialogue of Cultures” in the System of Teaching Foreign Languages: modern Imperative

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## Abstract

The possibilities of overcoming the ‘deficits’ of culture-oriented linguistics and regional studies content knowledge as well as the strategies for building linguocultural competence of EFL learners were studied in the practical experience gained through a series of linguistic quiz-contests. The findings suggest that familiarizing students with the culture, traditions and realities of a foreign country should begin at school where students learn to understand the importance of learning a foreign language and the need to use it as a means of communication. They learn to tolerate other cultures and be socially adapted to a constantly changing multicultural, multilingual world. Gaining knowledge of the culture of the English-speaking countries should be based on its dialogue with the native culture.

Keywords: Dialogue of cultures, multiculturalism, diversity, contest, cross-cultural component

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## Education in Industrial Engineering in Slovakia

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## Abstract

Industrial engineers have played and play a decisive role as transmitters and introducers of progress. The balanced combination of a solid scientific and technical education, different applied technologies and disciplines within the economic-business and social-humanistic areas, the understanding that comes from reality of the industrial sector and the ability to interrelate various disciplines involved in complex system, makes these studies a current and innovative model, applied by many European universities. The focus is to present the education in Industrial engineering in the worldwide. Different approaches in education in Industrial engineering are compared. The best universities in Industrial engineering are listed. The main attention, in this article, is paid to Department of Industrial Engineering and management of Technical University of Košice. There are described history, study and research activities, and graduate profiles.

Keywords: Industrial engineering, education, Department of Industrial Engineering and Management

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# Outgoing Seminar as Project Based Teaching of Intercultural Competence – a Description of the Results of the Project ‘Study trip to Concentration Camp Memorial Site and Youth Encounter S’

Kinga Gajda\*,  
Aneta Pazik,

## Abstract

The article is presenting the result of the project “Study trip to Memorial Site Dachau of the youth” conducted at the Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Poland and Krakow’s high schools. The project’s goal was to provide the knowledge as well as soft skills to the group of pupils and students. The aim of the project was to teach youth intercultural competence by showing them the similarities in common European history. The awareness of history and culture is an important key of intercultural competence. In order to teach intercultural competence there was used the project based teaching and outgoing seminar. It is worth to underline that in Polish youth opinion they have more difficulties in gaining the intercultural competence than Western Europe’s students who are longer the part of EU. Outgoing seminar is the best way to show them their possibilities of having intercultural competence is the same as Western Europe’s students because of common history.

Keywords: Teaching, project method, outgoins seminar, intercultural competencem stury trip

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## Innovative approaches to the modification of BSC model

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## Abstract

Balanced Scorecard, used as a strategic evaluation tool, suggests that performance of any organizations should be evaluated not only by using financial indicators but also simultaneously considering non-financial indicators. The concept of the BSC has been widely adopted and used in the business sector and less in the education sector, although institutes of higher education are also focusing on ways to render high quality education to their educators and have a better performance. Despite the fact, that Balanced Scorecard is very sophisticated and in terms of implementation very successful performance measurement system, some authors have identified a number of shortcomings and have proposed the innovative approaches to the modification of the traditional model with related performance indicators.

Keywords: Balanced Scorecard, innovative approaches, model

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# Balanced Scorecard as an issue taught in the field of Industrial Engineering

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## Abstract

In recent years academic scholars have given increasing attention to the importance of strategic measurement systems including both non-financial and financial measures and have focused attention on the method called Balanced Scorecard. Through the Balanced Scorecard, an organization monitors both its current performance (finance, customer satisfaction, and business process results) and its efforts to improve processes, motivate and educate employees, and enhance information systems - its ability to learn and improve.

Keywords: Balanced Scorecard, generations, literature, management tool

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# Holistic system thinking as an educational tool using key indicators

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## Abstract

Risk identification represents one of the components of the risk management program. It involves developing a list of events that could affect the ability of the enterprise to meet its objectives. The focus in this paper is on how risk management components are related to entity performance indicators in order to identifying events that could influence the performance and business control effectiveness. The paper suggests general procedures for identifying events that affects business performance using holistic system thinking to develop framework for identification of events that could threaten the organization's ability to achieve its performance objectives. The purpose is to understand the basic fundamentals in identifying, specifying, selecting and implementing quality indicators to create a powerful management reporting. We will seek to analyze relationships between risk, performance and control indicators, define and establish a standard specification for suitable metrics to measure, monitor and manage business processes, and create holistic system model to identify events that could threaten business performance.

Keywords: Holistic system thinking, key performance indicator, key risk indicator, key control indicator

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# Effects of FFCS (Fully Flexible Credit System) on Learning Experience and Academic Performance

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## Abstract

This study was conducted to examine the influence of Fully Flexible Credit System (FFCS) on the academic performance as well as the learning experience of students in VIT University, Vellore, India. The respondents in this study were randomly selected 100 students of VIT University. A survey was conducted by using a questionnaire through online survey form for information gathering about FFCS relating to academic performance and learning experience of students. The academic performance was gauged by the result of their current CGPA. The results of the study revealed that FFCS system has serious effect on students' learning experience. It was concluded that there was a strong effect of FFCS on academic performance as well.

Keywords: Academic Performance, FFCS, CGPA, Learning experience, Students' learning

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# A Model to explain Italian regional differences in PISA 2009 Outcomes

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## Abstract

The main aim of this paper is to propose a model, which can explain Italian regional variability in the PISA 2009 data. In the literature, many models have studied the impact on the PISA scores of individual variables, often related to gender, socioeconomic status, and motivational factors. In some cases, other variables have been introduced to take account of particular school characteristics, such as the mean socio-economic level of the families of children attending a school, equipment and resource distribution, and so on. These approaches are largely inadequate to explain the variability among Italian regions. In fact, these regions exhibit many differences both in their labour market structures and in individual educational levels. This model is able to explain much of the region-to-region variability. The results pinpoint attention on the relationships between the labour market structure and the individual decisional processes, as well as on the quality of the educational system.

Keywords: PISA OCSE, regional differences, educational achievement

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# Kazak-Turkish Cooperation in the Field of Education

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## Abstract

The Kazakh-Turkish relations since the very beginning were promising. In the first years of the independence, Kazakhstan's prior aim was to be recognized by and to integrate into the world community. In this regard Turkey played indispensable role. "For the young states of Central Asia and Caucasus, close cooperation with Turkey first of all provided independency from Russia, the possibility of convergence with European institutions and the USA, and economic aid of Turkey and that of its Western allies as well."\* Beside the fact that Turkey supported Kazakhstan in all international organizations, it became a window of Kazakhstan to the world. As vice-minister of foreign affairs of Kazakhstan in 1990s Sailau Batirsha-uli put it "Kazakh elite had to understand that the world does not just consist of the Soviet Union. For that purpose they had to see abroad. But the problem was that the foreign language most of them could speak was only Russian. It was not so reasonable to send them to Europe or America. Here Turkey was good option as Turkish language was similar to Kazakh language."†

Keywords:

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# Fitting Various Instructional Strategies Into Various Domains Of Scientific Knowledge

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**Rifa Rafe Zoubi**, Department of Educational Psychology The University of Jordan.

## Abstract

The study investigate the conceptual understanding graduate students' teachers have about foundational domains of scientific knowledge and the appropriate instructional strategy to develop an accurate conceptual understanding. The participants consisted of sixteen graduate students tested in their understanding for scientific concepts before and after instructions. Students journals show that it is important to: address and challenge students theory regarding Newtonian laws; to form coherent mental macroscopic dynamic imaginative picture regarding electricity, magnetisms, gravity, light, sound, heat, pressure and the particulate nature of matter; to elect the revolutionary type of knowledge and present them in linear hierarchical way regarding biological concepts. This show that different domains of scientific knowledge needs different instructional approaches

Keywords: magnetisms, gravity, light, sound, heat, pressure

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# Do Apprentice Workshops Benefit the Novice Teacher?

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**Wieder Nurit**, Lifshiz College, Hillel st. 17, Jerusalem 99785, Israel.

## Abstract

The purpose of the present study is to examine the benefit of specialized pedagogical workshops in the eyes of the novice teacher. The data analysis of the questionnaire showed three main factors: Skill development and capability of the teacher, involvement of the teaching community including the administration and emotional support. The study findings indicate that the more the teachers feel that the workshop assists them to be more involved in the school community the more they can improve their skills and capabilities as a teacher. In addition it was found that the more the teachers were granted emotional support during the course of the workshop from their colleagues, the more professional and involved they become in their work.

Keywords: Pedagogical workshop, novice teacher, high education; education, teachers.

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# How Computer Science Students View their Studies?

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## Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine the attitude of the students who train to be teachers of computer science towards their studies. The study examined 14 students during the year 2013. Semi-structured interviews were conducted where the students were asked as to why they had chosen to learn computer science for teaching, their expectations from the program and their aspirations for the future. From the results we can say that their expectations were varied ranging from knowing the material well, to acquiring teaching skills and finally, to integrating into the hi-tech industry. As for their future aspirations most of the students replied that they were interested in being mathematics teachers.

Keywords: Teaching computer science, higher education, students of education, train teachers

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# Education as Recourse of Middle Class Mobility in Kazakhstan

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## Abstract

This research explains the importance of education as a resource for the Kazakhstan middle class. The author carries out the analysis of how the education influences people's social position when joining the middle class ranks of Kazakhstan thereby being attractive with its social background. Education tends to slow the progress for many people while obtaining economic and social capital. Consuming education is one of the effective tools for self-actualization and a source of identity for a representative of the middle class. The research is based on qualitative methodology that included 30 deep formalized interviews are conducted among the representatives of the middle class: state employees, managers and entrepreneurs.

Keywords: Kazakhstan, middle class, education, in-depth interview

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# Kazakhstani and English sales promotional letters: strategies for effective cross-cultural communication

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## Abstract

In recent years, the economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan has undergone significant development and, as a consequence, many business transactions are carried out between speakers of radically different languages and cultures. Therefore, the growing number of international companies and joint ventures in the Republic of Kazakhstan indicates the increasing use of English, along with Kazakh and Russian, as one of the main mediums of communication. Nowadays, in the context of modern Kazakhstani business discourse business correspondence written in Kazakh, Russian and English is extensively used in the Kazakhstani business context. However, little research has been done in this area so far. This cross-cultural study examines the communication strategies employed by Kazakhstani and English business professionals in their sales promotional letters. In addition, the language, format, organization, and tone of business correspondence reflected the values of the writers and their environment. The study makes an attempt to raise an awareness of Kazakhstani business professionals of differences in persuasive writing across languages and cultures, worth noting for developing cross-cultural understanding and communication strategies for effective intercultural business interactions in the dynamic business environment of the 21st century

Keywords: Communication strategies, business professionals, sales promotional letters, cross-cultural analysis

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## The Role of Multilingual Education in the Process of Kazakhstani Identity Formation

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## Abstract

In recent decades the problem of identity has attracted an increasing attention of many scholars who have variously described the nature and mechanisms of its formation. Modern Kazakhstan tends to establish an optimal balance between the rights of ethnic minority groups (and each citizen) to know, maintain and develop their own native culture and language as well as to provide the integration of their representatives into the Kazakhstani society as the equal state (Kazakh) language-speaking members. In this respect, the new approaches to the formation of the Kazakhstani identity have been developed to improve the citizens' social, economic and cultural life in the country. In the meantime, along with the maintenance of national values and the development of spiritual culture of different ethnic groups, today Kazakhstan pays a special attention to the implementation of multilingual education as one of strategic steps in the formation of the state identity (State Programme 2011-2020). In this paper the role of multilingual education in the context of Kazakhstani

identity formation is considered. Features of the developing language situation and its influence on the processes of language modernization in the sphere of education are described. How successful will this process be for multinational and multicultural Kazakhstan? Is it possible to develop a complete language educational policy strengthening the state language and maintaining a language variety at the same time? On the basis of results of sociological and sociolinguistic research, the attitudes of Kazakhstani citizens towards conducted reforms in the country are revealed.

Keywords: Multilingualism, language policy, identity, language situation, language modernization

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## **Influence of Personal Factors to the Problem of Social Orphanhood**

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### **Abstract**

This article investigates the causes of social orphanhood due to the increasing number of abandoned and neglected children. The article focuses on studying the influence of personal factors on social orphanhood, namely the problem of mother abandoning the child. The issue must be discussed diligently and action must be taken in order to stop the increase of the consequences that arise as a result and feature of phenomenal social abandonment of newborns by their mother. Become victims of circumstances such as poverty, lack of education, unemployment thereby giving rise to deviant and delinquent behavior, which in turn becomes the basic unbalanced behavior of an individual. This has a very negative effect on social institutions and the society in general. In this article we studied the personal factors of child abandonment and tried to show them in two ways: based on maternal deprivation of mother and on their socialization in childhood. Problems that women abandoned a child are not only the result of the lack of property, money, and work. But mostly it is based on a legacy of personal and family matters related to disadvantage of previous generations and forgetfulness of immediate needs of people and especially children.

Keywords: Social orphanhood, implementation of international norms, personal factors of child abandonment, socialization in childhood

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## **Language Choice among the Youth of Kazakhstan: English as a Self-Representation of Prestige**

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### **Abstract**

Due to its popularity in the world, the scope of English functioning is changing nowadays. In Kazakhstan, English is the most taught foreign language in the educational system of Kazakhstan and the world. It is an education discipline as well as the medium of instruction both at secondary and tertiary schools which is supported at the state level. Being in the Expanding circle, English in Kazakhstan is perceived as a language of developed world

and prestige. It is clearly observable among the young people. Based on sociolinguistic and discourse-analytic approach, the paper focuses on the analysis of students' speech. By examining daily conversations and social networks of students, the present paper demonstrates that the use of English in Kazakhstan's linguistic landscape serves as a means of constructing identity and communality. The results demonstrate that English is perceived as a language of developed countries, developed economies, therefore, prestige.

Keywords: Language choice; code-switching; English; self-representation

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## Cognitive approach to the study of causal relations

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### Abstract

The article attempts to identify frame model of causality in language consciousness of an individual on the example of the German language. Cognitive approach to the study of causality category in German will highlight its mental nature in language consciousness. Process of the propositionally develops the causal and consequent chain of the occurred events and explains the cognitive mechanisms of generation of a frame causal situation. The causal relations are created in language consciousness of native speakers in the form of frames irrespective of language structure. Ways of formation of the superficial syntactic frame, superficial semantic frame and thematic frame of causal statements are considered. The superficial syntactic frame and superficial semantic frame are basic components of thematic frame's slot.

Keywords: Frame model; causality; language consciousness; cognitive model; proposition; superficial syntactic frame

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## Teacher Intervention in the Process of L2 Writing Acquisition

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### Abstract

It is generally known that first language (L1) writing acquisition differs from second language (L2) writing acquisition as far as the proficiency level, writing skills and strategies are concerned. However, teachers can indisputably positively intervene in the process of L2 writing acquisition and thus partially eliminate students' difficulties and constraints in second language writing by reflecting on L2 learners' needs and by employing and promoting relevant methodological principles, approaches and strategies, such as using consciousness raising, exploiting scaffolding, using a translation method, or providing feedback. The aim of this article is therefore explore some of the ways through which the teacher of English can positively intervene in the process of L2 writing acquisition.

Keywords: Approaches, intervention, L2 writing acquisition, teacher

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# Continuous teacher education: quality assurance

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## Abstract

The modern context of social development lies in the concept of continuing education as a fundamental imperative of education strategy globally and nationally. Continuing education must be seen as a crucial principle of constructing a new model of education with integrity as a factor, regulating the activities of various educational institutions: main and complementary; basic and optional; state and public; formal and informal. In putting forward the idea of continuous education, most teachers agreed that the initial teacher training should be seen as a first stage in the professional teacher education. There is no mistaking that constant updating and development of general professional and pedagogical knowledge, adopting new challenges in education, are likely to disclose future teacher professional skills and efficiency to the full.

Keywords: Life-long learning, continuous teacher education, EU

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# Impact of the Professionalism of Civil Service of Kazakhstan on Political Modernization

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## Abstract

This article focuses on the question how the professionalism in Civil Service of Kazakhstan impact on modernization processes in the country. In this case it is important to identify a role of Public service (civil service) institution in Modernization processes and role of training and education programs in this sphere. Public administration is a crucial tool for achieving public policy objectives. Disintegration of the USSR and the acquisition of the former Soviet republics political independence led to a reorganization of the methods of public management, as well as improvement of a civil service institution.

Keywords: political modernization, public service, Kazakhstan, professionalism

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# Problems and Perspectives of Development of Tourism in the Period of Market Economy (Case Republic of Kazakhstan)

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## Abstract

Tourism is one of dynamic developing branches of economy. In many countries tourism plays an important role in formation of gross domestic product, activation of the foreign trade balance, creation a lot of workplaces and population employment. Training of human resources for tourism in the different countries is conducted differently and reflects influence of concrete historical, political, social and economic and other factors. As foreign practice shows that development of this branch will be possible in case if the state bodies allocate with the power, realize all importance of a role of tourist business in social and economic development of RK and will start pursuing protectionist policy concerning the tourist industry, as well as will pay a great attention to training of specialists in the tourist's industry.

Keywords: Tourism, levels of professional education, development of tourist industry, qualification of students

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## The Adequacy in Vocational life of the Field Educations: the Sample of the Building Inspection Workers

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## Abstract

In this study, It is determined by using that the balance relationship between charge with the adequacy of their field educations which the Faculty of Engineering and Technical Education graduates have studied in the building inspection firms operating in Isparta-Burdur regions. It was asked questions such as the effect of the readiness levels in their acceptances to work and the relationship between charges with their education. The data obtained were evaluated by using SPSS program. According to the results, it was shown that the field education taken from faculty was one of the most important factors in the training and employment of individuals. It is shown that to take the education related to that field in order to be able to find the work in the firms of building inspection isn't sufficient; the factors of references, experience and so on is also important.

Keywords: Vocational qualifications, education, employment

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# Effective Factors In Qualifying The Virtual Educational System: An Empirical Study In Higher Education

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## Abstract

The aim of this paper is to identify some factors influencing on virtual educational system in a higher education. Data was collected from 107 persons including managers, staff, professors, and students working and studying in Electronic College of Shiraz University. A standardized questionnaire was applied to measure the data and a descriptive and inferential statistics such as frequency, percentage, one-way ANOVA were used to analyse the collected data. Findings showed that virtual educational system is influenced and improved by/through some specific factors including infrastructure of hardware and software, persons' professional competency, culture body, and financial support as well.

Keywords: virtual education, effective factors, higher education

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# A Survey About The Function Of Technical And Vocational Education: An Empirical Study In Bushehr City

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## Abstract

The aim of this paper is to identify the internal and external function of technical and vocational education during the current 10 past years in Bushehr City. Statistical population consists of 430 alumni graduated from technical and vocational schools in Bushehr city among which data was collected from 110 of them. A researcher-structured questionnaire was applied to measure the data. Descriptive and inferential statistics were also used to analyse the collected data. Findings showed that technical and vocational educations could not be resulted in achievement of alumni to find a good job and make them satisfy with their employment.

Keywords: Technical and vocational education, internal and external function, education system of Bushehr city.

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# A Research on the Approach of Employment Authorization Licence of the Construction Industry Employees

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## Abstract

Occupational accidents ratio of technical staff is quite high in the construction industry in Turkey. This rate is high compared to other countries. The reason for this can be shown as to run without the authorization certificate of technical staff. From the date of 01.01.2012, Craftsmen working in the construction and installation work have the obligation to obtain authorization certificates according to the pursuant article of 28. Of the 3194 number of the zoning law. In this study, it must obtain a certificate of authority pursuant to the law of the employees of the construction industry survey in order to assess their approach to issues was organized. In the survey of the Ministry of National Education (MNE) depends on the efficiency of the education provided by the institution or organization and employee perspectives to assess these issues are considered. The survey data are evaluated, the powers of master document that must be taken to have a positive attitude toward this issue, but they are not very eager to get training if it is determined

Keywords: The employment authorization document, the construction industry, the Ministry of National Education

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# Organization Of Independent Work Of Students On Credit Technology

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## Abstract

In educational process the wide usage of computers and informational technologies led to interactive formation of education. Interactive form of education is formed with the integrated use of not only the computer but also electronic media television. In an interactive way of learning using of multimedia technologies is very expensive, but they provide visibility. Information computer technology learning programme expands analysis of teaching process that is reasonable using general principles in targeted training consisting theoretical basis. Classroom self-study of the student is determined by the training plan and by the programme of learning discipline, regularized by educational timetable and held by heading the lectures, seminars laboratory work of colloquiums. Taking part in IWS: self-work of the students, masters, and doctorants without teachers and under the teacher's headings (IWS). Main extracurricular types of individual work: looking through lectures, summarizing, assimilation-abstracts, opposition abstracts, preparing doclades, writing annotations for a book and articles, creating glossaries, assimilation researching tasks, deep analysis scientific-methodological literature, holding experimentation, preparing for colloquiums, practical and seminar lessons, scientific or bad review, project methods, telecommunicational projects, training programmes (individual thematical educational plans), assimilation of creative diploma course work.

Keywords: individual work, self-study, simulation, personality, cognitive process, field work



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## **Demographic Impact Of Kazakhstan's Countryside Education**

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### **Abstract**

After the dissolution of the USSR the economic integration ruined and like other former Soviet Republics Kazakhstan also had deep economic crisis. In these hard 90s year's a lot of people have migrated to the other states. Therefore between 1991-2003 years Kazakhstan had negative balance of migration. Negative balance of migration stopped after the millennium, when the economy has improved again. As well as in 90s years the level of fertility is dropped and urbanization increased. Consequently in some regions rural population has decreased. This article discusses the demographic changes' impact on countryside education in Kazakhstan.

Keywords: demographic, countryside education

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## **Impact Of The International Educational Program “Bolashak” On The Image Of The Republic Of Kazakhstan**

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### **Abstract**

The article reveals the history of formation, operational experience and methodology of candidate selection for the scholarships of international educational program “Bolashak” and its impact on the image of the Republic of Kazakhstan. International scholarship “Bolashak” was established in 1993 by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev and granted 9532 scholarships from 1994 to 2013. Through the program “Bolashak” young people including ones from the regions as well as socially vulnerable population groups have the ability to get education of high quality abroad.

Keywords: image of the state, competitiveness of the state, educational program “Bolashak”, educational policy

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# Intellectual Migration In The Context Of Customs Union As A Threat For National Security

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## Abstract

The author considers intellectual migration in the context of customs union as a threat to national security. As it affects the external security of state it poses a threat to the defense capability, leads to the imbalance in the internal security of socioeconomic, political, scientific and technical spheres. Having examined the international experience of export of the education and having assessed the current situation of the issue in the Customs Union the author concludes that without internationalization of education and its major component parts such as export of educational services as a non-primary sources of economic growth it is impossible to create educational space of CES harmoniously.

Keywords: intellectual migration, customs union, national security, export of education, internationalization of education.

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# Influence of Personal Factors to the Problem of Social Orphanhood

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## Abstract

This article investigates the causes of social orphanhood due to the increasing number of abandoned and neglected children. The article focuses on studying the influence of personal factors on social orphanhood, namely the problem of mother abandoning the child. The issue must be discussed diligently and action must be taken in order to stop the increase of the consequences that arise as a result and feature of phenomenal social abandonment of newborns by their mother. Become victims of circumstances such as poverty, lack of education, unemployment thereby giving rise to deviant and delinquent behavior which in turn becomes the basic unbalanced behavior of an individual. This has a very negative effect on social institutions and the society in general. In this article we studied the personal factors of child abandonment and tried to show them in two ways: based on maternal deprivation of mother and on their socialization in childhood. Problems that women abandoned a child are not only the result of the lack of property, money, work. But mostly it is based on a legacy of personal and family matters related to disadvantage of previous generations and forgetfulness of immediate needs of people and especially children.

Keywords: social orphanhood, implementation of international norms, personal factors of child abandonment, socialization in childhood

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# A Rote Strategy in Memorizing Vocabulary for ESL Learners

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## Abstract

The author devises a wordlist vocabulary learning method with detailed procedures, Cyclical Repetition Technique. A comparative experiment involving 50 Chinese ESL college students with pre-test, post-test 1 and post-test 2 was conducted to verify the technique. Compared to national survey data of average 3,000 English words for most Chinese college graduates, the research finding, 1,855.37 words acquired in 20 days and 90.79% retention rate in a delayed post-test 2 two months later, demonstrated that CRT helped experimental Chinese ESL college students memorize English vocabulary quickly, effectively and perpetually. This paper also reveals some facts of English education in China.

Keywords: Cyclical repetition technique, wordlist method, intentional learning, vocabulary acquisition

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# Learning ESL Vocabulary with Smartphones

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## Abstract

This study investigated the effectiveness of smartphones on helping ESL college students learn English vocabulary. A JAVA application (Word Learning) software program containing 852 English words, of each word in a graphic diagram with seven features which are spelling, pronunciation, meaning in the Chinese language, synonym, antonym, part of speech and using it in example sentences, was designed by the researcher. 50 students were equally divided into experimental group and control group. A pre-test and post-test were administered to assess the impacts. The results of the study revealed that the students receiving treatment in the experimental group outperformed those in the control group significantly. This article is also to introduce a research design and/or set up a pedagogical example, which might be followed.

Keywords: Vocabulary acquisition, ESL, smartphone, mobile assisted language learning

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# Brain Training to Improve Sociability and Behavior of Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) Children and Young Adults

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## Abstract

This article details on the use of brain training device, Neuro feedback Training (NFT) device to improve the sociability and behaviour of ASD children and young adults. A quasi-experimental study using pre-test and post-test within subject design was used. The research involved thirty-four participants, purposively selected from Kuching Autistic Association (KAA). The Autism Treatment Evaluation Checklist (ATEC) was used to measure the effectiveness of NFT on ASD children and young adults in KAA. The observation emphasized on sociability and behavioral changes among the participants. The findings showed an overall improvement in total ATEC score. Sociability and behaviors are among ASD children and young adults. There is a difference between ATEC post-test score in behavior with the age of participants

Keywords: Neurofeedback training, autism, EEG training, QEEG

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## The effect of meaning making instruction about Kepler's laws at high school students' conceptual understanding

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## Abstract

It is determined that ideas that were encountered in students are not generally compatible with scientific knowledge and these ideas were named as alternative conceptions. A large number of conceptual change studies were done intended for the change of alternative concepts that were encountered in students towards scientific knowledge. But no study was encountered intended for revealing students' alternative ideas related to Kepler's laws and for the conceptual change of these ideas in literature. The purpose of this study is to search the effects of education intended for creating 11th grade students' ideas related to Kepler's laws. This study was conducted with twenty-five 11th grade students. With the aim of provide students creating meaning of the concept forty-five minutes teaching were made. As a means of collecting data on the Kepler's laws a test consisting of two open-ended questions were used. This concept test was administered before instruction, after instruction and 15 weeks later after instruction. In the analysis of data analysis six categories were used. It is observed that students generally have no scientific ideas related to these concepts and have alternative ideas that are not related to scientific ideas. More than half of the students gave the scientific response after taking instruction. Rate of encountering alternative answers decreased after the instruction. At the delayed post-test responses in the category of scientific response rate increased. However, at students a higher proportion of alternative conceptions encountered according to before instruction.

Keywords: High school students, conceptual change, meaning making, Kepler's laws

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# New Orientations in Gastronomy Education: Molecular Gastronomy

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## Abstract

Gastronomy has very big importance around the world, as well as in Turkey and referred to as a branch of science. Diet of Country, kitchen culture, and food and beverage production contains many factors such as different kinds of gastronomic sciences. Correlated with a positive correlation between the levels of development of the countries that have been revealed in many scientific research results. Indeed, the younger generation of gastronomy effectively receives training in quantitative and qualitative terms, in the society they live more productive and healthy individuals may contribute to their survival. Development of the science of Gastronomy, food production has led to increase the variety and quantity. The increase in food and beverage production and diversification of has led commercial value to the science of gastronomy. This is the most important factor in providing commercial value of the industrial revolution with the development of individuals as a result of rising disposable income and leisure time is the phenomenon of eating outside their homes. The development of this phenomenon, food and beverage businesses to operate, as a commercial enterprise by triggering element gastronomy has become a major industry. The development of this industry, the aim of diversifying products has begun to develop new directions. Today, however, the most important current orientations of businesses developed as it is called molecular gastronomy. Including literature and theoretical research work consists of two parts. In Turkey, this study of education in gastronomy that molecular gastronomy application aims to determine of the current location. For this purpose, in Turkey in the field of gastronomy graduate-level training programs were examined in the application of molecular gastronomy. As a result of research in Turkey at the undergraduate level programs that provide training in gastronomy molecular gastronomy applications as qualitative and quantitative results that cannot reach the desired level is reached. This basic result in the context education applications of molecular gastronomy in Turkey recommendations for developing a strategic plan was developed.

Keywords: Gastronomy, gastronomy education, molecular gastronomy

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# Individual and Organizational Factors Affecting on the Professional Ethics: Staff of Bushehr Custom Main Office

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## Abstract

The aim of this paper is to show that which are the most significantly individual and organizational factors affecting Professional Ethics among Bushehr Custom Staff, so two standardized questionnaires were applied to measure their view. Data was collected from 234 using Cadozier's questionnaire (2002) about Professional Ethics. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyse the collected data. Findings show that there is a significant difference between Staffs' Professional ethics and their employment type and experiences. Also, there is a significant difference among responsibility, loyalty, equity and justice, Hegemony, respecting, respecting values and norms with professional ethics.

Keywords: Productivity, organization, participation in decision-making, management methods

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# Proposing A Generative Model Developed By Ecologic Approaches In Architectural Design Education

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## Abstract

In recent years, due to global warming and rapid consumption of natural resources and inevitable effect of construction sector in producing all this transformation, ecologic data has been one of the most important factors in formation of architectural design. However, especially in architectural design process dominated by intuitive thinking, students often ignore this data. Therefore, being inspired by sustainable/ecologic approaches, this study aimed to develop a model for the use of generative architecture understanding that can benefit from natural energy sources at maximum level, in architectural design education. We envisaged using generative approaches that remodel the design process and support the designer in this process, rather than the results. In this context, a case study was carried out. The case study aimed to produce formative alternatives and new designs by the generative system. The presence of algorithmic approach the students develop considering ecologic data in design process was tested; theoretical information about ecology-effective design was expected to be applied on concrete architectural projects.

Keywords: Architectural design education, generative approach, ecological design, tall residential buildings, house design

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# Proposing a Model Developed by Rule Based Approaches in Architectural Design Education

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## Abstract

Architectural design education is a process which involves providing the students with the understanding and perceiving their surrounding environment and the skills of reproducing and organizing it with their own elements. Students have to observe sustainability of design language in architecture of near surrounding as much as physical data. Shape grammar, which is a rulebased design method, is methods used to understand analyze or represent various past and contemporary design languages. Based on the design languages of Ankara Yenimahalle residences, which are indications of Republican ideology and which functioned as an information bridge between the past and present, this study aimed to test the sustainability in the process of producing new architectural designs. In this respect, a case study was carried out with master's students in Department of Architecture. The students were asked analyze authentic residences by analyzing them using shape grammar method; to recognize design language of spatial composition and to produce new multiple-storey residence designs within the context of the rules they discover. In conclusion, the use of this method enabled continuity of design language of the location; furthermore it was observed that information usage fields of students towards location and society have increased in number.

Keywords: Architectural design education, generative approach, design language, residence, shape grammar.

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# Attitudes and Level of Knowledge About Textile Ecology of University Students

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## Abstract

**Aim:** The purpose of this study is to assess attitude and behaviour of the students with regard to knowledge level of textile ecology. **Material and Method:** This study was performed on 380 university students, between the ages of 19-55. Consent received and university students was applied with face-to-face interview method. Participants consist of 267 science students and 75 social science students and 38 group 2. **Results:** Health sciences from the participants 72 % and social sciences % 90 and sciences from the participants 61 % said fabrics can be harmful to human health and the environment ( $p>0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** The students that we will entrust our future to them are determined their sensitivity about harmful substance in fabrics and their harmful to environment and determined they are knowledgeable about this subject. Group 2 in comparison with other parts of students about the harmful fabrics were shown to be more sensitive.

**Keywords:** Textile, students, ecology, attitudes.

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## Mobile Technologies Education

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## Abstract

Rapid advancement of information and communication technologies enables to produce more mobile devices. Most of distance education students need access to study materials, communications tools and further learning means not only at home and in their working place, but for example on business trips. The aim of this paper is to present possibilities of mobile technology in teaching informatics and programming. According to the results of surveys carried out in primary, secondary schools and universities. We can say that mobile devices are increasingly used in learning. Results of surveys and experiments show that mobile devices can enhance the teaching of Computer Science, Programming and Algorithms. The paper describes the experience of teaching and the development of mobile applications, applications for teaching and for users with special needs.

**Keywords:** education, distance education, mobile technology, programming, tablet

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# Influence of Psychological Factors on Suicide Ideation among Malaysian and Indian Adolescent

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## Abstract

Objective of the present study were (i) Differences of psychological factors i.e., academic stress, depression, negative affects, hopelessness and suicide ideation among Malaysian and Indian adolescents and (ii) Influences of psychological factors on suicide ideation among 204 Malaysian and 200 Indian adolescents. The mean age of the participants' was 18. Various measures were used i.e. Scale for Assessing Academic Stress (SAAS), Beck Hopefulness Scale (BHS), Depression Scale (DS), Negative Affect Scale (NAS) and Suicide Behavior Questionnaire (SBQ). ANOVA and coefficients statistics were applied. The results showed significant differences between Malaysian and Indian adolescents on Hopelessness, Negative Affects, Suicide Ideation, Depression and Academic Stress

Keywords: stress, suicide, adolescent

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# Design patterns in the teaching of programming

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## Abstract

Teaching algorithmization and programming has been recently going through big changes trying to react to the dynamic development of software industry. Previously used methodical process, development models, or programming languages do not conform to current requirements. The results of the surveys in primary and secondary schools, we can say that the teaching of programming and algorithms are not sufficiently exploited. The aim of this paper is to present practical experience of the author teaching programming and the possibilities of using design patterns in the teaching of programming. According to the performed analyzes the procedures and methodologies of teaching programming shows that Design Patterns are used only marginally. For these reasons, students learn to improper practices that subsequently applied in practical solutions programs. According to the experiments show that the correct use of the teaching of design patterns can improve student performance in programming

Keywords: Design Patterns, object-first, object-oriented programming, teaching programming

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# Undergraduate Students' Difficulties in Conceptual Understanding of Derivation

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## Abstract

Derivation is one of the fundamental concepts in the learning of university mathematics. It is a prerequisite for other concepts in undergraduate level and its traces are visible in the majority of mathematical courses at university level. Students have difficulties in the learning of this concept which mostly come back to lack of conceptual understanding. The purpose of this study is to investigate the reasons of difficulties, which faced students in conceptual understanding of derivation. The design of this study is qualitative analysis of open-ended questions, and its subjects consisted of 63 undergraduate students. The findings showed students have serious difficulties in understanding conceptually of derivation. The students' responds indicated that main reasons of difficulties in conceptual understanding of derivation come back to focusing on symbolic aspect more than embodied aspect, lack of making logical connection between these aspects, and weakness of dealing with generalized question. Findings of this study provide information to undergraduate instructors and students to overcome learning difficulties of derivation.

Keywords: Derivation, Difficulties, Conceptual Understanding, Undergraduate Students

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## 3D visualization in teaching anatomy

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## Abstract

In this article we present solution for education support through the variety of interactive applications for specialized education purpose inserted into the web interface. Especially we are using features of applications like EON Studio, EON Creator, MAYA and software for medical data visualizations in the DICOM format. This solution is focused on the work with 3D anatomical models, which allow an interactive user input and his feedback via suitable tests. We will introduce our proposed solution for appropriate 3Dmodels and their visualization, utilization of these models for teaching and scientific activity and we will Show possibilities of these applications for LMS Moodle.

Keywords: 3D model, anatomy, DICOM, EON, MAYA, LMS Moodle, visualization

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# Importance of Drama in Pre-School Education

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## Abstract

In this study, the main aim was to draw attention to the importance of the pre-school drama and drama-based education. In today's educational system the first step is the pre-school education; Taking into account of Children's developmental characteristics, individual differences and abilities, aiming to provide healthy form of physical, emotional, linguistic, social and mental aspects of development, positive personality, and reveal the creative aspects, and providing this education we ensure that child has the self confidence. Using drama in the educational step is the most important way of expressing the persons feeling in an healthy manner; to improve the child's imagination, to enable child to think and act independent, to improve the child's social awareness and cooperative awareness. At this point pre-school drama education plays a important role. Therefore the importance of pre-school drama must be considered to enable children to benefit from it. In this study, the relevant literature was searched and differences between the pre-school educations was considered.

Keywords: Cyprus Turkish Folk Literature, culture, pottery, dance, drama

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# Raising Interest with Software Integration in Music Notation Learning

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## Abstract

This study investigated the effects of music software integration in the high school music teaching and learning process. Most of the existing literature on music learning covers issues of face-to-face and one-on-one classroom settings, instrumental learning and singing in both curriculum and co-curriculum design, with some studies on software integration. However, there is still a lack of studies that examine the use of software in enhancing students' motivation and independent learning in music. The focus of this paper is to investigate whether music software can enhance interest in music learning. A sample of forty of high school students was selected randomly and a set of questionnaires was used to identify whether software results in a positive effect in terms of learning, interest and motivation among the students. Learning using computer software was new at the selected secondary school. Results show that there is a positive effect towards motivation and independent learning in students.

Keywords: Music, Software, Notation, Education

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# A comparison of Type-A and Type-B Learners in the perception of stress level and use of coping responses in the Campus

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## Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine if there were differential approach and avoidance coping responses between Type-A and Type-B personality students when confronted with a stressful situation in the campus. Participants were Iranian undergraduate students who were divided into Type-A and Type-B groups of 75 students per group according to scores on the Type-A Behavior Inventory (TABI). The results for the ANOVA indicated a significant main effect for coping responses, a significant interaction type A/B behavior and coping responses, but the main effect for type A/B behavior not significant. A significant simple effect for Type A/B in avoidance coping responses was found. These results also showed approach coping responses were a better predictor than avoidance coping responses when predicting perceived stress of the students. The results of this study indicated Type-A's students who use avoidance coping responses perceive higher level of stress than others so, it is important that university teachers should be sensitive to the needs of diversity learners.

Keywords: Diversity learners, Type-A/B learners, Coping Responses, Stress

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# A Practice Upon Transformation of Creative Data at Architectural Basic Design Education

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## Abstract

One of the main aided points in the basic design education is to present different methods and spaces to students to help them develop their thoughts and improve their creativeness. One of the methods which help the designer to generate new forms is using inspiration and interpretations which are the inherent of design to differentiate the way of design to catch new ideas is using generative designs. In the generative design both the nature and the abstracts inspired from the nature are being useful in forming of architectural solutions..

Keywords: Architectural design, basic design education, generative design methods, creativity, non-forms.

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# The Study Of Secondary School Principals' Performance Status According To Fiedler Theory In Bushehr: Iran's Perspective

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## Abstract

This paper is to survey and determine the status of secondary school principals' performance based on Fiedler Theory in Bushehr city, so two standardized questionnaires were applied to measure the principals' performance and leadership status. Data was collected from 342 male and female teachers teaching in secondary schools in Bushehr city. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the collected data. Findings show that most principals have had relationship-based leadership style and both male and female teachers' thoughts were approximately similar about principals' performance and leadership style.

Keywords: contingency theory, performance, relationship-based style, task-based style

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# Investigation of Relationship Among Creativity, Spiritual Intelligence, Perfectionism and Mental Health of Bushehr Artists

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## Abstract

This paper is to investigate the relationship among creativity, spiritual intelligence, perfectionism, and mental health of Bushehr artists. Data was randomly collected from 200 artists working in Bushehr broadcast and Main Office of Culture and Islamic Propagation Organization. Mental health, general health questionnaire, creativity questionnaire, spiritual intelligence questionnaire, and the Frost Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale were applied to collect data.

Keywords: creativity, spiritual intelligence, perfectionism, mental health, pathological symptoms

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# A science instruction for the prevention and reduction of 2020 Nankai earthquake disaster in Tokushima, Southwest Japan

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## Abstract

Earthquakes occur in the region where plate tectonic activity is still going on, and have killed more than one million people during the past 25 years. Earthquakes are natural hazards, which cannot be stopped but the hazards can be prevented from becoming disasters by taking appropriate preventive measures. The prevention such as re-building by the implementing appropriate building code needs much time and cost. However, we can easily shift the direction of bookshelf and other shelves not to collapse. This is because the direction of S-wave vibration depends on the area of the estimated seismic center. To make a teaching material for the understanding of the direction of P- and S-waves vibration is easy and cheap, and has much effect even on primary students. The damage to be inflicted by earthquakes can be reduced significantly by not only theoretical study but teaching materials for earthquakes.

Keywords: Earthquake, Prevention, P-waves, S-waves

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# The ICT-supported process of ESP instruction Comparative study

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## Abstract

This paper presents two-year research results of the pedagogical experiment comparing learners' knowledge expressed in test scores in the subject of English for specific purposes (IT English) taught in two ways: (1) the ICT-supported process of instruction, (2) in the traditional present (face-to-face) way at the Faculty of Informatics and Management, University of Hradec Kralove, Czech Republic. The research was held in 2009/10 and 2010/11 academic years. The main hypothesis expected learners would reach higher test scores in the ICT-supported form of instruction but no statistically significant differences were not discovered in the experimental and control groups.

Keywords: key competences, research, pedagogical experiment, IT English, ESP, comparative study

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# Impact Factors of Education Policy in Kazakhstan: SWOT-Analysis

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## Abstract

Education is a constantly changing sphere depending on environment and inherent processes. The aim of this study is to determine what external and internal factors impact the implementation of successful educational policy in Kazakhstan. The study covers 15 experts in an educational sphere. Experts consider that among internal factors there is weak development of inclusive education of children with disabilities and obligatory primary education. The study reveals that low status of teachers, low salary and abroad internships for teaching staff, distrust towards higher education influence implementation of education policy.

Keywords:

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## Social Support During Pre-Natal And Post-Natal Stage: Influence on Maternal Depression And Mental Well-Being

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## Abstract

The purpose of the study was to investigate the amount of social support perceived during pre-natal and post-natal stage and its influence on maternal depression and mental well-being among mothers in Johor State, Malaysia. A quantitative study with the survey method conducted. Total 100 mothers from pre-natal (n=50) and post-natal (n=50) mothers from Mengkibol Health Clinics and Taman Universiti Health Clinics, Malaysia completed three questionnaire; i) EPDS ii) SSQ-6 and iii) WEMWBS. Results showed significant relationship between social support, maternal depression and mental well-being. Negative correlation existed between social support and maternal depression, positive correlation between social support and mental well-being and negative correlation between depression and well-being. Moreover post-natal mother's found to be more depressed and no significant difference found for mental well-being and social support. Furthermore maternal depression indirectly develop selfharming behavior and suicidal thoughts among pre-natal and post-natal mother's. Socioeconomic status (SES) and educational background do influence maternal depression and finally found that Malay mothers were coping well with pregnancy and child birth as compared to Chinese and Indian mothers. As a conclusion low level of social support increase the maternal depression and decrease mental well-being of mothers and high level depression leads the mother's develop suicidal thoughts. It is important for the partners and family member to realize the importance of social support. Moreover Ministry of Health, Malaysia need recognize the mother's maternal depression during this stage and appropriate counseling session and psychotherapy is crucial to increase their mental well-being and decrease their suicidal thoughts.

Keywords: maternal depression, mental well-being, social support, pre and post natal

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# **Brno University of Technology's Faculty of Civil Engineering Considers the Opinions of Construction Companies When Planning Study Programme Content**

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## **Abstract**

As with some other types of technical education, the study of various branches of engineering at technical universities requires close cooperation with the construction industry. Alongside a solid grounding in theory students must also acquire practical knowledge from the areas of structural engineering, economics and building construction. This is also clear from the wishes expressed by construction companies, which continue to seek graduates knowledgeable in the areas of construction techniques and management.

Keywords: technical educations, Master's study programme, construction firm, branch of study

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# **By the question about the tendencies of technical terminology development in the modern German language (the material of electric and technical terms in German, French and Russian)**

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## **Abstract**

Nowadays the crucial issues concerning standardization, unification, normalization, creation of terminological dictionaries which could satisfy completely the needs of experts working in various areas of science or technology are very important. The development of ways of term formation and terminology contributes to the active participation of experts in solving actual issues of modern science and technology, thereby increasing their informational awareness.

Keywords: Standardization, unification, normalization, compiling of terminological dictionaries, clarification, definition, terms, terminological lexicography.

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# Surveying the Six Effective Dimensions on E-Learners' Satisfaction (Case Study: Bushehr Legal Medicine Organization)

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## Abstract

This paper has been done to survey and determine the Six Effective Dimensions on E-Learners' Satisfaction, so a standardized questionnaire was applied to measure learner, instructor, course, technology, design and environmental dimensions. Data was collected from 85 employees working in Bushehr Legal Medicine Organization. Descriptive and inferential statistics such as frequency, percentage, Pearson's Correlation Coefficient was used to analyze the collected data. Findings show that emerging modern technologies has caused an equally educational opportunity for every body and every place associated with an ability and capacity to present courses continually and more diversely but this mere matter cannot lead and cause a deep and effective learning and therefore, to have and present an effective training resulted in learners' satisfaction, using modern equipments, facilities and appropriate structure are required.

Keywords: six dimensions, learner's satisfaction, e-learning courses, Bushehr Legal Medicine Organization

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## Teaching Corpus Linguistics

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## Abstract

The paper presents complex teaching approach used for the course "Corpus Linguistics" which is a part of masters study program in Computational Linguistics currently tough at Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridsky". We propose a useful combination of theoretical issues, exercises and problem-solving tasks, and practical course work as a successful teaching strategy with multilingual application. The course uses extensively e-Learning tools for searching electronic text corpora. It is based on "learning by doing" methodology allowing students to discover linguistic phenomena and interpret them semantically. The final course work improves students' ability to do independent research work by fostering their curiosity, discovery and developing their ability for reasoning.

Keywords: Corpus Linguistics, Language Learning and Teaching, e-Learning, Technology-based Learning

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# Turkic Motives in English Eposes

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**Ahsen Fatma Turan**, Ahsen Fatma Turan, GAZİ University, Teknikokullar /Ankara 06500, Turkey

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## Abstract

The contribution of Turkic tribes into the world development caravan was spoken about much this century. There are many sources about that the traces of brave soldiers of Turkic Kaganate inhabited in the Central Asia reached China, Europe, and India. One of them is English eposes with Turkic motives. There have been many talks about Turkic motives in English eposes. It is not because of the current ideas concerning the Turkic source; it is often used in the works of the last century ethnographer- writers. Turkic tribes from the steppe were called barbarous by European people from the wooden territory, the idea confirming the exception of the absence of nomadic civilization was privileged in the developed Europe. Nevertheless, in the history of English literature this heroic epos has an important role. The author of it was people, written in the ancient English-Saxon language; the origin of the work had been kept for centuries, but it was eliminated by the enormous fire in London. Used methods: comparative, applied, historical and integrative.

Keywords: English culture, Turkic motives, fantastic feats

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# Good Opportunities in Training of Personnel for Travel Industry

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## Abstract

The travel industry in the present-day world has become a large service trade for population. Research on development of traveling industry stresses that professional education of the staff is an indispensable condition that dictates success of a company. From the above reasoning, it is clear that there is need for monitoring and generalization of factors influencing the quality of training of personnel for the travel industry in a global context. The object of the study is travel companies, educational institutions, state and private agencies. Subject of the study the economic relations between the various constituents of the travel business in relation to the global economic changes.

Keywords: Travel industry, education, training of personnel, business, market, profession, skilled workers

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# An Investigation of Using Video Vs. Audio for Teaching Vocabulary

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## Abstract

Integrating technology in classroom has become one of the most discussed issues in language teaching environments since 1920s. Video, being one of the frequently used instruments, became widely available as a teaching resource in the 1970s and 1980s. Since then, the significance of using audio-visual materials in classroom has been emphasized by numerous researchers. Wright (1976), for example, stresses that many styles of visual presentation are useful to the language learner. The use of video is believed to be efficient since it illustrates visual examples to help develop understanding. It is seen as filling the gap between real life and school life. Particularly in EFL environments where students have relatively limited access to authentic materials, videos are considered as a shelter

Keywords: Technology in classroom, audio-visual, video, EFL, vocabulary teaching

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# Contributions of the “Counting Jingles” to Children in Plays from Teachers’ Perspectives

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## Abstract

The counting jingle used in child play activities is the important part of children’s play as it is the first ice-breaking activity to start the communication, interaction and increase the motivation among the children. The study was conducted to analyze the contributions of some existing counting jingles compiled in the plays uttered by the children in different parts of Turkey on the basis of preschool teachers’ views. The research had two stages: In the first step, more than 100 counting jingles belonging to different districts in Turkey were compiled by 120 preschool teachers by interview

Keywords: Counting jingles, preschool education, children’s plays, democracy, motivation, moral values

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# A Research Of Relation Between Undergraduates' Recognising Parent Attitudes With Psychological Well-Being

Kasım Tatlıoğlu\*, Bingöl University, Turkey.

## Abstract

Psychological well-being, a person's life goals, whether it is aware of the potential, involves the quality of relationships with other people. The subjective well-being, an individual's cognitive assessment of life associated with the presence of positive emotions and negative emotions can be defined as the absence of. In this research, the relationship between parent attitudes that undergraduates recognize and their state of well-being is examined.

Keywords: Undergraduate, parent attitude, psychological well-being, democratic attitude, authoritarian attitude

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## Highly Available and Dependable E-learning Services Using Grid System

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## Abstract

The development of the web based technologies had great impact on the E-learning systems. Developing pervasive, highly available and economical educational systems are so difficult or impossible in the client-server and web service architectures. The grid computing system can be used as a good platform for the low cost, online, highly available and mobile educational applications. The possibility of the failure/unavailability of resource in the grid during an e-learning service is not negligible and should be taken into consideration.

Keywords: E-learning Services, Grid System, Redundancy, Availability, Dependability

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## Productive skills in second language learning

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## Abstract

The paper deals with the area of productive skills when teaching a second/foreign language. The text presents both productive skills such as speaking and writing. One of the goals of the paper is to show what strategies and activities are more successful than the others and how a language type can influence the final outcome. The two observed languages are English as a second/foreign language and Czech as a foreign language.

Keywords: Productive skills, classroom activities, heterogeneous class, typology of Czech language

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# The Inefficiencies In The Professional Tourism Education Services And Their Solutions

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**Gulnar Urazbaeva**, Tauke Han Av. No 5, Chimkent 160012, Kazakhstan

## Abstract

The modern tourist market requires a new approach for the formation of the cadres of the tourist areas – it is the process of reproduction and upbringing of such skilled workers who meet the maximum requirements of the technology services for tourists. The level of demand of consumers of tourist services enhanced more, international visitors expect a higher level of service.

Keywords: Tourism, professional education, quality of service, foreign experience

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## Problem Aspects of Academic Mobility are in Republic of Kazakhstan

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**Gulzhan Abishova**, Bekzat Sattarkhanov Av. No 29, A.Yesevi International Kazakh-Turkish University, Turkestan 161200, Kazakhstan

## Abstract

Research aim - to Define and in theory ground terms development of academic mobility of students and teachers of institution of higher learning in the system of continuous education and to reduce efficiency of mechanisms of realization of the educed terms. Methodology – is statistical, empiric and methods of theoretical research. Originality of value - is worked out and reasonable methodical approaches and researches can be drawn on practice of work in the field of education for perfection of academic mobility, terms of their activity that will allow promoting their educational efficiency.

Keywords: Education, mobility, academic mobility, social mobility

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# Development Trends of Technical Terminology in the Germanic Languages

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**Sholpan Zharkynbekova**, L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, 2 Mirzoyan street, Astana 01008, Kazakhstan

## Abstract

Nowadays the crucial issues concerning standardization, unification, normalization, creation of terminological dictionaries which could satisfy completely the needs of experts working in various areas of science or technology are very important. The development of ways of term formation and terminology contributes to the active participation of experts in solving actual issues of modern science and technology, thereby increasing their informational awareness.

Keywords: Standardization, unification, normalization, compiling of terminological dictionaries, clarification, definition, terms, terminological lexicography.

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# Integration of Innovative Forms of Education and Science In the Republic of Kazakhstan

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## Abstract

Implementation of innovative forms of integration of science and education, as international experience shows, enhances the effectiveness of research. The ultimate goal of integrating research and education in Kazakhstan should be staffing the national innovation system and the economic situation. The essence of the integration of science and education is to build sustainable relationships between scientific and educational sphere, on the basis of project of financing, management, promotion and interaction. Science and education enriches new knowledge, developing new, innovative methods of teaching and education. It is a source of feeding the young science personnel. The solution of many problems of the development of scientific and educational activities depends on their effective interaction.

Keywords: Education, citizen's employability, high school, government order, educational grant, the integration of science and education

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# Priority Directions of Modernization of the Professional Education System in the Republic of Kazakhstan

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## Abstract

Institutional processes proceeding in country economy calls forth to analyze in much detail and study in-depth the issues of formation and labor market management. Today it is generally accepted that professional education has no connection with the labor market i.e., connection between the educational service market and the labor market needs has been infringed, management personnel has low level of proficiency, unemployed retraining system is insufficiently developed, lack of schools for training skilled workers and specialists of all required levels. To solve the problems given it is necessary to improve the functioning mechanism of managing the labor resources and this factor has been defined as an actual one and was chosen as a research theme.

Keywords: Professional education, labor resources, social partnership, educational institutes

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# Education as a Soft Power Instrument of Foreign Policy

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## Abstract

Nowadays, the number of countries that regard that education is the best way to promote their national interests on the world stage is increasing. Especially big powers started to pay special attention and importance to the use of education as an effective instrument/source of soft power.

Keywords: Education, Soft Power, Foreign Policy, Geopolitics, Joseph Nye.

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# Fair and Square: How does Perceptions of Fairness is Associated to Aggression?

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## Abstract

This study has utilized undergraduate university students as a sample to examine the relationships among fairness perceptions and two components of aggression. Students (n=1481) from a university in Northern Cyprus have participated in the current study. This study hypothesized to test the influence of uni-dimensional scale of fairness on verbal aggression and physical aggression. Demographic variables such as early/late response bias, age, gender, educational status, and class-size were treated as control variables in the correlation. The results revealed that fairness was significantly correlated with physical aggression. However, the study did not find any significant correlation coefficient between fairness and verbal aggression. The control variables had no confounding relationship with the study variables. Avenues for future work, limitations and discussion is provided.

Keywords: Verbal Aggression, Physical Aggression, Fairness, Students

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# Modeling the Causal Relationships and Measuring the Degree of Risk and Uncertainty on the Romanian Financial Market

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## Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to model the causal relationships and measure the degree of risk and uncertainty in the Romanian financial market in relation with the macroeconomic components. The results show that the Romanian financial market components are differentially affected by the degree of risk and uncertainty, while having different degrees of sensitivity to the modifications of the macroeconomic parameters. We argue that the insurance market is the most immune component of the financial market, being the most rigid in regard to macroeconomic variations. Its estimated risk and uncertainty rate is very low due to the current legislation regarding contracting insurance premiums. On the other hand, the evolutions of the currency market and of the capital market are most sensitive to risk and uncertainty.

Keywords: financial market, uncertainty, risk, causal relationships, artificial neural networks, GMDH Algorithm

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# **The Inefficiencies in the Professional Tourism Education Services and their Solutions in the Period of Market Economy (Case of Kazakhstan)**

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## **Abstract**

The purpose of improving vocational training program, the convergence of theoretical training and practice, the introduction of advanced foreign standards should enhance the quality of tourism personnel in accordance with the requirements of the market. The method used to identify problems and their solutions by comparing the foreign experience and analysis of foreign scientific research in the field of educational tourism industry.

Keywords: Tourism, professional education, quality of service, foreign experience

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# **Education and Soft Power: Analysis As an Instrument of Foreign Policy**

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## **Abstract**

Nowadays, the number of countries that regard that education is the best way to promote their national interests on the World stage is increasing. Especially big powers started to pay special attention and importance to the use of education as an effective instrument/source of soft power. Also, a successful national education system can help create a more favourable and lasting image among the international audience, thus further enhancing a country's soft power.

Keywords: Education, Soft Power, Foreign Policy, Geopolitics, Joseph Nye

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# University Students' Perception on Woman's Place in a Family

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## Abstract

The place of woman in society has always been a topic of discussion since the existence of humankind. Both in our country and also in other countries women take a step out of home and enter the work life. However in Turkish society male dominance still exists. Especially the ideas of university students, who will take important roles in society, establish family and raise children in the future, have great importance in terms of family and gender equality. Taking it as a starting point, our aim in this study is to find out the perception of university students about woman.

Keywords: University students, woman, perception, woman perception

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## Learning management systems use in science education

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## Abstract

Learning management systems have become increasingly attractive in recent times. Modern education is highly technical dependent and this has redefined teaching learning process. Learning management systems have positive implications in education. Learning management systems are considered to be largely applicable for natural sciences as they enable representation of phenomena, foster experimental study and enable the creation of models and problem solving applications

Keywords: University students, woman, perception, woman perception

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# A Comparison of Open Source Learning Management Systems

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## Abstract

This paper focuses on the comparison communication tools of six open source learning management systems (LMS). It compares the whiteboard/video services, discussion forums, file exchange/internal mail, online journal mail, and real live chat features of each of the LMS's. There are so many open source LMS out there due to this fact it is a bit tedious looking for a suitable one that will meet the instructors needs. This paper seeks to make it easier for instructors that want to make the best choice when choosing a learning management system by revealing which learning management system has the best communication tools. It also focuses on 6 popular LMS, ATutor, Claroline, Dokeos, Ilias, Moodle, and Sakai. The comparison of the six open source LMSs showed that Moodle and ATutor have the best communication tools with user friendly interface.

Keywords: Open source, Learning Management Systems, compare, communication tools, Moodle, distant learning

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# The Beauty of Character Education on Preschool Children's Parent-Child Relationship

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**Huang, Pin-Chen**, Principal of Vincent & Kelly Preschool, Taiwan

## Abstract

Early childhood education in Taiwan puts high value in cultivating young children's character education, especially for preschool curriculum guideline proposes that character education should starts as earlier as possible. Research focus on the importance of character education from early childhood education perspective; however, little study investigated the key factors of character education integrated into parent-child relationship, especially in multi-culture family. This study aims to explore the beauty of character education and its impact on young children's parent-child relationship. The purposive sampling of the research includes the young children's parents in the ten preschools adopting the program of character education integrated into family daily life for more than one year in the Southern Taiwan cities. Parents, early childhood education experts and teachers are interviewed and the questionnaire survey is further preceded. The study concludes that in terms of the influencing factors of character education integrated into parent-child relationship, the experts pay attention to Children's Character Cultivation within the evaluation dimensions in the second hierarchy, with the weight 0.426 about 42.6% of the overall weight. The following emphases are Parent-Child Relationship and then Parents Demography. From the investigation, Children's Character Cultivation is regarded as the most stressed dimension for character education integrated into preschool children's parent-child relationship in Taiwan. And with the conclusion that character education can deepen the bond between parents and children, as well as significant influence the preschool Children's Character Cultivation, and also, the preschool parents' support and scaffolding in children's storytelling, play, music and arts serve as significant factors in preschool children's parent-child relationship.

Keywords: Character Education, Preschool, Parent-Child Relationship

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# Same Theory, Different Day: Inquiry into Preschool Children's Multiple Intelligence and Aesthetics Ability-

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## Abstract

There has been a growing awareness of the children's aesthetics cultivation proposed by Education Bureau in its preschool curriculum guideline program and its twelve-year public education program. With the prevalence on preschool Multiple Intelligence Instruction and with children's developmentally appropriate practice, preschool children's capability in solving problems, aesthetic awareness, exploration, expression, sensibility, creation, appreciation, and responding are highly valued as they are served as the appropriate ways of guiding children asking, knowing and doing. However, with the little research looked into the young children's capacity of aesthetic ability within the Multiple Intelligence Instruction, this study fills the gap to investigate the young children's aesthetics ability cultivation, including exploration and awareness, show and creation, responding and appreciation, from Howard Gardner's Theory of Multiple Intelligences. With on-site questionnaire distribution and collection, the early childhood educators in the Preschool in Kaohsiung City are selected as the research purposive sampling subjects. Total 206 valid copies, out of 250, are retrieved. With SPSS, Factor Analysis, Regression Analysis, and Hierarchical Regression Analysis are utilized for data analyses. The outcomes are concluded that 1. the positive effects of Multiple Intelligence Instruction on children's Aesthetic Ability Cultivation are partially agreed, 2. the remarkably positive effects of Aesthetic Ability Cultivation on Learning Efficiency are agreed, 3. the positive effects of Multiple Intelligence Instruction on Learning Efficiency are partially agreed, and 4. Children's Aesthetic Ability Cultivation appears moderating effects on the relations between Multiple Intelligence Instruction and Learning Efficiency. Furthermore, preschool educators' leading children's hands-on experience transition into concrete aesthetic sensibility is extremely valued in preschool. At the end, this study tends to provide some suggestions and reference for preschools in implementing Multiple Intelligence Instruction into preschool's young children's aesthetics capability cultivation program.

Keywords: Multiple Intelligence Instruction, Aesthetics Ability Cultivation, Learning Efficiency, Preschool Children, Early Childhood Education

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## Let's Scaffold Elementary G1 Students Playing with English

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## Abstract

This study aimed to investigate elementary school EFL teachers' use of scaffolding strategies for enhancing EFL G1 students' cognitive engagement, and to examine whether the teachers' beliefs correspond to their strategy use. The main focuses of the study included: 1. the types of scaffolding strategies used by elementary English teachers to enhance EFL students' cognitive engagement; 2. the usage of these scaffolding strategies; 3. the teachers' beliefs in using these scaffolding strategies. From the literature review, the major findings of this study are as the following: 1. English teachers' scaffolding strategies in different ways could help students to achieve different categories of cognitive engagement; 2. English teachers' different beliefs of cognitive engagement played an important role in their use of scaffolding strategies; 3. English teachers could guide students to achieve different levels of cognitive engagement in class based on their beliefs; 4. EFL teachers' perceptions of scaffolding are important for their role in assisting G1 pupils' second language learning.

Keywords: Scaffolding Strategies, EFL Students, Cognitive Engagement, Teachers Beliefs

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# Development of an Automated Information System University Management

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## Abstract

To improve the efficiency of university management can be solved and give the necessary social and economic effect only during the transition from local subsystems university management to an integrated Automated Information System. Such an information system will cover the various aspects of the educational process, automate administrative and business activities and financial management, provide information support to decision-making in all areas of the university. In the long term implementation of the AIS is able to provide coordination of the Republic of Kazakhstan universities, integration of information infrastructure of universities in Kazakhstan and world educational information space. Creating such a space can become a base for the formation and development of new mechanisms for infrastructure management vocational education in Kazakhstan.

Keywords: Automation, information, professional education, foreign experience

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# An Effect On Cultural Identity: Dialect

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## Abstract

This study was carried out in North Cyprus to discuss the dialect differences of three cities in North Cyprus. Some geographical features of these cities were taken into consideration as well. This study was conducted with qualitative techniques. This study included a sample of a total 50 settlers of Turkish Cypriots from Nicosia, Famagusta and Omorphou whose ages ranged from 15 to 72. The study provided significant findings on the awareness of dialect, which has a big effect on cultural identity. According to the data, Cypriot Turks, after a lot of immigration, have different dialects in each city. It can be said each region has a variety of its own. The most effective factor on this is age. The old, the middle-aged and the youth of Cyprus have distinct dialects from each other. The dialect of the middle-aged people is closest to the standard but if they are educated. Consequently we can say education is another factor, but the youth tries to use the deepest Cyprus Turkish because they find it more sincere. Also they prefer to get into communication by using their own dialect.

Keywords: Cypriot Turkish, dialect, and cultural identity

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# Methods of Doing Mathematic Measures in Ancient Times

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## Abstract

Historical elements in teaching mathematics in modern school are one of the actual problems of mastering the professional skills of future teachers. The use of historical materials, funny mathematical tasks and other literature along with textbooks in the teaching process is one of the differences of modern lessons from traditional lessons. The effective use of life experience of Kazakh people's in upbringing the young generation at the Mathematic lessons influences and develops the mental capacities, research initiatives, interest to principles, realize the proof through logical statements, deductive confirmations, to give general and brief opinions and other quality characters

Keywords: National upbringing, national character, national consciousness, pedagogical skill, national honor, national World outlook, national education, mathematic education

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# Methods of Doing Mathematic Measures in Ancient Times

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## Abstract

Historical elements in teaching mathematics in modern school are one of the actual problems of mastering the professional skills of future teachers. The use of historical materials, funny mathematical tasks and other literature along with textbooks in the teaching process is one of the differences of modern lessons from traditional lessons. The effective use of life experience of Kazakh people's in upbringing the young generation at the Mathematic lessons influences and develops the mental capacities, research initiatives, interest to principles, realize the proof through logical statements, deductive confirmations, to give general and brief opinions and other quality characters. Ancient national pedagogical heritage is rich treasure of modern science which is not researched deeply yet. The system of education in close contact with the national heritage establishes the whole World outlook through the importance of spiritual development. Modern education system gets the source from the nation's geniality in upbringing the young generation, spiritual values, cultural heritage, mother tongue, precious traditions, classical philosophical statements of great teachers and humanists which are widely used and will be used in the future.

Keywords: National upbringing, pedagogical skill, national education, mathematics education

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# Potency of the Chinese Diaspora

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## Abstract

The article is devoted to the huaqiao, the Chinese Diaspora, its location, potential and role on the dynamic development of economic and social life in modern China. Huaqiao considered to be a potential mechanism of Chinese domination in the Southeast Asia, the conductor of China's interests and increase influence in the world.

Keywords: China, migrants, migration policy, huaqiao, Chinese diaspora

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# The Necessity Of Using Cloud Computing In Educational System

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## Abstract

cloud computing is a dynamically scalable system that provides internet-based services, often virtually. With emergence of electronic systems and removal of paper, virtual technologies and electronics are becoming important. This paper discusses the importance of online training and emphasizes on its qualitative and quantitative development for some organizations or technical science and engineering students. This paper mainly concentrates on utilizing online education based on cloud computing environments. We discuss the necessity of cloud-based educational systems for organizations and countries. Based on experience of other universities, companies, and other organizations, the challenges and issues of deploying an online education has been considered to avoid of pitfalls.

Keywords: Virtual education, Cloud computing, e-learning, online education

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# A General Evaluation over the New Primary Curriculum in Turkey

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## Abstract

In this age, there have been rapid changes in every area. With the help of globalization, the changes in science and technology affect and cause economical, cultural, political and social changes in several countries. Those rapid changes in science and technology have not only deeply influenced the education systems but also evaluation of the curricula has been made essential. It is the educational curriculum that provides individuals with the desired behaviour and collects them systematically. In the process of evaluation and revising of educational curricula, the priority should be given to the goals and the changing needs of the society. Therefore, it is necessary to make changes in the curricula accordingly. While evaluating and revising the curricula, the emphasis should be established on both national and international traits. This automatically increases the quality of the education.

Keywords: age, globalization, evaluation

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## Using the Elements of Ethno Pedagogics in Teaching Maths

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## Abstract

Ethno pedagogics is an aggregate of pedagogical educational experiences formed over centuries. The idea of wits and mentality has a deep connection with the life of a nation and national educational traditions; it is developed and passed from generation to generation. People aim to gain all good educational experiences in order to hand them to their next generation using the education of pure human qualities. None of human being lived without utilizing educational experiences of wits and mind of their ancestors. To meet the up-to-date requirements we keep ethno pedagogics as a main trend in teaching and upbringing. Ethno pedagogies can be one of the tools developing pupils' knowledge, widening the use of the mother tongue, compensating the disadvantages in the education field, and strengthening the national ideology. Since centuries the Kazakhs have had huge experiences in teaching and upbringing, which can fame our cultural achievements to spiritual wealth, hardworking and friendly qualities. The educational heritage of our people is unlimited so it needs to be systematized scientifically, and directed to use of ethno pedagogical elements in teaching Maths.

Keywords: National upbringing, pedagogical skill, national education, mathematics education

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# Perfection of Government Control of Bank Activity is in Republic of Kazakhstan

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## Abstract

In the article leaning against the theoretical analysis of forms and methods of government control of bank sector, a role and specific of present instruments of affecting are educed development of the bank institutions sent to the improvement of all money-and-credit system of republic. In the development of economic relations and the institutional structure of the national economy occupies an important place the banking system, which is largely used to address both current and strategic objectives. The banking system is experiencing the impact of a number of areas of state regulation of the economy. Its development is an integral part of the implementation of institutional policy, monetary policy, as well as industrial and investment policy. In the conditions of all to the increasing and strengthening bank competition Kazakhstan gradually passes to the fundamentally new economic relations and arises up objective necessity for changing of politics in adjusting of bank activity and purposeful toughening of requirements of the authorized organ to principles of supervision after activity of banks the second level according to the world standards of bank supervision. A stabilizing process and subsequent economy growing depend on harmonization of home methods and rules of adjusting of financial relations, construction of effective mechanism of cooperation of institutes and organization of the banking system.

Keywords: Government control, economy, bank sector, Kazakhstan, world standart

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# Components of Scientific and Educational Potential of Society

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## Abstract

In the conditions of formation of innovative economy by the main factor of development of its subjects is a scientific and educational potential of society. For the last century of the country has passed some stages, on each of which were not only the features, but also the main driving forces - economic and social, but the general of them were the main tendencies in development of productive forces. At an initial stage the main driving force was production of goods led by the industry. At a new stage the scientific and educational potential of society is more powerful force of social-economic growth, for the raising of effectiveness and competitiveness of economy. This is important factor for the welfare of country and person. Aim of paper: analyze of region scientific and educational potential of Kazakhstan.

Keywords: Scientific potential, educational potential, innovative potential, pedagogical staff

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# Mechanism of Trans boundary Water Resource Management for Central Asia Countries

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## Abstract

Water resources are integral part of the natural resource potential of the country. Trans boundary water interests of the Republic of Kazakhstan are priority to ensure water security, where the key problem remains the continuing uncertainty of the status of trans Boundary Rivers. Urgency of the problem of trans Boundary Rivers' water management is becoming increasingly important due to their revaluation. Kazakhstan, as a water-scarce state of the Central Asian region, needs to look for ways to improve its water balance, since the problem of water volume reducing, reflecting on economic indicators, on addressing protection of ecosystems, social guarantees of water supply, is connected to a greater extent with the inconsistency of border states' interests, differences in the approaches and methods of trans boundary rivers' water management. Thus, water resources are not only a component of the environment, but also the main component of the control mechanism, implementation of which will be available for long-term cross-border cooperation of states in order to converge the interests of the joint regulation of water use and consumption, development of their legal basis, its legislative consolidation, direct exposure corresponding to the level of technical and technological support.

Keywords: Water recourses, management mechanism, transboundary water resources, sustainable water use

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# Issues in the Development of the Livestock Sector in Kazakhstan

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## Abstract

Livestock is an important branch of agriculture of Kazakhstan. It produces 47% of the volume of gross agriculture product. The importance of this branch is determined not only by its high share in agricultural gross domestic product, but also its great influence on the economy of agriculture and is essential as foodstuffs producer for domestic and foreign consumers. However this sector faces many problems. During the years of economic reforms in Kazakhstan, the consumption of meat and meat products decreased significantly. In 1992, meat consumption per capita was 68 kg, in 2004 - 45 kg, or decreased by 33.8%. In present time, before the agro-industrial complex in Kazakhstan is the task of rapid development and intensification of the livestock industries, as well as improve the efficiency of processing of raw meat. Efficient processing of raw meat provides not only an increase in the profitability of products, increase profits of the meat industry, but also increase production of high domestic food available to consumers. In turn, the growth in demand for domestic products is an important incentive to increase production of the required quality of meat in agriculture. Thus, the efficiency of meat processing is of great socio-economic importance, which determines the relevance of research in this area.

Keywords: livestock sector, cattle breeding, agro-industrial complex, Kazakhstan

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## Development of Entrepreneurial Potential of Students through System of Professional Education

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### Abstract

In the paper the results of scientific-theoretical research about influence of professional education on development of enterprise potential of young people are presented. In the conditions of performance of a strategic task to increase a share of small and medium business in Kazakhstan till 2020 year the important role its realization undoubtedly belongs to an education system. The researches of foreign scientists show that the system of professional education has a big importance on formation of business potential of students. Besides modern requirements of a labor market set a task for the graduates to have the knowledge and skills in the business sphere. The development of business potential of the student during training will lead to increase of its competitiveness in the market. The opinions of experts on existing problems in the course of training from the point of view of their focus on development at students of enterprise qualities are analyzed. The results of applied research of entrepreneurial orientation of students prove the existence by students the positive relation to business and desire to develop enterprise potential during study. Also, in the paper the main directions of improvement of system of formation and development of enterprise potential of students are formulated.

Keywords: Business potential, business approach, education, Kazakhstan

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# The Effectiveness of Using the Project Method in the Teaching Process

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## Abstract

The project method has some peculiarities; with its systematicity and focus it can influence the quality of teaching, show the student's knowledge and qualification clear and exactly, easy to evaluate, direct to determine the students' competence formation and future development opportunities. So this method is the natural way of realizing the credit teaching system, it is very important in forming the students' thinking and teaching the speaking culture, establishing the abilities of a person. This problem is scientifically analyzed; there is a main idea to use it in self-educating and developing creative abilities of students. The types of work through this method are completed; the ways and methods of the proposed work are chosen; the effectiveness of Project method through the empiric research method is proved and stated as the main idea of the research.

Keywords: Project method, teaching process, credit system of education, creative abilities

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# Types of Para Action in Language and Research on Nonverbal Elements in Linguistics

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## Abstract

The opposite views about the necessity of investigating nonverbal means from the linguistic view is as natural as a great interest of searching verbal means from the linguistic view in the linguistics. However, many theoretical considerations about verbal means have been made, para actions have been combined and grouped, their relations with verbal means and their functions are being determined. In a word, paralinguistic means are being systemized. Descriptive method, comparative method, material combining method and contradictive method are the basic methods to define the peculiarity of paralinguistic means in comparison with kinesics means of other foreign languages. Like verbal elements, paralinguistic means has definite meanings. And they are referred to effective helping means of conveying speaker's thought and emotion. Even there are some cases that only nonverbal elements are sufficient to express communicant's thought, that is expressing speaker's thought with the help of gestures and facial expressions is particular phenomenon expanded from the peculiarity of speech process. As the article is closely connected with this certain feature of paralinguistic, we dare say its importance of the article is much more objective. The following tasks to achieve the aim are: a) to make classification of paralinguistic; b) to define the function of prosodic, proxemics and kinesics means in communication; c) to determine stylistic features of nonverbal means.

Keywords: Para means, paralinguistic's, communication, verbal, nonverbal, prosody, kinesics, proxemics

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# Teaching Practice Using Interactive Methods at the Higher Educational Establishments

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## Abstract

The Bologna process turns the student into the main figure of the academic process and measures the academic result with his competency. This statement in the academic process increases the student's self study work rapidly, and is aimed to use interactive methods and ways in the teaching process. Therefore our main idea is to attract the higher educational establishments' teachers', post graduate and graduate students' attention to the peculiarities of interactive teaching and to introduce the basic ways of this method. The dynamic growth of modern world, increase of information, the importance of the person in the society, to follow the period of intellectual changes demand to develop the active actions of students. That's why interactive methods are very important in the education process.

Keywords: Interactive method, association method, small group works, problematic teaching;

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# Linguistic Analyze of Characters in the Proverbs and Sayings

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## Abstract

This article deals with analyses of paremiology with the help of linguistic and non- linguistic code. Linguistic and non-linguistic codes can discover the content characters and background basis of each proverb. It is very important for Kazakh culture, to introduce the main features of Kazakh thinking with the help of archetypes and symbols used in proverbs. Determination of meanings of archetypes and symbols expressed under the characters is used to introduce the Kazakh culture, the peculiarities of, Kazakh thinking system. With the help of determining "linguistic and non-linguistic code relations" ethno-cultural content of constant and figurative language combinations are discovered. The research deeply describes the complex relations between "Human and World".

Keywords: Kazakh culture, linguistic units, word-symbol, conception, cosmological, main features

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# Academic Motivation: Gender, Domain and Grade Differences

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## Abstract

Academic motivation is a key determinant of academic performance and achievement. The purpose of this study was to determine undergraduates' academic motivation in terms of gender, domain and grade differences. The participants of the study consisted of 750 undergraduates studying in different departments. To determine the individual differences in undergraduates' academic motivation, data were collected using "Academic Motivation Scale", originally developed by Vallerand et al. (1992) and Turkish bilingual equivalence, validity and reliability of which carried out by Karatas and Erden, (2011), was used. Analyses of t-test were conducted to determine the undergraduates' academic motivation in terms of their gender, domains and grades. The results revealed that significant differences were found in undergraduates' academic motivation according to gender, domain and grade. These findings and implications for educational researchers were discussed.

Keywords: Amotivation, intrinsic motivation, extrinsic motivation

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# Thai Grade 10 Students Conceptual Understanding of Chemical Bonding

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## Abstract

This article is a part of research for a doctoral thesis about improving teaching, enhancing representations and conceptual change of chemical bonding for grade 10 students (15-16 year-old) in Thailand. The aim of this research is to explore students' understanding of chemical bonding concepts. The sample consisted of 102 grade 10 students from three secondary schools in Chaiyaphum province in the northeast of Thailand. After studying this topic, the students responded to a 9-item two-tier multiplechoice test bonding (Tan & Treagust, 1999), translated into the Thai language which covered the content of chemical bonding. For the data analysis, we report the percentage of students who choose both parts of the two-tier items. The research findings show how many students have difficulty in understanding the concepts of chemical bonding, and there is more potential for the formation of alternative conceptions. The problems identified with students understanding of the abstract concept of chemical bonding are useful for the design and development pedagogical content knowledge of chemistry teachers in secondary school.

Keywords: Conceptual Understanding, chemical Bonding, thai science education

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## Learning Transfer In Catalan Local Administrations: Variables Associated With The Workplace

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## Abstract

Transfer of training to the workplace is often analysed by different models whose aim is to evaluate the impact of training on organizations (Kirkpatrick, 1959; Le Boterf, 1991; Pineda, 2003 & Phillips, 2006). In some cases, there are models which are only focused on the evaluation of training transfer as a tool which allows us to get to know the effectiveness of training (Noe & Smith, 1986; Olsen, 1998 & Holton, 2005) and which identifies variables that may act either as facilitators or barriers and can be grouped according to factors concerning learner, training activity design and delivery or workplace environment (Baldwin & Ford, 1988; Burke & Hutchins, 2007). Ultimately, there are some authors who are merely focused on the analysis of those variables closely related to workplace environment in which new learning is supposed to be applied (Clarke, 2002; Gumuseli & Ergin, 2002; Chiaburu, Van Dam & Hutchins, 2010 & Van den Bossche, Segers & Jansen, 2010). This paper underlines the variables associated with the workplace, formerly appeared in a research which aimed to analyse the factors associated with training transfer in Catalan local Administrations. The development of the research includes a longitudinal analysis of nine studies carried out throughout the 2000-2009 period, as well as further contrasting of results with individual interviews and focus groups with the participation of experts, training managers, participants and managers.

The main results enable us to confirm that workplace-related variables exert a huge influence on training transfer, especially those concerning supervisors' role, availability of resources, learners' motivation in the workplace and work climate.

Keywords: learning environments, transfer, training, workplace, learning transfer, public administration

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# Quality In Contemporary University Environment

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## Abstract

University education in today's globalized economy is exposed to many challenges and increasing pressure to improve its approach to the quality assurance of all its processes. Particular situation exists in the field of university education, where candidates for study very carefully consider and finally choose their future Alma Mater. The approach of university management to quality is therefore very important. This article addresses the issue of quality in education, as well as quality measurement in national and foreign universities. Consequently, present article discusses situation in university education in Slovakia. Finally, the article describes what is the meaning of quality in the current academic environment and what are the real quality indicators for public universities.

Keywords: quality, learning, education, indicator

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## The Continuing Professional Development of the Assessment through Research-based Learning in Higher Education of Thailand

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## Abstract

Research-based learning is the key for the national research universities of Thailand. The indicator reflects the success of the study in assessing the learning outcomes of students. The development of the lecturers is the most important mechanism in driving. Nowadays the lecturers lacked the knowledge and skills of assessment for learning. Therefore, this study aims to develop the knowledge and skills lecturer's assessment through research-based learning in higher education. The target group were lecturers who teach in higher education from Khon Kaen University of Thailand. This study was a research and development involved the concept of continuing professional development. Research conducted in 3 phases: 1) to inspire one's thought, to accomplish both of knowledge and skill, 2) to focus on changes, and 3) to reflect the changes as well as suggest the guidelines for development. The results showed that the lecturers enhanced their knowledge and skill in assessment and emphasized on assessment for learning rather than assessment of learning.

Keywords: Development, Higher Education, research-based

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# An Integrative Approach For Visual Arts Mediation In Museums

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## Abstract

Many educational practices within an art museum setting lack a substantial theoretical ground to underpin visual arts mediation. The absence of theoretical foundations and well-defined aims is detrimental to the quality of learning processes of museum visitors. Constructivist theories consider a multilayered structure of museum learning to meet visitors' diverse learning needs which presupposes different strategies from the museum staff. The paper presents an integrative model of visual arts mediation for the design of theoretically well-founded arts education practices, which can be embedded in different learning contexts.

Keywords: Constructivism, visual arts, museum learning

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# Developing a Laboratory Activity by Using 5e Learning Model on Student Learning of Factors Affecting the Reaction Rate and Improving Scientific Process Skills

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## Abstract

The purpose of this study is to develop a laboratory activity based on 5E learning model enriched with different conceptual change methods such as computer animations, analogy, concept mapping, worksheet and hands-on activities for eliminating prospective science teachers' (PSTs) alternative conceptions on factors affecting the reaction rate and improving their scientific process skills (SPS). A group of experts was asked to comment on the laboratory activity. Some changes were made based on the comments of experts on the activity. The pilot study of the laboratory activity was carried out with 48 third year PSTs enrolled in 'Science Laboratory' course at the Faculty of Education, Giresun University, Turkey. In this paper, all phases of the activity are introduced in detailed. Also, the applicability of activity was investigated in a pilot study, based on observation by an independent researcher. In-class observations showed that the activity is performed two hours and it is effective to improve the students' motivation and enables them to be active during the learning process. As a result, the laboratory activity can be used as an alternative to activities in the literature. To investigate this and other similar activities' applicability in a comparative manner, further research should be undertaken. In addition, the effect of the laboratory activity based on 5E learning model combining different conceptual change methods should be examined if it helps the PSTs overcome their alternative conceptions and improve their SPS.

**Keywords:** Laboratory Activity, Pre-service Teacher Education; 5e Learning Model, Scientific Process Skills, Factors Affecting the Reaction Rate.

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## Grade 11 Students' Existing Ideas about Natures of Light

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## Abstract

This research aimed to study cause of the 95 Grade 11 students' misconceptions about light. The concept of light in this study includes the nature of light, light deflection and reflection, vision and light, and light dispersion. The research instruments consist of open-ended questionnaire of light, and the informal interview. The open-ended questionnaire raised the situations or phenomena that need to be explained through the concept about light. Data analysis was done by categorizing students' ideas about light. Findings revealed that the majority of students held the concept about light related to light from the nature; for example, light from the sun and the moon. Students recognized the wave property of light as wave of the sea and mobile phone wave. They also recognized the light dispersion as expanding of the light beam rather than the refraction of compound light. Light deflection and reflection was recognized as light changing direction or travelling in curve. Regarding students' ideas would suggest that their misconceptions related their experience, particularly wording and terms using in everyday life. Additionally, it would be mentioned that students lack of linking physics with the natural phenomena.

**Keywords:** light, wave, misconceptions

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# **Stress Manifestations as Reflected by Serum Biochemistry at Women's Volleyball Penicilina Iasi Team (2011-2012 Competitive Season, A1 Division)**

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## **Abstract**

Our present study belongs to a broader research project, targeting the training optimization in performance volleyball through stress control, based upon Women's A1 Division Penicilina Iasi volleyball team, during the 2011-2012 season (in Romania). With the present proposal, we aim at discussing the levels of competitive stress, as revealed by serum biochemistry when analyzing the levels of glycaemia, serum urea and cholesterol. The participants in our research, namely ten athletes playing for Penicilina Iasi volleyball team, were the subject of DDFAO lab tests. The measurements were made during three keymoments of the competitive season: after the holydays, after returning from the mountain training camp, and right before the most important game in the championship (the last chance to avoid relegation). The research was based on two working hypothesis: 1. during different stages of the competitive season, players' stress levels vary; 2. stress levels could be improved through specific mental and physical training methods. The final results confirmed our initial assumptions.

Keywords: glycaemia, serum urea, cholesterol, DDFAO

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# **The Evolution of Interstitial Neurotransmitters during a Competitive Cycle, at Women's Volleyball Penicilina Iasi Team (2011-2012 Competitive Season, A1 Division)**

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## **Abstract**

Our present study belongs to a broader research project, targeting the training optimization in performance volleyball through stress control, based upon Women's A1 Division Penicilina Iasi volleyball team, during the 2011-2012 season. With the present proposal, we aim at discussing the levels of competitive stress, as revealed by neurotransmitters within cells and their possible interpretations. The participants our research, namely ten athletes playing for Penicilina Iasi volleyball team, were the subject of DDFAO lab tests. The probes were taken during three key-moments of the competitive season: after the holydays, after returning from the mountain training camp, and right before the most important game in the championship (the last chance to avoid relegation). Our research was based on two initial assumptions: 1. During different stages of the competitive season, players' stress levels vary; 2. stress levels can improve through specific mental and physical training methods. The final results confirmed our hypothesis.

Keywords: DDFAO, serotonin, dopamine, catecholamine, acetylcholine

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# The Transition From “ Informal Knowledge / Formal Knowledge” And Its Didactic Management System In Mathematics

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**Abdelwahed Namir**, Laboratory of Information Technology and Modeling (LTIM), University Hassan -II- Mohammedia, Casablanca, Morocco. Cell Observation and

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## Abstract

The language is based on two essential sides: the semantic side and the syntactic one, but when we talk about the formal language, we associate spontaneously to this, the mathematics and data processing. Therefore, it is noted that the mathematical language does not comprise the semantic side, hence, the handicap of this language. The question which arises here: “can we highlight the semantic property in the mathematical language?”

Keywords: Informal knowledge, formal knowledge, syntactic property, semantic property , Formal system symbolic system and Formalism

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# Quality Assurance And The English Teacher’s Profile In Romanian Technical Higher Education

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## Abstract

The process of quality assurance in the study of foreign languages in Technical Higher Education fosters employers’ confidence in the graduates. In this sense, teacher quality matters. It influences school achievement and learners’ professional performance. The current research identifies those teacher qualities likely to sustain teacher effectiveness and the learner’s performance and smooth insertion onto the labour market. Successful delivery of foreign language education depends on a culture change that accepts both the language teacher and engineering learner (engineering student or technical high school pupil) as customers of each other. Hence, laudable educational initiatives should take sufficient account of those competences and features that could frame a “quality English teacher” and lead to quality assurance in engineering students’ language performance, a prerequisite for their successful professional mobility.

Keywords: Quality assurance, pedagogical competence, learner performance, higher technical education

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# The Place of Hand Drawing and Computer Aided Design in Interior Design Education

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## Abstract

People have to live indoors. Whilst designing the livable interiors, providing suitable functions for these places is gaining importance. In order to design interiors which can give good service, it is necessary to have well-educated interior architects. At this point, the importance of education is an undeniable fact. One of the most important developments, especially in recent years, was the introduction of computers in the design process and the emergence of the concept of computer aided design. This study focuses on the process of finding a solution composed of three-dimensional sketches and modelling. It involved the students who had completed 2 years of education and had started only the 3rd class. The solution phase analyzes the methods used for twodimensional hand drawing and computer drawing compared with and three-dimensional narrative.

Keywords: Design, Interior Design Education, Hand Drawing, Computer Aided Design

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# Integrating Six Sigma with Quality Management Systems for The Development and Continuous Improvement of Higher Education Institutions

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## Abstract

Competitiveness, innovation and performance are the key words that best define the goals of the present business environment. Under the given circumstances concepts such as quality and continuous improvement become important actors in achieving these goals. Regarded as a whole, higher education plays various roles such as: training the students and preparing them for the economic environment by involving them in the teaching-learning and research processes and offering the example of a system whose outcomes meet the organizational goals by implementing Six Sigma. The paper focuses on the way Six Sigma is applied to higher education and on integrating Six Sigma with one of the quality management systems, namely the model ISO 9000, for the development and continuous improvement of universities. A synergetic approach created by analyzing and simultaneously using the benefits of Six Sigma and ISO 9000 plays an important role in the development and success of a higher education institution.

Keywords: quality, higher education, continuous improvement

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# The Relationship Between the Students' Achievement of Turkish Language Class and the Central Exam Score

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## Abstract

Different methods have been using during the adjustment from primary education to high school education. One of these methods is addition of specific ratio from the primary education process to the examination results. Addition of class success ratio to the exam results is criticized widely because of the possible subjective assessments in teacher's evaluation. In this study, relation between the primary education achievement and central exam achievements has been researched. The study is a descriptive survey. Turkish Language class achievements and Turkish Language Success Evaluation exam points which aim to evaluate Turkish Language basic efficiency are used. Evaluation exam is applied to 23.036 students from 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th degrees, all around Altındağ district in Ankara. As result of the analysis, there is a meaningful relation with a ratio of 58 percent between class achievements and exam results of the students. This relation shows a raising attitude from 4th grade to the 8th. Variance of class achievement on the exam points is 35 percent. However relation with the ratio of 58 percent looks high, it also seems questionable because the class achievements is used for starting high school education, to provide objectivism. Types of exams and differences among the types of questions in the exam which are applied as central exams can be considered as results of the low relation ratio. However, it can also be said that it is necessary to have some regulations in reflection of study results to exam points to gather objectivism

Keywords: Student Achivement; Turkish Language Achievement; Achivement of Central Exam; Exam

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# The Relationship Between Students' Socioeconomic Status and Their Turkish Achievements

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## Abstract

The relationship between socio-economic status (SES) and student achievement is well documented and indicates that students from more advantaged backgrounds perform better at school. Numerous international and national studies have reported a significant association between students' socioeconomic status and their achievement at school. This study aims to examine how the students' Turkish achievement is associated with their own socioeconomic status. The study is a descriptive survey. Data were collected via an assessment test conducted by Altındağ Counseling and Research Center (ACRS) and the questionnaire the students answered after the test. The aim of the assessment test is to evaluate the students' performance and their literacy skills in Turkish Language Class. The assessment instruments were developed by ACRS. The target population of the study consists of 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th grades at primary schools around Altındağ district in Ankara. 23036 students participated in the survey. The findings of the study are as follow: the association between students' socio-economic status and the performance in the Turkish achievement test is statistically significant and positive ( $r=.20$   $p=.000$ ). The association is significant ( $r=.13$ ) at 4th grade and ( $r=.26$ ) at 8th grade. Education level of the father is closely associated with the performance. Education level of mother is the second one that is closely associated with the performance. The association between after school activities (tutoring and courses) and the performance is weak. It was found a consistent negative relationship between getting help in outside of class and Turkish achievement in grade 4 and 5. However, it also found that an inconsistent negative relationship in grade 6 and a consistent positive relationship in grade 7 and 8.

Keywords: Socio-Economic Status; Student Achivement; Turkish Achievement

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# Investigation of Preschool Teachers' Opinions About Physical/ Spatial Characteristics of Preschool Classrooms in Preschool Education Institutions

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## Abstract

This study investigates the opinions of teachers about whether or not the existing physical/spatial conditions within the classrooms are appropriate for the developmental characteristics of children and the related literature. In this research, qualitative methods such as observation and interview are employed. In an attempt to call attention to the classroom physical conditions of all preschool education institutions, a qualitative sampling method, Maximum Variability Sampling is utilized. The data collected from 60 preschool teachers via the interview form that is developed by the researchers based on related literature. As a result of the analysis of variance; age, education level, years of service, years of service in the institution, type of school, age group and classroom size and the total point value of the physical conditions are compared. As a result, between the mean total score of the inside the classroom / physical properties of teachers, a statistically significant difference has been found according to their age, years of service, work, school type, working time in the organization, age group they work with and class population.

Keywords: Preschool Education, Education Environments, Physical/ Spatial Characteristics of Preschool Classrooms

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# 8th Grade Students' Understanding Level and Misconceptions about Key Concepts of Citizenship (Sample of Kastamonu)

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## Abstract

The purpose of this study is to find out eight grade (age 13-14) students understanding level and misconceptions about citizenship study concepts such as citizens, judiciary, law, legislature, election, constitution, independence, republic, democracy, government, governance, sovereignty, nation, national sovereignty, and national culture. Because of these concepts are in 7th grade curriculum concepts the study applied in 8th grade for assessing students understanding level and misconceptions about these key concepts which learned in advance. The sample is 150 eight grade students who are studying in a school which located in the centre of Kastamonu, in 2011-2012 educational term These students are studying in the same school but five different classes in the same level (eight grade). A semi- constructed survey which contains 15 open ended questions are used as a data collection. The survey is modified from Gülüm's (2010) study. The data' from the study are analyzed by using descriptive survey model and interpreted by authors. The answers of 15 open ended question which created by researchers analyzed under four categories such as full understanding, some understanding, misconception and never understanding. The research constructed up on students 'understanding level and differences' between genres and classes. At the end of the research by analyzing the data we find out; Primary level eight grade students in Kastamonu have a low understanding and some misconceptions. There is no difference about understanding these concepts between genres and classes but in general all students have a low understanding and some misconceptions.

Keywords: Social Studies, the concept, citizens, judiciary, law, legislature, election, constitution, independence, republic, democracy, government, governance, sovereignty, nation, national sovereignty, and national culture



## Self-Awareness Group Counseling Model for Prospective Counselors

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### Abstract

The self-awareness group counseling model is aimed to promote intrapersonal and interpersonal awareness of counseling students. Since self-awareness is thought to be one of the most influential factors in affecting a counselor's profession, activities that promote personal-understanding needs to be a central component in counseling programs. This paper provides a rationale for the need of self-awareness group counseling, as well as the formal education of counseling skills, in national counselor-education programs. The model employs these scopes for the basic self-awareness group model; (1) the scope of self-awareness, (2) self and other perceptions, (3) the discovery of thoughts, emotions and behaviors, (4) the understanding of communication patterns, (5) the ability to give and receive feedback, (6) self evaluations and (7) experiential learning of counseling skills and processes. Each session of the group counseling is structured by psychodramatic activities. Based on the pilot experience, a discussion is made on the perceived effectiveness of the model. Preliminary findings indicate that the counseling students benefit from the group experience in terms of self-understanding.

Keywords: self-awareness, group counseling, counseling, counselor education

## The Perceptions of Prospective Teachers about Democracy and Human Rights, and the Roles Laid by Them on Social Sciences Course on This Subject

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### Abstract

The issue of democracy and human rights has started to become incrementally more important every passing day as of the early 20th century. The main purpose of this study is to reveal the perceptions of prospective social sciences teachers and primary school teachers about democracy and human rights, which is a highly important issue, and the roles laid by them on social sciences course in training democratic citizens that respect human rights.

Keywords: Democracy, Human Rights, Social Sciences Education

# Primary School Teacher Candidates' Offers to Primary School Students About Environmental Consciousness

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## Abstract

This study aims to determine the suggestions of primary school teaching final year students in regard to the introduction of environmental consciousness. A quantitative research approach was adopted in the present study conducted with 73 students receiving education at the Department of Primary School Teaching at Kastamonu University Faculty of Education. The data were collected by a semi-structured interview form developed by the researchers. The obtained data were presented in percentages and frequencies tables. The views of the fourth grade students of department of primary school teaching concerning the effective factors for introducing environmental consciousness, leading topics, methods and techniques to be used, assessment and evaluation techniques to be employed, activities, influential courses, sufficiency of subjects about environment in primary education curriculum, and whether there is a need for a separate environment course were determined.

Keywords: environmental consciousness, environmental education, prospective primary school teachers

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# Phenomena Of Love, Nafs And Illicit Sexual Behaviors Amongst Teenagers In South Malaysia

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## Abstract

This research is to investigate the phenomena of love and 'nafs' amongst Malaysian teenagers involved in sexual deviance. This is a correlational research based on Imam Ghazali and Love theories. A total of 1000 respondents were selected through random sampling. Questionnaires containing items on Love Styles (Sidek, 1998) and 'Nafs' (Faizah and Norshelida, 2011) were employed as the research instruments. Results based on descriptive analyses indicated that the logical love style dominated the respondents' love style ( $M=3.64$ ) followed by friendship love ( $M=3.54$ ), romantic love ( $M=3.10$ ) and sacrificial love ( $M=3.09$ ). Findings also showed that majority of the respondents were at the 'nafs mulhimah' stage in terms of sexual activity, dominated by holding hands (62.4%), followed by hugging (37.1%), kissing (34.3%), caressing (23.6%), oral sex / masturbating (18.8%) and illicit sex (8.7 %). The results also show that the majority of teenagers who were involved in illicit sex were females (65.6%), while 34.6% were males. Most teenagers involved in illicit sex come from family backgrounds with parents who were self employed (33.33%) with an average monthly income of RM 1000.00. Inferential analyses results revealed that romantic love ( $\beta=0.29$ ,  $p=0.00$ ), friendship love ( $\beta=-0.94$ ,  $p=0.011$ ), 'nafs amarah' ( $\beta=0.31$ ,  $p=0.00$ ), 'nafs lawammah' ( $\beta=0.18$ ,  $p=0.00$ ) and 'nafs mulhimah' ( $\beta=-0.77$ ,  $p=0.00$ ) as the significant predictors of sexual deviance.

Keywords: love, nafs, sexual deviance, teenager

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# Parents' opinions about the implementation of 4+4+4 education system

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## Abstract

The aim of the present study is to investigate the opinions of parents about the implementation of 4+4+4 education system policy start to be implemented in Turkey in 2012-2013 academic years. The parents (n=78) who have different professions (academician, primary school teacher, worker, civil servant) formed the study group of the present study. The qualitative data were collected in the spring semester of 2012-2013 academic year through a semi-structured interview form developed by the researchers. In order to analyze the qualitative data, content analysis technique was used. By the end of the study, the participants stated positive and negative sides of the new program and generally added that during the implementation of the new program scientific data have not been taken into consideration.

Keywords: 4+4+4, professions, school teacher, education system

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# Analysing the effect of social media on brand attitude and purchase intention: the case of Iran Khodro company

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## Abstract

The purpose of current study is to investigate the effect of social media on customers' attitude towards brand and purchase intention. Population was customers of Iran Khodro Company in the area of Tehran. Using a self-administrated questionnaire, 210 respondents were asked to answer the survey employing convenience-sampling method. The results of structural equation modelling indicated that traditional advertising and social media have significant impact on brand attitude. However, the effect of traditional advertising was less than social media. Further, brand attitude has a significant impact on purchase intention.

Keywords: Social media, brand attitude, SEM, Iran Khodro Company

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# Fair value accounting and market reaction: evidence from Romanian listed companies

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## Abstract

The quality of the accounting information is determined by its capacity to capture the reality regarding the financial position and performance of the company by confronting the interested parts. On the stock exchange, the quality of the accounting information seen from the credibility point of view can be evaluated through the influence of the results in the financial statements on the market value of the company. The objective of this study is to estimate and test the existence of an influence of the accounting information on the market value, based on the multiple linear regressions. The analyzed sample contains 64 BSE listed companies, between 2010 and 2011, for which data has been collected from the annual and interim financial statements. The results of the study show that the accounting information in the interim financial statements have a greater influence on the market value compared to the information in the annual financial statements.

Keywords: Fair value, accounting information, book value, earnings, market value

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# Attractiveness of Right Wing Oriented Movements and Subcultures in Modern Society of the Slovak Republic

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## Abstract

The attention of this article is pointed on individual socio – political aspects interconnected with right - wing the Slovak republic. This work reflects contemporary knowledge in the field of socio – scientific disciplines, while directly dealing with the topic of the article, and focuses the attention on the most important relations of examined phenomenon. One of the important aspects, in the framework of theoretical definition of the topic, are concepts of works written by Neil J. Smelser (1963) and William Kornhauser (2008), who deal with collective behavior and mass society. The main instrument for the implementation of quantitative research is a standardized questionnaire to monitor right-wing extremism, xenophobia and intolerance in the attitudes of Slovak population. The sample consists of 1000 respondents from eastern regions of the Slovak Republic. Social research focused on the extreme right helps to understand the whole set of phenomena and events in historical and social contexts. It also helps to create a professional and fair public debate on this complex social phenomenon. The ambition of this article is to highlight the need for a new perspective on the issue of extreme right-wing movements and subcultures and the far right as a whole, given an objective and comprehensive picture of the social realities that are part of this phenomenon.

Keywords: Right - wing, extremism, society, misanthropy

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# Should universities be subsidized? – A reference point view

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## Abstract

Because of the central importance of higher education and its long-term positive external effects on the whole society, the government often might wish to enforce its will on the universities through the subsidy it provides to them. Thus the question arises: what are the welfare consequences of state subsidies offered to universities? I try to answer this question with the recently developed tools of the so-called reference point theory, established by Oliver Hart and his coauthors. In my model the two participants are the government and the university. Exclusively a rector controls the university and the representative of the government is the administrator. The objective of the administrator is to maximize public welfare, whereas the rector maximizes her own payoff. The administrator offers a subsidy that comes together with the obligation to fulfill the state's instructions. Since these 'handcuffs' are usually against the rector's own interest, but subsidy is valuable to the rector, there is a tradeoff. I investigate the optimal behavior of the rector in two cases: a private university and a state owned public university. In spite of the simplified assumptions, this setup undoubtedly shows the ambiguous nature of subsidies.

Keywords: Reference point, subsidy, state university, shading

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# Challenges for the European Union in times of crisis: reactions

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## Abstract

Since the beginning of its existence in the form of communities, this entity faced a lot of challenges that could have stopped the European dream without the fast, prompt and appropriate reaction of the decision makers. There were a lot of difficult times in its history of more than 60 years but the ambition and need of going forward on the way of integration prevailed and today we can talk about European Union as one of the most important global players, having one of the most complex and fascinating political system. The tenacity and the willingness to succeed of the decision makers made this possible. Moments like "The Empty Chair Crisis", changes with regards to the decision making process, convenient for one but inconvenient for the others, lack of consensus with regards to the new accessions, the big changes that Europe went through in the late 80s etc. showed that the decision makers can have an appropriate response whatever the problem would be and that we must stay together and go on dreaming to an united nation in the form of a federation. Nowadays we are facing maybe the most difficult moment in European Union history. Many of the member states were and still are on the edge. A lot of immediate and prompt actions were taken since the start of financial crisis, either political or economic, driven by the need of going on. We are too much into the integration process, too much dependent one of each other so that we cannot stop and simply go back only to the concept of national state.

Keywords: Challenges, crisis, reactions, European Union

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# The Relationship between the State and the Non – governmental organizations

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## Abstract

In some countries, we can identify different contributions of the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to the development process. In a part of these countries, NGOs are weak in matter of project implementation or play more of an oppositional rather than operational role and governments are highly suspicious of them. A number of factors influence the development impact of NGOs; many of them are determined by the relationship between the State and the NGO sector. This article describes the characteristics of this relationship, focused on the attainment of governments' social objectives, collaboration between NGOs and the public sector and on issues that affect the efficacy if NGOs. It examines the main elements of legal framework and government practices which affect NGOs and which could foster a more conducive environment for positive NGO contribution to modernization. A review of the legal framework and the analysis of some relevant studies are proposed to examine these issues in a range of countries and with focus on Romania. In conclusion we will indicate areas of best practice related with good governance and participatory development.

Keywords: Non-governmental organizations, public sector, the State, collaboration, legal framework

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## 20 years of transformation of social policy in Slovakia – current state and main challenges

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## Abstract

I would like to present the principles and main steps of transformation of social policy in Slovakia since democratic changes in 1990 and its current state and main challenges. I would like to present the transformation process in four main areas: employment policies, wage policies, family policies and social security. I would like to stress main principles as monopolization, democratization, pluralisation of sources and tools etc., main steps of the process as well as the changes of the process, evaluate current state in comparison with selected EU countries and present main challenges of social policy in Slovakia, especially long term unemployment, low fertility rate, pension system contingencies, excluded Roma villages, etc. I would like to point particular areas that could cause potential social risk or positive effects, as pension reform in 2004, Social Services Act, etc.

Keywords: Transformation, social policy, social security, unemployment

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# University Students' Perception on Woman's Place in a Family

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## Abstract

The place of woman in society has always been a topic of discussion since the existence of humankind. Both in our country and also in other countries women take a step out of home and enter the work life. However in Turkish society male dominance still exists. Especially the ideas of university students, who will take important roles in society, establish family and raise children in the future, have great importance in terms of family and gender equality. Taking it as a starting point, our aim in this study is to find out the perception of university students about woman.

Keywords: University students, woman, perception, woman perception

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# Implementation Guidelines of the New Public Management Cases of Romania and Sweden

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## Abstract

Global transformations throughout the past decades impose that the public sector should act more efficiently in service of the citizen; therefore, public management has borrowed a series of organizational and functional principles from the private sector management. These public management reforms aim at depoliticization, debureaucratization and improvement of the public sector, through the processes of liberalization, deregulation and decentralization of state institutions and state authority. A new pattern of public sector coordination, named the new public management, takes shape (NPM).

Keywords: Public management, public sector, new public management, depoliticization

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# Performance through the Common Assessment Framework.

## A critical review for Romania

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### Abstract

The performance management is the framework of a good implementation of the strategy in an organization. It shows how plans transform in results and it underlines the importance of the integration of processes, methodologies and activities which used isolated will not give the same results. The aim in this paper is to analyze one of the mechanisms which is considered appropriate for the improvement of public administration results: the Common Assessment Framework. The objective of the practical study consists in the preparation of the implementation of the Common Assessment Framework in one city hall from Romania: the city hall of Vulcana-Băi commune. The main tools of the research were the questionnaire and the focus-group. The interpretation of results was made in the light of information collected following some steps: the presentation of the associated criteria and sub criteria; the presentation of the questions that we used for the focus-group session; the statistic interpretation. The notation system we used was according to the classical notation of CAF 2006. Conclusions and recommendations of the study were pertained to the meaning of public administration performance and it represents the starting point of an appropriate performance evaluation in the context of Romanian local public administration.

Keywords: common assessment framework; performance measurement; criteria; public administration

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## Efficiency of coordination of European policies at domestic level – challenging Polish coordination system

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### Abstract

Coordination is reaching agreements through consistent operation of various parts of the system to achieve a particular purpose. Efficiency is one of the key concepts relating to the coordination of EU policies in the Member States of the EU. Although there are several tools to measure efficiency of coordination on domestic level, such as the scale of Metcalfe and benchmarks of the World Bank, there is no complex set of tools to measure the multifaceted efficiency of coordination. This paper consists of two main parts: 1/ analysis of efficiency of coordination of EU policies in the Polish government institutions using existing methods of evaluating efficiency and analysis of required improvements in the coordination system of Poland, 2/ analysis of possible improvements in measuring efficiency of coordination of EU policies, based on the paradigm of New Public Management and using theories typical for modeling business processes in private companies. The paper bases on qualitative research conducted in Polish ministries involved in domestic coordination. The research results show certain lacks in efficiency of coordination in Poland according to traditional tools of measuring efficiency. At the same time use of these tools does not allow for proper diagnosis and finding solutions to recent problems of coordination. Recommendations give some solutions to challenges of efficient coordination on domestic level using broader set of tools for measuring coordination efficiency.

Keywords: Coordination of the EU policies, efficiency of coordination, New Public Management

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# Negotiating curricula for Burma migrant schooling in Thailand

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## Abstract

Semi-legal Migrant Learning Centres (MLCs) provide education for many of the children of migrant workers from Burma in Thailand. The paper reports research into the interaction of these centres with the Thailand educational authorities, particularly negotiations over their curricula. The research aimed to clarify what curricula were being offered to the migrant children, and why. It was based on interviews with many MLC leaders and staff and other stakeholders, and participant observation of interactions. It found that their curricula are diverse products of compromises among many interests. More research and action is needed to promote the basic right of all children to an adequate education.

Keywords: Thailand, Myanmar, education policy, migrants, human rights, curriculum

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# Web 2.0 communication and stakeholder engagement strategies: how Romanian public organizations use Facebook

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## Abstract

Within the context of e-participation and involvement provided by social media tools, public organizations should provide a dialogic approach to their relationship with their publics. Having more touchstones with their publics and less control over their message, public organizations should improve their strategies of communicating with citizens. Through a content analysis of three Romanian public organizations' activity on Facebook, this study will examine how this social networking site is used to inform, connect, involve, mobilize and interact with Romanian citizens. The results highlighted that mobilizing, informing and interacting were the most used strategies and that Romanian citizens' involvement implied mere actions of liking, sharing and commenting the visual and verbal posts.

Keywords: Facebook, mobilize, inform, interact

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# Ensuring food security of the Republic of Kazakhstan as a fundamental of modern agricultural policy

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## Abstract

The problem of food security is the top priority of the economic policy strategy of any state, the effectiveness of this solution influences social, political, and ethnic stability in society. Food security and nutrition is everyone's business. Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. By analysing the existing legislation in the area of food security, the author identifies weaknesses and gaps, suggesting ways to improve it.

Keywords: Food security, national security, agriculture, public resources, economic security

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# Lithuanian maritime sector's economic impact to the whole Lithuanian economy

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## Abstract

This paper analyses Lithuanian Maritime Sectors Economic impact to the whole Lithuanian economy by using those economic indicators: Capital investment share, Value Added at Production Cost, Turnover, Total Operating Profit, Number of Employees and Number of Enterprises. Official statistics does not present entire Maritime Sector in numbers as it is divided into the "subsectors" as the economic activities of the statistically presented economic group consisting of 4-digit level classes. The whole Maritime sector is important to be noted in statistical numbers, because mostly less impact is considered to be a serious risk for the diverted investment in specific sectors of the economy efficiency.

Keywords: Maritime Sector; Economic impact; Lithuania

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# University Students' Perception on Woman's Place in a Family

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## Abstract

The place of woman in society has always been a topic of discussion since the existence of humankind. Both in our country and also in other countries women take a step out of home and enter the work life. However in Turkish society male dominance still exists. Especially the ideas of university students, who will take important roles in society, establish family and raise children in the future, have great importance in terms of family and gender equality. Taking it as a starting point, our aim in this study is to find out the perception of university students about woman.

Keywords: University students, woman, perception, woman perception

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## The relationship between perceived academic leadership style and support for strategic planning

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## Abstract

The purpose of the study is to analyze the relationship between perceived academic leadership styles and support for strategic planning among faculty members at seven Turkish universities. A questionnaire was conducted among 101 faculty members at seven universities around Cappadocia region in Turkey in May 2013. The questionnaire form included Support for Strategic Planning Index developed by Welsh and Nunez (2005) and four academic leadership style scales (bureaucratic, entrepreneurial, collegial and distributive) prepared by the authors. One-way Anova test identified significant difference among faculty members according to academic titles. Post-hoc multiple comparisons of means showed that the assistant professors are more supportive about strategic planning than professors and associate professors. Correlation analysis showed significant positive relationship between support for strategic planning and entrepreneurial, collegial and distributive leadership styles. The findings presented here reflect the preliminary findings of an ongoing project, which aim to explore the role of academic leadership in strategic planning and quality assurance activities. The original sample size of the research project is 242, and out of this sample size, 101 are included here. Although it is not possible to generalize the results, the findings indicate important clues for fostering support for strategic planning. We recommend that non-administrative faculty members take more roles in strategic planning activities. It is important to stress the need for focusing on creating a collegial environment and distributing power among faculty members.

Keywords: Strategic planning, academic leadership, higher education, Turkey

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# Gestures and dialogic communication

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## Abstract

Gestures play an important role in interpersonal communication and their importance is due to the fact that, no matter how many meanings they might have, words cannot always transmit everything or enough to reach the target for which they are produced. The words' ability to impress is enhanced through gestures, characterized by diversity taking into account the people's normal tendency to express them creatively and even in an individualized manner transgressing the common boundaries. Gestures can only be understood if we consider the context or the communicational process in which they are used. Therefore, they have to be interpreted according to different classifications and paying attention to their temporal sequence. Analysing the reasons why certain gestures are produced, evaluating a series of classifications related to gestures – which are well-known in the critical works – and relying on the simple examination or analysis, our paper tries on the one hand to identify the categories of gestures and their communicative functions and on the other hand to analyse the efficiency of the usage of this kind of instruments, aiming at emphasizing the essential role played by gestures in the discursive practices among dialogue partners.

Keywords: Intention, representing a situation, behaviour adjustment, context adaptation, pointing gestures

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# EXPO 2017 is as a strategic objective of cultural policy

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## Abstract

Each exhibition is a phenomenon of cultural and political life. Any kind of exhibition agitates cultural traditions of certain nations and it's meaning is to show innovation and cultural policy of this nation. Since ancient times, people despite the different language barriers have tried to show their national achievements and lived in the spirit of World competition. During the period of technological revolution and scientific progress as a result of open and novation processes each year an international competition develops. Among other exhibitions international exhibition EXPO occupies an important place. However, the international exhibition is a special tool that is based to create a dialogue with the community. EXPO held in recent years, affecting all global problems of humanity, such as a communications boom, the elimination of the division between the rich and the poor, the growth of mega-cities, the prevention of environmental disasters and etc., they are also transformed to solve all these problems effectively. EXPO-2017, which will take place in Kazakhstan, undoubtedly, will be an international exhibition based on modern technological achievements.

Keywords: International exhibition, scientific progress, global problems, modern achievements, affect, innovation

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# Kazakhstan's experience in the enhancement of the intercultural dialogue in a multicultural society

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## Abstract

This article digs into the experience of Kazakhstan targeted to the issue of intercultural dialogue through the analysis of public policy in the field of interethnic relations. Kazakhstan, the largest country in Central Asia, is characterized by astounding cultural diversity. Various ethnic and religious groups are present within the territory of country. This paper analyzes the infrastructure, public policy engagement and dialogue of ethnic and religious communities on the basis of the philosophical and theoretical concepts of multiculturalism. At the bottom, multiculturalism – is the theory and practice aimed at resolving tactical issues related to migration flows, the requirements of the indigenous peoples or new religious and cultural communities. The relevance of this issue is determined by the course of history itself i.e. connected with globalization processes of the modern world, increased migration flows, the emergence of new national, cultural, religious and other minorities, ethnic and religious conflicts.

Keywords:

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# Systematic Mapping Study in Small Business: The Quest for Contemporary Understanding

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## Abstract

A unified theory of small businesses has been widely proposed. Nevertheless there are very few studies about the main concerns in small business literature. Thus, a systematic mapping study of the available literature was conducted. The main purpose of this article is the classification and thematic analysis of the most relevant articles on small business research. Using the Web of Science® database, over 500 articles were selected with the string "small business" and its plural on the title. The articles were published from 2005 to 2013 and received over 10 citations. Titles and abstracts were analyzed in order to provide a view of the major themes and tendencies of the literature on small business. One major thematic area was established, "organizational environment", which has grown in the last decade. On the other hand, classic themes such as "specificity", "creation, failure and success", "owner", and "strategy" have declined considerably since the eighties, to be replaced by growing areas such as "management" and "new processes". "Public policy", "financing" and "functional areas" have remained fairly popular. Systematic mapping studies can provide an overview of the major contemporary themes and concerns regarding small business theory. Besides the academic contribution, understanding the major concerns will also have an impact on public policy, highlighting specific needs and priority projects. Additional studies should be performed, using more strings, such as "small firm(s)" or "small enterprise(s)", and other relevant databases to determine possible gaps in the existing research.

Keywords: mapping, A unified theory, systematic mapping

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# The role of civil society in preventing conflicts: Kazakhstan experience

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## Abstract

One of the main conditions of preventing destructive political conflicts is a formation of mature civil society. In most developed countries establishing of power institutes and private sector preceded the formation of public sector, while in Kazakhstan, as well as in other post-soviet countries the development of these sectors are taken place at the same time. Thus the formation of institutes of civil society in Kazakhstan is still continued and has its specific features. As it is known, the stability in democratic society is based on the system of social partnership, which should harmonize the interests of different social groups. In Kazakhstan, it was created the system of social partnership, which also has its peculiarities. According to the authors despite the fact that the whole attribute of social partnership is obvious it's difficult to say that this system functions effectively. One of the elements of civil culture of Kazakhstani society it is distrust to political parties. On the whole, Kazakhstani citizens do not see the parties as a linking mechanism between power and citizens. Thus, comparative rate of people's trust to state authorities and institutes of civil society demonstrates that first of all, people give credence to state authorities. Nevertheless, authors believe that under current conditions an increasing role of non-governmental organizations will be essential for further development of civil society.

Keywords: Civil society, social partnership, non-governmental organizations, state authorities

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# Action and non-action in political crisis communication: the second suspension campaign of the Romanian president

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## Abstract

According to Hannah Arendt, action and inter-communication are the essence of the authority process. The authority is the main factor that assures the sense of public space, a potential space where people belong to, and where they can interact and communicate. Although there are no established solutions that can be used when a crises appears because crises are very different by pattern there are some situations when atypical measures can modify the disadvantageous context. Our paper aims to analyze both communication and action strategies that were practiced during the two suspension campaign of the Romanian President, Traian Băsescu. The second suspension context placed the president in a disadvantageous relation with the electors so that the political battle was considered at the beginning lost. However, the communication strategies used during political crises can modify the elector's attitudes towards a specific subject or politician. So, our paper analyses the communication and action strategies in order to establish their efficiency and the way that Romanian electors perceive and react. The periods of political crises are a good opportunity for politicians in order to perform their discursive abilities, to gamble their action strategies and to confirm their public imagine.

Keywords: Communication strategies, action, nonaction, political crises, electors

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# The European Foundation Quality Management evaluation of Greek Primary and Secondary Education

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## Abstract

The European Foundation Quality Management (EFQM) is a very well known model whose instrument deals with the assessment of function of an organization/ university. In this study EFQM model of excellence is used in order to evaluate Greek higher education. Analyse Factorielle des Correspondence was used for the data to be analysed. The results reveal the real situation in the Greek Educational system and its advantages and disadvantages are exposed. The sample consists of 1000 Greek teachers from Primary and Secondary Education, who showed negative or neutral attitude toward the quality of Greek Education system. Consequently Greek education system seems to have a lot to do in order to be improved and meet the quality standards that Greek teachers may expect.

Keywords: EFQM, Greek, higher, education

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# Students' attitudes toward effective leadership in education

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## Abstract

The current study examines students' attitudes towards Effective Leadership in Education following axes: leadership conditions, the leader's personality traits, the potential leader's skills and competencies, leadership styles, actions for goal achievement and preparation for a future leader. 79 Greeks students took part in the study from the departments of Pre-school Education of Western Macedonia University in Greece and Analyse Factorielle des Correspondance was used in order the data to be analyzed. The results reveal among others that the axes of leadership conditions, personality traits and a potential leader's skills and competences have a significant positive impact on leadership styles and actions for goal achievement and preparation for a future leader.

Keywords:

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# The relationship between management credibility and affective commitment in consultant engineering firms: evidence from Iranian organizations

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## Abstract

The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between the credibility of manager and affective commitment of employees to the organization. Data was collected using a self-administrated questionnaire including managerial credibility and affective commitment measures adopted. A sample of 123 employees from Consultant Engineering Firms was used. Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) and a linear regression analysis were used to test the relationship between credibility of manager and affective commitment. The results showed that the relationship between the credibility of manager and affective commitment is positive and significant. When employees perceive manager credibility, they feel more affectively attached to their organizations, experience a sense of obligation/loyalty towards them, and feel less instrumentally committed.

Keywords: Management credibility, Affective commitment, Linear regression, Consultant Engineering Firms

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# Military-political cooperation between the U.S. and Central Asian States

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## Abstract

Central Asian region became one of the important regions in international relations. The states of the region faced a number of problems after the collapse of the Soviet Union. The geopolitical situation and neighborhood with great powers mainly affected on the policymaking and the security issues of newly independent states. In this article the military-political cooperation between the U.S. and Central Asian states in different dimensions is examined. First of all, we analyze the dynamic of military-political cooperation of the U.S. with each state of the region in the context of regional security. In this regard it is examined one of the important issues – the interests of the U.S. around the Soviet nuclear weapons located on the Kazakhstani territory. The author analyzes the relations between states in the context of struggle against terrorism. After the events of September 11 the U.S. proclaimed a war against terrorism. The struggle against terrorism became one of the major challenges of the U.S. foreign policy. Afghanistan became a state number one for antiterrorist drive. The Central Asian states mentioned as a “front-line states”. Region’s location on the crossroads between West and East makes this territory significant for transit routes. The cooperation in military-political field between states develops also on a structural level. We consider the relations in this field between the U.S. and Central Asian states in the framework of NATO. The author of this article discusses how the above-mentioned issues influence on international relations in the region.

Keywords: Military-political cooperation, military-technical cooperation, geopolitical situation, Central Asia, NATO

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# Religious tourism as a sociocultural phenomenon of the present "The unique sense today is a universal value tomorrow. This is the way religions are created and values are made."

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## Abstract

Religious tourism has such an important socio-cultural characteristic, as a social practice, changing man and positioning him in a social space. Hence religious tourism owns a kind of socio-cultural potential of influencing the motivational state of a person, which has the need of cultural and religious objects required for the spiritually ideological existence. Specificity of value consciousness of the modern person, as well as the characteristics of social, cultural and economic status of various social groups define a variety of tourist motives, which have significant influence on the choice of tourist activity of specific identity. At the present stage all kinds of tourism, including religious kinds develop in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The President of the country has allocated tourism among the seven priority clusters, development of the domestic economy, so the tourism has received a new impulse to improvement. Anyway the religious-tourist potential of our country is used not fully today. The process of creation of conditions for qualitative and competitive religious tourism on the territory of Kazakhstan for our compatriots and foreign citizens requires more balanced long-term state policy on all tourist market. Thus, high revenue from tourism can become a major budgetary factor and make it more profitable branch of economic activity, than even the traditional exports of oil or gas. Considering the above, it can be argued that in the conditions of expansion of innovative trends in the domestic economy of tourism in the near future it will be able to enter the international market with its unique religious tourist products.

Keywords: Religious tourism, globalization, identity, cultural policy, sociocultural value

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## The national policy-making process in the context of the international economic and financial movements

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## Abstract

The international movements, known to our current society have a visible impact on national public policies. Therefore, a wise Government should implement a policy mechanism, which takes into account the involvement of various international actors on public arena. Romania by dint of European Commission, International Monetary Fund, World Bank through stand-by arrangement puts into practice a programme of measures that changed the view of public policy-making. The current paper reveals the changes of policy-making process under the involvement of international actors. From methodological view, and taking into consideration the theoretical and normative framework, the research is based on the matrix of interest factors, as well as on the reviews under the stand-by arrangements, achieving an analysis in a multi-actor context.

Keywords: Policy-making process, international actors, structural reforms

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# The ecological and legal aspects of ensuring the food security of the republic of Kazakhstan under the transition to a "green" economy

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## Abstract

This paper presents the environmental aspects of the legal issues encountered in ensuring food security, under the transition to a "green" economy and the routes toward improving the existing legislation of Kazakhstan.

Keywords: Green economy, food security, environmental activities, products

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# University Students' Perception on Woman's Place in a Family

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## Abstract

The place of woman in society has always been a topic of discussion since the existence of humankind. Both in our country and also in other countries women take a step out of home and enter the work life. However in Turkish society male dominance still exists. Especially the ideas of university students, who will take important roles in society, establish family and raise children in the future, have great importance in terms of family and gender equality. Taking it as a starting point, our aim in this study is to find out the perception of university students about woman.

Keywords: University students, woman, perception, woman perception

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# Legal Forms of Veterinary Safety Provision: Veterinary Control and Veterinary-Sanitary Examination

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## Abstract

The article is concerned with the legal provision problem of veterinary safety through the example of veterinary inspection and veterinary sanitation in the Republic of Kazakhstan. There was carried out the analysis of some legal acts in the matter of veterinary of the Republic of Kazakhstan under the conditions of market establishment and development in sovereign Kazakhstan. In the article, there is defined the conception and content of veterinary safety and also are stated the problems of veterinary safety enforceability of the country under the conditions of integration process and world economy globalization. On the ground of theoretical provisions' analysis of contemporary experience of Kazakhstan, applicable Kazakh legislation, there were developed recommendations and proposals for veterinary safety improvement of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Keywords: veterinary safety, veterinary control, veterinary-sanitary examination

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## Actual problems of ecological insurance in the subsurface use sphere

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## Abstract

The purpose of ecological insurance - formation of insurance funds for the prevention of ecological accidents and accidents; the indemnification, caused to legal entities and individuals, owing to environmental pollution; providing conditions of accommodation of the population and functioning of businessmen of all forms of ownership in zones of emergency ecological situations. Development of ecological insurance (both obligatory, and voluntary) is complicated and for the following economic reasons: high insurance tariffs, including because of wear of fixed assets of the enterprises; lack of sufficient assets of insurance companies for insurance of essential environmental risks and significant expected damage; need of fee on voluntary ecological insurance from net profit; limitation of access on the international reinsurance markets. The developed and effectively operating system of insurance in the sphere of environmental management and environmental protection is capable to provide: compensation of harm to the state and the third parties in full, adequate to the damage caused as a result of economic activity; the guaranteed decrease in load of the budget; formation of off-budget sources of financing of preventive (precautionary), compensation and recovery actions for environmental protection and natural resources.

Keywords: Environmental pollution, ecological insurance, responsibility for causing damage

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# The Influence of the Principal Dimensions of Accounting Information on the Capital Gains Yield in the Case of Romanian Listed Companies

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## Abstract

Increasing the opportunities offered by the financial markets and enhancing financial market risks, investor identify those financial assets that can give them a return as high as possible, based on the information available, especially those from the financial statements of companies. The purpose of the study regards the analysis of the principal financial dimensions of the financial statements reported by the listed companies on Bucharest Stock Exchange (BSE) on capital gains yield. To achieve the purpose of the research the analysis was based on a sample of 55 companies listed on BSE in the financial year 2012, using principal component analysis and multiple linear regression analysis. The obtained results indicate a greater influence of ratios of financial position in the detriment of ratios regarding the financial performance for companies listed on BSE.

Keywords: investors, capital gains yield, financial information, financial dimension, principal component analysis, multiple regression analysis

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## Legal forms of veterinary safety provision: veterinary control and veterinary-sanitary examination

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## Abstract

The article is concerned with the legal provision problem of veterinary safety through the example of veterinary inspection and veterinary sanitation in the Republic of Kazakhstan. There was carried out the analysis of some legal acts in the matter of veterinary of the Republic of Kazakhstan under the conditions of market establishment and development in sovereign Kazakhstan. In the article, there is defined the conception and content of veterinary safety and also are stated the problems of veterinary safety enforceability of the country under the conditions of integration process and world economy globalization. On the ground of theoretical provisions' analysis of contemporary experience of Kazakhstan, applicable Kazakh legislation, there were developed recommendations and proposals for veterinary safety improvement of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Keywords: Veterinary safety, veterinary control, veterinary-sanitary examination

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# Quality Management: How do Brazilian Companies use it?

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## Abstract

For more than 30 years, Total Quality Management (TQM) has been recognized as strategic for organizations worldwide. However, a significant number of Quality Management (QM) initiatives have still not been successful. Some authors argue that this number can achieve more than 60% of the implemented cases. This paper aims at describing how Brazilian Companies use Quality Management Practices. By conducting a survey with 125 respondents, the current status of Quality Management Practices utilization in Brazil was investigated. The analysis of QM practices reveals that companies prefer the usage and give more importance to soft practices such as teamwork and customer focus. On the other hand, companies give less importance to and do not use hard practices such as Analysis of Variance and Six Sigma. According to the respondents, Brazilian companies are at a middle stage of QM maturity level: more than 30% attest that their companies are at "inspection" age and less than 20% state that their companies have achieved strategic quality management. This unsatisfactory level of QM maturity can mean that Brazilian companies manage quality with more focus on inspection and control than quality assurance and strategic management. Therefore "improvement" in this context can mean bringing the operation back to the standard than indeed improving the standard. Finally, future research derived from these findings could investigate how QM practices would be effectively used and help companies to achieve higher QM maturity levels and strategic quality management.

Keywords: Quality management practices, survey research, Brazilian companies

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# The problems of legal regulation of the investment agreement in the subsoil in the Republic of Kazakhstan

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## Abstract

For the Republic of Kazakhstan, as a newly independent state, which became the path of integration into the world economy and in the transition to an open market economy is crucial to attract foreign and domestic investment. Under current conditions, the development and implementation of investment activity increases markedly. Investment is the legal basis for the development of many countries, including Kazakhstan, as an objective of socially necessity, the underlying material and spiritual wealth of human, for the development and improvement of living standards in the individual states and the international community as a whole. Significant global reserves of mineral resources available in the Republic of Kazakhstan, the country's entry into active foreign economic relations are a prerequisite for the recognition of Kazakhstan as one of the major players in the international market of raw materials, particularly hydrocarbon.

Keywords: Investment, subsoil, agreement, natural resources

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# Urban civil structures effect in the development of governance concept in developing countries: the case of city councils in Turkey

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## Abstract

Governance is one of the main approaches of New Public Management (NPM) (Meuleman: 2008, Landman and Robinson: 2009) and it is an important concept for Turkey as it affects the entire private and the public sector. Expressing the participated governing process, its field of application includes non-governmental organizations and civil communities, central government and local governments. The emergence of more flexible decentralized and entrepreneurial urban politics have been interpreted as an important part of transition from government to governance in economic and political context in Turkey like the other countries (Stoker: 1996, Ward: 2000, Jones: 1998, Oatley 1998, Whitehead: 2003). The mutual interaction with governance, the change in urban politics in Turkey has affected the new restructuring in local governments in large scale. This interaction is inevitable at a time of local and central government concept is eroding, the concepts of citizenship and participation are changing and urban economic development is restructured and globalized (Mac Leod and Goodwin: 1999, Stoker: 1996, Whitehead: 2003). The City Councils concept has appeared with Agenda-21 accepted after the Rio Summit. The City Councils in Turkey is an outcome of Local Agenda21 and established as an implementation of it. The main aims of them are to solve the problems that the cities are faced with, which affect the urban sustainability resulting from the city governments. The City Councils are established interdependently from the local governments in Turkey. Nonetheless they have made solutions for all the problems in the city as a civil initiative. But local governments, municipalities and private provincial administration have not notified them. The City Councils in Turkey gained legal status in 2005 after the admission of Municipality Act numbered 5393 in which there are regulations for them like in the article 76. In order to evaluate the city councils in Turkey two concepts, which are "governance" and "Local Agenda-21", should be demystified. It is known that, city councils are suggested as a new participatory model based on governance in local. But the governance concept shouldn't be seen only as a part of establishing new participatory models in cities but also, it's a key concept to establish a new government and social system as an instrument of New Public Management. In this study, it is argued if the City Councils implementations are transformed into governance based implementation and results of these implementations will be evaluated in terms of local governments and non-governmental organizations. Also, the structure, implementations and decisions of striking city councils in Turkey will be examined and the barriers in local governance will be discussed.

**Keywords:** City councils, governance, local governance, participative democracy, Agenda-21

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# Positive agenda for Turkey-European Union relations: what will it bring or what will it take?

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## Abstract

September 2013 marked the 50 th anniversary and the golden jubilee of the Turkey-European Union (EU) relations and October 2013 will mark the 8th anniversary of Union's decision to launch formal negotiations with Turkey toward full membership. Commissioner launched this new positive agenda for Enlargement and European Neighbourhood Policy Stefan Füle and the Turkish Minister for European Affairs and Chief EU negotiator Egemen Bağış in Ankara on 17th May 2012. Commissioner Füle indicated that areas in positive agenda would include legislative alignment, visas, mobility and migration, Customs Union, foreign policy, political reforms, fight against terrorism, enhanced energy cooperation and increased participation in people to people programmes. The idea and the aim of the agenda was to keep the accession process of Turkey going not to replace it as expressed both by the two sides and in order to achieve this working groups containing experts from the Commission and their counterparts from Turkish ministries focusing on eight negotiation chapters namely on "Judiciary and Fundamental Rights" and the others were established. So, in this paper the "positive agenda" between Turkey and the European Union will be examined and the future of this attempt will be discussed.

Keywords:

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## Views of Education Faculty Instructors and University Specialists in Turkey on Creating European Higher Education Area

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## Abstract

In this study, It was aimed to determine the views of academic staff working at education faculties of universities and specialists working at European Union Office, international relations office and Erasmus office on realizing a common European Higher Education Area. The participants' views on general perceptions regarding Bologna Process, the effect of the process on Turkish higher education, its implementation in Turkish higher education institutions, educational programs, technical arrangements, arrangements related with mobility, quality assurance, its social effect and student participation together with the analysis if these views differ according to personal variables.

Keywords: Turkey, higher education, Bologna Process, European Higher Education Area

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# The influence of customer satisfaction, switching cost and trusts in a brand on customer loyalty - the survey on student as im3 users in Depok, Indonesia

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## Abstract

In order to survive in the tight competition, many cellular providers have a big effort to maintain the customer loyalty. This research attempted to analyze the influence of customer satisfaction, switching cost, and trust in a brand towards customer loyalty partially and simultaneously. The research method was descriptive analysis by the multiple regression analysis. The data was compiled by distributing questionnaire to 100 respondents of youngsters in Depok Area, a suburban near Jakarta as Indonesia capital city. Youngsters were the main target of the cellular providers market shares. The result showed that customer satisfaction and switching cost had a significant influence to customer loyalty. However, the trust in brand had no significant influence to the customer loyalty. Furthermore when tested simultaneously, the customer satisfaction, switching cost, and trust in a brand has influence to the customer loyalty.

Keywords: Customer satisfaction, switching cost, trust in brand, customer loyalty

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## The Development of a Model for Mathematics Classroom Assessment: Collaborative Assessment Pyramid

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## Abstract

In practice, Thailand has experience of learning in classroom, especially the measurement and evaluation on mathematical thinking, skills and processes. Concerning the development of system of measurement and evaluation in the past, although there were some researches which gave importance on the development of models for measuring and evaluating students' learning, those models always emphasized on the contexts that were not at fundamental academic level, or if there were some researches which did so, they frequently created the holistic pictures of the model for every subject, not specifically for mathematics which were different from other subjects. Furthermore, the model sometimes did not correlate with the standards set in the Basic Education Core Curriculum 2008. Hence, it is a challenge for Thailand to solve this problem. The learner should acquire full development in all aspects: knowledge, mathematical skills and processes, and desirable. Therefore, the objectives of the study were to: 1) develop a mathematics classroom assessment model for the demonstration schools of the Office of Higher Education Commission, and 2) investigate the quality of the model according to its utility, feasibility, propriety, and accuracy with the effects. The outcome from these three groups of people (students, teachers, and administrators). This study was an exploration research using a questionnaire that was corrected and checked by the experts. The data were collected from 120 teachers at 14 schools who were teaching at secondary level and were working under the jurisdiction of the Office of Higher Education. The model for measuring and evaluating students' learning was called a collaborative pyramid assessment, consisting of 4 dimensions of assessment: 1) collaborative plan assessment, 2) collaborative gather evidence, 3) collaborative interpret evidence, and 4) collaborative use results. There were four operational steps within each dimension: 1) knowledge, 2) thinking, 3) mathematical skills and processes, and 4) desirable attribute. The results from the implementations of this model provided ways for



demonstration school teachers to do measurement and evaluation in the mathematics classroom appropriately.

Keywords: collaborative assessment pyramid, classroom assessment, sharing between teachers

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## The Relationship Between Metacognitive Awareness, Teacher Self- Efficacy and Chemistry Competency Perceptions

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### Abstract

In this study, the metacognitive awareness, teachers self-efficacy and chemistry competency perceptions of teacher candidates is determined and the relationship between metacognitive awareness, teacher self efficacy and chemistry competency perceptions of teacher candidates is examined. Research tools of this study are “Metacognitive Awareness Inventory”, “Teachers’ Sense of Efficacy Scale” and “Chemistry Field Competency Scale”. Metacognitive awareness inventory is developed by Schraw and Dennison (1994). Teachers’ sense of efficacy scale is developed by Tschannen-Moran and Hoy (2001). Chemistry field competency scale is developed by Güneş, Kavak and Yamak (2011). It has been found out from the study that there is a relationship between metacognitive awareness, chemistry competency perceptions and teacher self-efficacy beliefs of teacher candidates.

Keywords: metacognitive awareness, self-efficacy, teacher self-efficacy beliefs, chemistry competency perceptions

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## The Role Of Language Coproduction In Learning English Vocabulary

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### Abstract

This pretest-posttest study examined the role of coproduction of language forms (i.e., collaborative output) in the acquisition of second language (L2) vocabulary. Thirty-nine low-intermediate ESL students from three intact classes were assigned to two experimental groups and one comparison group. The comparison group only received input-based instruction with no opportunities for subsequent output. The experimental groups first received input-based instruction and then performed outputbased tasks either collaboratively or individually. Results indicated that learners who had opportunities for output showed greater gains of knowledge than those who were not. Learners also produced significantly more correct target English words when working collaboratively than individually. Overall, the findings provide evidence in support of the facilitative role of collaborative output in L2 vocabulary learning.

Keywords: Language coproduction, vocabulary, English phrasal verbs, collaborative and individual output

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# Phenomenon of Digital Literacy in scope of European crosscurricular comparison

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## Abstract

Focusing on digital literacy as a frame of reference for globally-required digital competence, the problem of its implementation within the sphere of education emerges. This paper will report the findings of the first concluded project phase of a dissertation thesis at the Faculty of Education of Trnava University in Trnava (Slovak Republic), concentrating on how digital competence is defined in European educational systems and how it is specified in actions within the primary stage. The purpose of this Project phase was to determine a condition of explicitly defined digital competency within the national curricula of selected European nations (Slovak, Czech, Polish, English and Irish), and to compare the findings to the Slovak National Educational Program (ŠVP) as a national primary stage curriculum (ISCED1) with regards to its subjects and grade specification. In the first phase of dissertation project, the content analysis used a qualitative method of pedagogical research with a comparison of categorised findings. Findings about divergence between analysed West and East European curricula will be interpreted in detail (including references within content and performance standards). Potential for improvement in the sphere of digital competence definition for the primary stage will be closely indicated and specified. The paper will conclude with recommendations and concrete proposals for the fractional adoption of incentives underlying a distinct base for the realisation of the research project task, within the scope of the dissertation thesis

Keywords: curriculum, digital competence, digital literacy, digital technology, national educational program, standards

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# Investigation Of Preschool Teachers' Opinions About Outside The Classroom/ Outer Space Conditions Of Preschool Education Institutions

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## Abstract

In this research, qualitative methods such as observation and interview are employed. This study investigates whether or not the existing physical/spatial conditions within the classrooms are appropriate for the developmental characteristics of children and the related literature. Maximum Variability Sampling, which is a qualitative sampling method, is utilized in the study. This sampling method is not used for the purpose of forming a small sample and generalizing it through variability, but it aims to find out the association and similarities of the conditions of variability Data about outside the classroom / outer space characteristics were collected via two qualitative research methods; 'observation' and 'interview' from 20 preschool education institution in İstanbul. As a result, between the mean total score of the outside the classroom / open area physical properties of teachers, a statistically significant difference has been found according to their age, years of service, work, school type, working time in the organization, age group they work with and class population.

Keywords: Preschool Education, Preschool Teachers, Outside The Classroom/ Outer Space Conditions

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# Determination Of The Difficulties That Pre-School Teachers Face With Classroom Management

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## Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine the classroom management skills of preschool teachers and their relations with other variables. The sample includes 95 preschool teacher that work either state or private preschools in 2012-2013 semester. In order to collect data, a questionnaire is developed by the researchers via analyzing the literature. The questionnaire has 2 parts. The first part includes the age of the teacher, graduation school, year of work, work history, age group that he/she works and the number of students in the classroom. The second part covers 10 items about the difficulties that they face in classroom and behavior management in two sections. It has been found out that there is no significant difference between the mean total score related to the problems in organization and behavior management faced by pre-school teachers participated in the study according to their age, working duration at the institution and age group they work with, but there is a statistically significant difference according to education level, years of service, type of school and number of children they work with

Keywords: Preschool teacher, Classroom management, Difficulties

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# Thai Secondary School of Representation about ICT Understanding in Proposed Learning Model

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**Rekha Koul**, Research fellow in Science and Mathematics Education Centre, Curtin University, Western Australia

## Abstract

This research aimed to explore the teachers' and students' understanding of science concepts in secondary schools in Thailand and to suggest to proposed ICT learning model to make students aware of current science issues impacting on the society. A total of 165 (15 teachers and 150 Students) participated in the study. Students were from years 10, 11 and 12 who studied information and communication technology subject in year 2012 and teachers who taught the same course. Research instruments consisted of a questionnaire, interview form for teachers, classroom observations and video recordings. The study was based on a widespread popular and influential conceptual modeling representation theory. In the model, ICT supports internal learning processes of representation (creating and self-organizing knowledge) and promotes collaboration and interaction (social processes and making meaning). Based on the results of this study a model has been developed in association with researchers from Western Australia and Thailand. It will be implemented in Thailand in early 2013. This model is tended to be more connected to people outside of the classroom rather than isolated, and the learning process tended more often to contribute to productive outcomes such as the solving of authentic problems.

Keywords: Representation, Understanding, Learning Model

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# The Analysis On Interpersonal Relationship Dimensions Of Secondary School Students According To Their Ruminative Thinking Skills

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**Ayşem Seda Önen**, Education Faculty, Hacettepe University, Ankara, 06800

## Abstract

This study focused on the analysis of secondary school students' levels of ruminative thinking and interpersonal relationship dimensions. The sampling consisted of 550 secondary school students. In order to determine the ruminative thinking levels of secondary school students the "Ruminative Thinking Pattern Scale" developed by Brinker and Dozois (2009) and adapted by Karatepe (2010). Also the Scale of Interpersonal Relationship Dimensions was developed by Imamoglu and Aydin (2009) in order to evaluate and determine the interpersonal relationships. The findings of this study would contribute to the determination of the connection between students' interpersonal relationships and their ruminative thinking skills.

Keywords: Interpersonal relationships, ruminative thinking, secondary level students. thinking

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# Analysis On Reflective Thinking Tendencies Of Student Teachers According To Their Individual Innovativeness And Sociotropic- Autonomic Personality Characteristics

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## Abstract

This study aimed to analyze the reflective thinking tendencies of student teachers along with their openness to individual innovations and sociotropic-autonomic personality characteristics. In the research "Sociotrophy Autonomy Scale" is used which is developed by Beck and his friends. In order to determine student teachers' levels of innovativeness and the categories they belong, the "Individual Innovativeness Scale", which was developed by Hurt, Joseph and Cook (1977) and was adapted into Turkish by Kilicer and Odabasi (2010), was administered. The data collection tool used for determining student teachers' reflective thinking tendencies was the "Reflective Thinking Tendency Scale" developed by Semerci (2007).

Keywords: Reflective thinking, individual innovations, sociotropic-autonomic personality, student teachers

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# Smart Board In Mathematics Education, The Use Of Cartoon Characters Impact On Student Success

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## Abstract

This aim practiced to appear the effect of mathematics on the students by using cartoon character on the interactive board which is supported by computer. The research is the study of experimental and used the pre-test and post-test. Bring into being group of study at Gönyeli Primary school elected from different two classes whose total of 47 student. In the group of experimental given the mathematics lessons by helping cartoon characters on the interactive board and the other group as a called control group is practiced by using the method of traditional. Beforehand preparing the successful test is used by the researches as means data collection. During the analysis of data obtained from groups, the obtained of the inbound examples' points that Paired Sample is used for seeing a significant difference that contains whether or not from one another. The direction of the obtained data is found that successful students in the experimental group which is the higher than students in the control group.

Keywords: the smart board, cartoon character, the education of mathematics

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# Oil price and industrial production in G7 countries: Evidence from the asymmetric and non-asymmetric causality tests

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## Abstract

After the oil shock of 1973, studies on causal nexus between oil price and economic growth have increasingly appeared in the literature. Unlike extant literature, this study deals with two problems related to causality estimation. The first one is which oil price should be used in empirical analyses as the price of oil differs among different oil products. Instead of crude oil price, oil basket price calculated by OPEC was used in this paper since it does not exclude the price of other oil types. Second problem is that positive and negative shocks in the independent variables may asymmetrically affect dependent variable. Distinguishing positive and negative shocks may lead to different findings. Moreover asymmetric causality test may lead to inference about the sign of the causal nexus. In this study asymmetric causal links were taken into account using the novel asymmetric causality approach developed by Hatemi-J (2012). Furthermore non-normality of the error term and time varying volatility may lead to biased estimation results. So a bootstrap simulation approach developed by Hacker and Hatemi-J (2006) was used to generate critical values that are robust to non-normality and time-varying volatility. In addition, classical non-asymmetric causality test was applied with the aim of comparison. The monthly data set covers the period of 2003:1-2013:1.

Keywords: Oil price, economic growth, asymmetric causality

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# **“Strategic problems of agribusiness development and environmental burden in light of life cycle analysis in Hungary”**

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## **Abstract**

Hungary, based on former Soviet Union market had had a relatively developed agro-food sector before the system –change up to the eighties of last century. In our days this system has collapsed, and the Hungarian agro-food complex can be characterised by extensive arable-crops production. There are numerous plans to develop the agriculture and food sector. The one emphasises the importance of energy –crop production. Another approach is based on intensive production, establishment of local food supply, and short food supply systems. Ecologic consequences of these strategies are analysed by life cycle approach, based on combined application of different open-source LCA software. Different solutions of packaging can we compare by OpenLCA software.

Keywords: Hungary, development, economics, energy

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# **Human Capital and Workplace Integration: A Reflection of South African Migrants in Australia**

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## **Abstract**

The extent to which human migration has grown over the last two decades partially reflects the strategic approach that some countries have taken to address shortages in skills and expertise. Evidence suggests that migrants are however often underutilised or underachieve, leading to a sub-optimal outcome and often a result of the human capital recognition deficit, both by the migrant and the country of destination. The deficit is partly driven by the range of difficulties associated with workplace integration and acculturation, arguably part of the extensive range of losses experienced by migrants. This paper postulates the argument that a timely and appropriate intervention in the workplace integration process will alleviate the human capital recognition deficit and allow migrants to make a more significant contribution to the workplace in a shorter period of time. This paper reflects on experiences reported by South African migrants in Australia. It focusses on the narrative of workplace exposure and identifies three major groupings. First there is the overall experience of ‘not knowing’, followed by a willingness to tackle the ‘new and difficult environment’. Finally respondents report a capability to ‘respond’, and in a sense outperform their perceived diminished human capital value. Overall the paper confirms that the experiences of South African migrants in Australia mirror experiences reported in other migration studies. Personal observations and comments in the study do however confirm the benefits that an employer based support system holds in minimizing the human capital deficit. In recent times human migration has assumed significant proportions, to the extent that by 2008 approximately three (3) per cent of the world population were considered migrants (Enderwick et al. 2011). While many factors facilitate global migration those countries that recognised its potential as a source of economic growth and development have also fuelled it. Through a combination of pull factors, including prominent government migration policies, countries such as the United States of America, Canada, New Zealand and Australia have succeeded in attracting significant numbers of skilled migrants to their shores. It is now generally accepted that these countries have benefitted substantially from immigration.

Keywords: perception migrant, migration studies

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# Migrant Acculturation and the Workplace

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## Abstract

Berry's (1997; 2001) migrant acculturation theory has emerged as one of the more prominent theoretical frameworks to shed light on the patterned dynamics characterising the experience of migrants - regardless of country of origin or country of settlement. For Berry (2001, p. 621) 'acculturation' refers to the process of psychological change in a person (the migrant) resulting from contact and involvement with representatives of other cultures (usually and typically the host country culture). It invariably entails relinquishing elements of the person's culture of origin ('culture shedding') and adopting and internalising elements of the host country culture ('culture learning'). Adjustment to the host culture is a function of those situations and incidents where the migrant interfaces with representatives of the host culture i.e. social contexts/settings. Acculturation, being a consequence of social encounters through which migrant integration and absorption into the (host) community is 'achieved', occurs when the migrant, for example, participates in sport, religious and/or other community-based activities. It is through these social encounters that the migrant becomes aware of ('learns') about culture... own culture of origin and other or host culture and detects similarities and differences relative to his/her expectations about the host culture. It is also at this stage that unanticipated or under-acknowledged features of the host culture would induce 'culture shock'. Drawing on the work of several scholars, Brown and Holloway (2008, p. 34) defines 'culture shock' as "... anxiety that results from losing the familiar signs and symbols of social intercourse, and their substitution by other cues that are strange" – a phenomenon therefore firmly rooted in the social more so than the physical context. In as much as the community and the neighbourhood (as social context) are primary drivers of migrant acculturation that may facilitate or constrain acculturation, so too does the work setting serve as a supportive or constraining social context. For those migrants who secure some form of employment relatively early in their settlement in the host country, the work setting becomes a proxy for 'community' by virtue of its social character and dynamics, with the difference that the focus and nature of social relationships are framed by the fundamental purpose of the institution, the nature of work to be performed, the dependence relationship between employer and employee, as well as the very clear power relationships (and power differentials) that characterise and inform organisational functioning and hence direct employee behaviour in the workplace. It is consequently a natural extension of acculturation theory to posit that the workplace would facilitate but potentially also constrain migrant acculturation and adjustment in his/her adopted country. It can be further argued that because of the heightened significance of work and working to the migrant (cf. Matejicek, 2008), the workplace will assume a far more prominent position as an acculturation context than may be generally acknowledged. Some support for this line of reasoning is suggested, for example, in work with expatriates that found that perceived organisational support directly impacted on expatriate adjustment and consequently expatriate performance (Kraimer et al., 2001).

Keywords:

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# The Information Content of Traditional Accounting and Valuebased Performance Measurements: A Comparative Analysis

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## Abstract

A well-known objective of the firm is to maximize the shareholders' wealth by efficient allocation of resources. In order to operationalize this objective, shareholders' wealth is traditionally proxied by either standard accounting numbers (e.g. profits, earnings and cash flows from operations) or financial ratios (e.g. earnings per share, return on assets, return on investment and return on equity). Unfortunately, the empirical literatures to date suggest that there is no accounting-based performance measurement which one can rely to explain changes in shareholders' wealth. Additionally, traditional accounting performance measurements are always criticized for their inability to measure economic profitability

Keywords: perception traditonal, comparative analysis

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## Energy consumption and economic growth nexus: evidence from developed countries in Europe

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## Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to investigate European Union (EU) member 15 countries' the long run and casual relationships between renewable non-renewable energy consumption and economic growth. EU-15 includes: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Portugal, Finland, Sweden and United Kingdom. The reason for choosing for these countries is that, these countries share is nearly more than %80 in gross inland consumption of primary energy over the period 2000-2010 (Eurostat). Moreover it can be said that these countries' economic background and characteristics are roughly similar.

Keywords: EU, economy, economic background, economic growth

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# Modern Problems of the Integration of Graduates in the Czech Labour Market

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## Abstract

**Problem Statement:** Modern development trends in the labour market are more often discussed political and economic issue. General increase in the unemployment rate becomes serious, not only macroeconomic but also microeconomic problem that is solved at the level of governments of many countries. Among the unemployed, different risk groups of job applicants are created, who in the long run cannot find an employment within the segments of the labour market. In recent years, serious problems in the labour market have appeared among school graduates. Despite the increasing level of education among young people, since economic crisis in 2008, their employability is still getting worse. This phenomenon is not only a national problem of the Czech Republic but of many countries within the European Union. **Purpose of Study:** The number of university graduates grew significantly in the Czech Republic in recent years and parallelly with this development, the number of unemployed people has increased because of the university graduates. Generally, the problem of unemployment is usually associated with the deteriorating economic situation of the country. When employing the school graduates, not only macroeconomic factors, but also other factors can play an important role. The question is what the other factors are and to what extent they influence the success of university graduates in the Czech labour market. **Methods:** In the article, methods of primary and secondary research are applied. The primary research was carried out in the form of a questionnaire survey among students of Tomas Bata University in Zlin in 2011. In total, 598 questionnaires were processed using standard statistical methods. Secondary research was based on data about the development of employment and unemployment among school graduates which was published by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and by the Czech Statistical Office. **Findings and Results:** The economic situation of the country is undoubtedly one of the factors that affect the employability of job applicants. Research also demonstrates other problems that may adversely affect employment of university graduate in the labour market. Most of the respondents have unrealistic ideas about the actual needs of the Czech labour market. The professional distinctiveness among most of them is rather very weak and independent of the study field. **Conclusions and Recommendations:** Modern approaches of university graduates to the working life can lead to the growing asymmetry of information in the labour market. The quality of job applicants with higher education from the perspective of work performance may be different. The employer can hardly distinguish whether the individual is really interested in the particular field. A university degree as a signal is failing in the Czech labour market. Without the intervention of the appropriate state authority to the education system in accordance with the real requirements of the Czech labour market, there can arise a socio-economic problem.

**Keywords:** Labour Market, Graduates, Unemployment, College Students, Profession Aspiration, the Czech Republic

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# How does Corporate Governance influence Corporate Social Responsibility?

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## Abstract

While enhancing shareholder value is still a major goal for all company, the concepts of corporate governance (CG) and corporate social responsibility (CSR) enter the picture to reach to the goal. CG has been acclaimed as an instigator of tight internal control mechanisms. Under CG mechanism, firms are not encouraged only to promote ethics, fairness, transparency, and accountability in all their dealings, but to continue generating profits while maintaining the highest standards of governance internally as well. Cyert and March (1963) mention that a firm's decisions should also be aligned with the interests of different players within and outside the company. Therefore, businesses have to also keep their activities prospered to external societies and communities. This is a starting point of CSR, which is mechanisms of how companies approach their interactions with their external environments from providing quality products and services, to undertaking charitable activities. By this way, it could not be denied that those performed firms have to alliance CG and CSR together within their businesses. Moreover, Bhimani and Soonawalla (2005) suggest that CG and CSR are two sides of the same coin. However, there are limited studies mentioned on CG and CSR in the same papers. In the light of this, using the US data during the period 2001 – 2004, this study does intend to explore the relationship of CG on CSR.

Keywords:

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# The impact of agricultural commodity price increases on agricultural employment in Turkey

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## Abstract

Agricultural commodity prices experienced higher increases beginning in the second half of the 2000s. The rises were fueled by numerous factors, high energy prices, weak dollar, investment fund activity, the combination of adverse weather conditions, the diversion of some food commodities to the production of biofuels, and government policies such as, including export bans and prohibitive taxes brought global stocks of many food commodities down to low levels. Extreme price spike and volatility in agricultural commodity prices creates negative effects on macroeconomic instability, posing a threat to food security in many countries. In Turkey, agricultural employment rate, which has been decreasing since the mid-90s, unexpectedly rose between 2006-2009, and it is continuing to increase. In this context this paper analyzes that is there any relation between agricultural employment, and international agricultural commodity price increases in Turkey by using VAR method. Results show that there is a relationship between agricultural commodity prices and agricultural employment. Also we have empirical evidence about the relation between agricultural and non-agricultural employment. It is indicated that agricultural employment effects on nonagricultural employment but the opposite effect is not valid.

Keywords: Agricultural commodity prices, agricultural employment, VAR(Vector Autoregression) model

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# The causal effect of shifting oil to natural gas consumption on current account balance and economic growth in 11 OECD countries: evidence from bootstrap-corrected panel causality tes

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## Abstract

Since energy is unavoidable source in production process, the rapid increase in oil price leads to several economic problems such as security of energy supply, rising foreign-dependency, increase in energy bills, current account deficit and a decrease in economic growth. Therefore countries aspire to energy diversification in energy consumption since the oil shock of 1973. In this context use of natural gas instead of oil is a policy tool. So this study examines the causal relations among the rate of natural gas consumption to oil consumption, economic growth and current account balance for 11 OECD countries (Australia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, South Korea, Mexico, Netherland, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States. and the period of 1980–2012. The panel data causality test developed by Konya (2006) was used since it is good enough to account for both cross-sectional dependency and heterogeneity among the countries in the sample. Furthermore the method estimated country specific critical values using bootstrap simulation. According to achieving findings, there is unidirectional causal relation from the ratio of natural gas/oil consumption to current account balance for Switzerland. A one way causal nexus was found from the ratio of natural gas/oil consumption to economic growth in the case of South Korea and Netherland. There is unidirectional causal relation from economic growth to the ratio of natural gas/oil consumption in the pattern of Switzerland. Lastly no causal nexus found from current account balance to the ratio of natural gas/oil consumption.

Keywords: Natural Gas/Petroleum Consumption, Economic Growth, Panel Causality

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## The long run relationship between stock market capitalization rate and interest rate: co-integration approach

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## Abstract

Two critical factors of economic growth are stock exchange and interest rate. This paper investigates the long run relationship between stock market capitalization rate and interest rates in Turkey over the period 1998-2012. Prior to conducting the analysis in a time series, in order to test the stability of the series, a unit root test was initially applied. It is determined that both stock market capitalization rate and interest rate series are not stationary. Long-run relationship is tested by Johansen Co-integration tests. According to the results of the study, there is long-run relationship between stock market capitalization rate and interest rates.

Keywords: Stock Market Capitalization Rate, Interest rates, Cointegration, VAR

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# Determinants of Capital Structure in Thailand

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## Abstract

The selection of financing is a critical issue for firms, especially the long-term financing in which leads to firm's future investment opportunity. Choice of long-term financing mix employed by the firm are called capital structure, composing financing from debt, equity and hybrid securities that a firm uses to generate its assets, operations and future growth. Capital structure decisions therefore are one of the most important issues in financial management in which can contribute to maximize the firm's value. Likewise, capital structure decisions affect the cost of capital and capital budgeting decisions. In the papers of Modigliani and Miller (1958) showed that capital structure or method of financing is irrelevant to the value of firm under the perfect market assumptions while Modigliani and Miller (1963) argued that capital structure is relevant with firm value under taxation condition. Subsequent researchers have relaxed assumptions such as bankruptcy cost, non-debt tax shield, agency cost, asymmetric information, and have introduced capital market frictions into the model. Seemingly, the main factors affecting capital structure decisions are related to these frictions.

Keywords: capital structure, long-term

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## Study regarding a new dimension of tourism phenomenon – the political - administrative dimension

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## Abstract

Starting from the fact that the dimensions of the tourism phenomenon treated by the specialists refer to the economic and geographic dimension and protection of the environment, respectively the socio-cultural dimension, we consider that the aspects linked to the political influence and tourism public administration, which have a major role in influencing this phenomenon, have been neglected in the speciality literature. We believe that the research of tourism phenomenon, characterized by complexity, uniqueness and originality, requires an approach that will ensure the treatment of all components, implications and influences, in correlation with economic, social, political, administrative, cultural, environmental aspects. The study has proposed to address the phenomenon of tourism through the political -administrative views and identifies and research of a new dimension, namely the political-administrative dimension of the tourism phenomenon, to establish this new dimension in the specialty literature. Tourism is a highly complex and sophisticated industry, which includes and relates a combination of sectors and fields of different industries worldwide. This is the reason why tourism, in order to have a coherent, consistent and efficient evolution requires an appropriate institutional framework for the organization and operation, which only the public administration, through its institutions, has the authority and mechanisms to organize them. The organization and supervision of the tourism industry, the rights protection and tourist's security is the concern and the responsibility of public administration and has as fundamental goal, achieving the public interest. Analysing the tourism phenomenon in this regard, we find out that it is largely influenced by the public administration and the governance performance. Administration of tasks in the field of tourism, or extending, from an activity field, by a ministry or other government body specialized in ministerial administration or by the local government, represents a political option of the party or coalition of parties that take governmental decisions, expressing the interests and political priorities. Therefore, it is obvious the influence of the politics on tourism phenomenon. Identification and treatment of political-administrative dimension, allows us to approach the tourism phenomenon in terms of political and administrative sciences, considering the following issues: tourism should be part of the governance and excellence in governance is necessary for tourism development. In conclusion, we believe that identifying and consecration of a new dimension - the political - administrative dimension of tourist phenomenon represents an innovative proposal for completing the research scale of tourism phenomenon treated in the speciality literature.

Keywords:

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## Innovation Management in the Globalized Digital Society

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### Abstract

Innovation is by far the trendiest management issue nowadays and the rhetoric of innovation has reached every sector of the economy and society, as well. Increasing competitiveness implies economic change through the introduction of new Technologies and new methods of production, as well as, the development of new skills. Innovation is the core of this process. Innovation management is focused on the systematic processes that organizations use to develop new and improved products, services and business processes. It involves development of creative ideas within the organization and the networked environment. Focusing on the management of innovation implies also the management of talents among the employees. The knowledge captured in new technologies and processes has led to growth and competitiveness. Developing knowledge-based society requires adequate levels of investment in research, development, education, as well as creating a favorable environment for innovation. Reengineering in terms of innovation has helped many companies to improve their productivity and consequently to grow in competitiveness. Hereby we discuss the management of innovation in the circumstances of market globalization, digital revolution, and dynamic development of technology, products and services. Management of innovation is a complex task of leadership that aims at a systemic process of change throughout strategic and operational approaches. In this paper we discuss a model of innovation management based on the analysis of the driving forces of change and a framework in which domain and problem definition play an important role. The paper presents also the National Innovation Systems with a special view of Romania's position within the European Union in terms of innovation.

Keywords: Innovation, globalisation, digital society, competency

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# The Impact of Islamic values on interpersonal relationship conflict management in Egyptian business organizations "an applied study"

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**Ashraf Labib**, Arab Academy for Science & Technology, Alexandria, Egypt

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## Abstract

**Purpose** – the purpose of this paper is to investigate the impact of a number of Islamic values on interpersonal relationship conflict management in Egyptian Pharmaceutical Organizations, and to provide useful frameworks for diagnosing and managing conflict. **Methods** – using a survey instrument, this paper gathered data from 597 managers representing all managerial levels of pharmaceutical industrial organizations operating in Alexandria, Egypt. Data were analysed using Correlation analysis, frequency distribution along with regression techniques that were used to test the frameworks that were introduced: The diagnostic framework for investigating the reasons and consequences of interpersonal conflict and the Management framework investigating the impact of the selected Islamic Values on the processes of conflict management including conflict prevention, resolution, and exploitation. **Findings** – The reasons of conflict as represented by 2 major basic drives: Animalism (Materialism) drives and Angelism (Egoism) drives; both showed high levels of agreement among respondents. The proportions of agreement/high effect for Animalism drives (sub-factors) were ranked as follows: Materialism 84.9%, stupidity 57.8%, while Sexual Harassment was only 30.3%. Whereas the Angelism drives were ranked as follows: Superiority 87.1%, Prestige 84.3%, Position 81.6%, Eternity 80.6% and Domination 73.5%. The proportions of agreement/high effect for Lionism “Predatory Bullying” behaviours (subfactors) as manifestations/consequences of conflict were ranked as follows: Gossip 77.4%, Driving Wedges Between People 76.7%, Backbiting 75.7%, Lying 72.2%, False Promise 71.9%, False Testimony 69.7%, Stealing 55.6%, Cursing 52.8%, Beating 41.5% and Sexual Harassment 34.0%. Proportions of agreement/high effect for Satanism “Emotional Anger” manifestations (sub-factors) as consequences of conflict were ranked as follows: Jealousy 81.6%, Envy 77.7%, Arrogance was 77.1%, Malice 76.5% and Rancor 71.5%. The overall results supported our hypotheses denoting the impact of the selected Islamic values on conflict management. Furthermore the results supported that the investigated reasons of interpersonal Conflict namely Animalism “Materialism” and Angelism “Egoism” have a significant impact on the investigated conflict consequences namely Lionism and Satanism that consequently affects productivity. **Practical implications** – Based on findings specific implications related to work environment, were identified strengthening Islamic perspective of business management, and enhancing conflict management strategies. Furthermore, the framework presented could be used for managing interpersonal conflict in business pharmaceutical organization through designing “Values Training Programs” to be implemented by Human Resources Managers. **Originality/value** – The present study is one of the few studies in the Islamic management field considering the Qur’an and the Sunnah [1] as the main source of literature. It is therefore, a starting point for future studies that may lead to develop this aspect in conflict management. The paper highlights not only the importance of the role of Islamic Values in management of interpersonal conflict in business organizations in Egypt, but also provides a useful insight into the linkage between Reasons and consequences of conflict and productivity in a country that has recently experienced a social, political and economic turmoil.

**Keywords:** Islamic values; interpersonal conflict, conflict management, conflict prevention;

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## Migration and earnings in Romania

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**Nicolae Cataniciu**, Turkey National Scientific Research Institute for Labour and Social Protection, 6-8 Povernei Str., Bucharest, 010643, Romania

### Abstract

This article investigates the determinants of Romanian average earnings by estimating several panel data econometric models at national and regional level. The earnings are regressed against a number of socio-economic variables that include the unemployment rate, the labour productivity, the number of immigrants, the number of emigrants and the number of graduates from tertiary education and from post-secondary education. The results obtained show that productivity, higher education and immigrants positively influence Romanian earnings and that the unemployment rate lowers the earnings. Also, different patterns are observed across the macro-regions, the comparative analysis of the results enabling us to identify the characteristics of each Romanian macro-region.

Keywords:

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## University Students' Perception on Woman's Place in a Family

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**Remzi Aydın**, Teacher of Family and Consumer Sciences, Ankara 06830, Turkey

### Abstract

The place of woman in society has always been a topic of discussion since the existence of humankind. Both in our country and also in other countries women take a step out of home and enter the work life. However in Turkish society male dominance still exists. Especially the ideas of university students, who will take important roles in society, establish family and raise children in the future, have great importance in terms of family and gender equality. Taking it as a starting point, our aim in this study is to find out the perception of university students about woman.

Keywords: University students, woman, perception, woman perception

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# Relationship between culture & ethic: a research in terms of cultural diversity

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## Abstract

With this research is to better understand the impact of cultural differences in perceptions of ethical attitudes of Turkish and Arab societies the current relations further increasing because of the war and migration as a result of it. In this paper cultural aspects of Turkish and Arab nations and the effect of these dimensions on the ethical perceptions is discussed.

Keywords: Culture, Ethical Perception, Idealism, Relativism

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Keywords: University students, woman, perception, woman perception

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# Elements of discomfort in vehicles

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## Abstract

One of the main concerns of automobile manufacturers is the optimization of cars conceiving. For this reason the integration of clients' perceptions in the manufacturing process is an important aspect of product development. This paper aims to study the perception of young drivers over the elements of discomfort that occur while driving a vehicle. 40 subjects, young drivers (technical university students) participated in the study and were investigated in connection with the main elements of discomfort experienced in the car. Valuation of discomfort was based on descriptions of study participants, descriptions in which they were asked to specify what they perceive as discomfort in the car. On one hand, the results show us a representation of what does discomfort for young drivers mean, and on the other hand, it shows the important role that the thermal factor has in assessing comfort / discomfort in the vehicle.

Keywords: Comfort, discomfort, vehicles, valuation

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# A Universal Code Of Ethics For Professional Accountants: Religious Restrictions

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## Abstract

As businesses have developed globally and multinational companies have tended to dominate the economy, so has the importance of strengthening confidence in the accounting profession worldwide. The internationalisation of the accounting profession requires convergence both in terms of the technical aspects of the profession and in training and ethical aspects. The International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) in order to promote an international convergence of accountants has issued a Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants. In order to be adopted and effective, codes of ethics should reflect the beliefs of those who are going to apply them. In this sense, religion is a very important matter as it is one of the influential factors in individual beliefs,. However codes of ethics could be influenced by the beliefs of those who have developed them. In this sense, the religious tradition of those who have developed the Code could be a relevant factor in the acceptance of a worldwide code of ethics. The main objective of this paper is to analyze the influence of religion in the decision of the professional accounting bodies of adopting the IFAC Code. We obtained the data from 165 accounting bodies from 125 countries. The results of our study Show that the national accounting organizations belonging to countries where the predominant religion is Christianity are more prone to adopt the IFAC Code of Ethics as their own. This paper adds empirical evidence to the academic literature about the variables that affect the acceptance of international codes of ethics. An understanding of the religious restrictions provides guidelines to international organizations in their attempt to establish international standards of conduct for professional accountants worldwide.

Keywords: Accounting Profession, Code of Ethics, Religion, IFAC

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# Microblogging Architecture and Scenarios for Learning in Mobile Groups

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## Abstract

Over the last years, microblogging has become one of the first words associated with online interactions, conversational discourse, communication and collaboration through social networks, having important applications at all educational levels.

The main sections of this article will present:

- the specific architecture features offered for educational mobile groups by the microblogging platform Cirip.eu;
- how to facilitate and integrate mobile group learning in formal and informal courses, collaborative projects and communities of practice hosted by the microblogging platform;
- how to formalize these scenarios through Learning Design objects shared on the platform.

Keywords: microblogging, mobile groups, mobile learning, higher education, formal and informal learning

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# The Relationship Between Pre-Service Teachers' EQ Levels And Epistemological Beliefs

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## Abstract

This study focused on the analysis about the relationship between pre-service teachers' EQ levels and epistemological beliefs. The sampling consisted of 209 pre-service teachers studying at Hacettepe University, Faculty of Education. The data were collected through "Epistemological Beliefs Scale" developed by Schommer (1990), which was adapted to Turkish by Deryakulu & Buyukozturk (2002) along with the "Emotional Intelligence Scale" developed by Schutte, Malouff, Hall, Haggerty, Cooper, Golden & Dornheim (1998), which was translated into Turkish by Gocet (2006). The findings were used to evaluate the relationship between pre-service teachers' EQ levels and epistemological beliefs. The Cronbach Alpha reliability coefficient of "EIS" was found to be .81. The reliability coefficient of "EBS" was determined to be .80.

Keywords: Epistemological beliefs, emotional intelligence, pre-service teachers

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# The Effects of the Professional Maturity Levels of Secondary School Students on their Academic Motivations

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**Aysem Seda Önen\***, Education Faculty, Hacettepe University, Ankara, 06800, Turkey

## Abstract

This study focused on the analysis about the effects of secondary school students' professional maturity levels on their academic motivations. The sampling consisted of 607 secondary school students studying at high schools in Ankara. The data were collected through the "Academic Motivation Scale" developed by Bozanoglu (2004) along with the "Professional Maturity Scale" developed by Kuzgun and Bacanlı (1991). The findings obtained were used to evaluate the changes in the academic motivation levels of secondary schools students in terms of their grade levels as well as the effects of their professional maturity levels on their academic motivations. The Cronbach alpha reliability coefficient of the Academic Motivation Scale was found to be .86 and the reliability coefficient value for the Professional Maturity Scale was .89.

Keywords: Professional maturity level, academic motivation, secondary school students

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# Inequality in Educational Opportunities of Gifted and Talented Children in Türkiye

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**Bahar Uyaroğlu**, Turkey Candidate, Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Türkiye.

## Abstract

Gifted and talented children are the ones that should have great importance and they should be given great attention in terms of social, emotional, cognitive adequateness, interests and abilities. For that reason, the education they took is one of the priorities for their developmental needs so as to provide them the opportunities they need in educational environments. Moreover, the education should be seen as a critical processes consisting of identification, assessment and guidance. Gifted education in Turkey, is taken into consideration for the students needing special education and for normal developed children and this issue has been recently an issue for educational environments and decisions. Due to the fact that most of the gifted and talented students in Turkey spend their time in regular school environments with other normal developed children, the opportunities they can benefit or not is a critical point in that sense. Hence, the purpose of this study is to handle educational opportunities of gifted and talented children in Turkey and to discuss inequality in these opportunities. The opportunities are analyzed and criticized as in terms of having qualified teachers, strategy usage of differentiation. Additionally, depending upon these inequality educational opportunities, some possible solutions are given as a general frame suitable for the cultural and social structure of Turkey.

Keywords: Gifted, talented, needs, opportunity, inequality, student, parent, teacher

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# Bilingualism Among Young People In Kazakhstan

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## Abstract

For Kazakhstan, a multilingual and multiethnic country, the issue of multilingualism is a historic and current phenomenon. It is home to 126 nationalities, such as: Belarusians, Kirghiz, Korean, Russian, Tajik, Tatar, Uighurs, Uzbeks, Ukrainians and others. It is well known fact that the observed linguistic and cultural diversity of the country is affected by a number of historical factors, in particular, processes accompanying the accession of Kazakhstan to Russia (1731-1865), as the researchers note,; repeated revision of state borders, especially state-political system pre-Soviet, Soviet and post-Soviet periods, and recent events that have taken extremely consequences for all the people of the country; radical transformation of the entire society - governmental system, the modernization of society and the economy of independent Kazakhstan (Suleimenova and others, 2010, Suleimenova, Smagulova 2005).

Keywords: blingualism, Kazakh, Russian, socolinguistics

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# E-Commerce According To Hobby

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## Abstract

This paper describes a web application called E-Commerce According to Hobby. In this application, E-Commerce According to Hobby application contains some different technologies such as RSS so as to be able to get the news of products from an ecommerce web site, LINQ to SQL and Ado.Net in order to make a connection with SQL Server Database System and compare these two technologies. Thanks to this study, we hope that people who use this application can reach the desired news more easily. Therefore, they can get a chance to get rid of the unrelated news for them. This study aims to increase the user-friendliness to do shopping from a specific e-commerce web site such as EBAY without spending a lot of time in a fast way.

Keywords: E-Commerce, RSS, LINQ to SQL, Ado.Net

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# Content Analysis Of The Articles Published In The Ankara University Special Education Journal Within The Years 2004-2013

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## Abstract

The purpose of this study, Ankara University Journal of Special Education of the articles published between the years 2004-2013 is to analyze the various features. Aim of this articles are to analyze each year articles based on the number of articles, research topic, type of research, the study group size, data collection tools, data analysis methods ( statistical methods) are examined in terms of variable. The journal between the years 2004-2013 a total of 85 articles have been published. A content analysis of the papers made coding and various themes have been reached in this regard. After the data organized, grouped by theme and appropriate in cases where data were digitized, it obtained numerical data, descriptive statistical methods (frequency and percentage) were analyzed. The resulting digital data is presented in the form of tables. According to the findings: Most Popular article that in 2004, more than half of articles studying method is theoretical review, research and analysis and is mainly qualitative studies were conducted.

Keywords: Special Education Journal, Content analysis

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## Content Analysis of Articles About Computer Teaching Methods: A Content Analysis Study

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## Abstract

In this study, it is aimed at specifying using methods and technics by making article content analysis in Turkish and English about computer teaching teacher's view, methods and technics about computer teaching methods published between 2009-2013. It has been analyzed 88 articles which are published in journals named TURKISH ONLINE JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY (TOJET), EĞİTİM ARAŞTIRMALARI DERGİSİ (EJER), TÜRK EĞİTİM BİLİMLERİ DERGİSİ (TEBD), TÜRK FEN EĞİTİMİ DERGİSİ (TUFED), TÜRK BİLGİSAYAR ve MATEMATİK EĞİTİMİ DERGİSİ (TÜRKBİLMAT), ULUSAL AKADEMİK AĞ VE BİLGİ MERKEZİ OLAN ULAKBİM, Hacettepe University Journal of Faculty of Education (HUJOE). These studies have been analyzed research subject, size of study group, specification type of the study group, research type, data collection tools and methods of data analysis. According to findings, it has been seen that TOJET is the journal which is involved in technology mostly. In the study, it has been specified that learning environment and technology are subjects which are mostly discussed in the researches about educational technologies. This follows the subjects which are distance learning, multimedia and teacher training. Besides, it is seen that there are more studies on quantitative research and survey method is often used.

Keywords: Educational Technologies, Instructional Technologies, Survey Inclinations

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# Assessment of Creative Thinking Studies in Terms of Content Analysis

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## Abstract

The aim of this study is to assess the studies that have been completed in the last ten years in creative thinking approach in accordance with different criteria. In the scope of this general aim, 143 scientific studies scanned from different data banks have been assessed in accordance with the criteria such as year of publication, number of writers, methodology, model, data gathering method, country, sample group, number of samples and sources. The findings have been discussed in accordance with the assessment results.

Keywords: Creative, creative thinking, content analysis

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# Examination of Teacher Reviews on Advantages of Active Learning Model in Preschool Educational Institutions

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## Abstract

This study aims to examine teacher reviews regarding the advantages of active learning models in preschool educational institutions. The nature of this survey consists of teachers responsible from age groups 5-6 in preschool educational institutions and the survey group consists of randomly chosen 50 teachers working at preschool institutions in Nicosia. Descriptive research methods have been used during this survey. The survey design and data collection “Teacher Reviews Assessment Form” has been used. In light of responses gathered from the questionnaires, it was determined that an active learning model has a positive impression on the students.

Keywords: Preschool Education, Active Learning, Advantages of Active Learning

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# Assessment of the Studies on Problem Based Learning Studies Through the Content Analysis

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## Abstract

This study had been prepared in order to make a broad range content analysis for problem based learning researches. Content analysis methodology had been applied in this specific research. EBSCO and Science Direct data bases were utilized while eliminating the researches. In total 101 published articles obtained from European Journal of Engineering Education, Journal of Science Education and Technology, Turkish Online Journal of Educational Technology, Computers and Education Technology, Procedia Social and Behavioural Sciences and Teaching and Teaching Education Journal between the years 2008 and 2013. The studies were categorized according to their publication type, year, methodology, sample, author number and reference number

Keywords: content analysis

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## Examination of Relationship Between General Self-Efficacy Beliefs Emotional Intelligence Levels and Emotional Self-Efficacy Levels of Students in School of Physical Education and Sport

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**Ender Şenel**, School of Physical Education and Sport, Mugla Sitki Kocman University

## Abstract

The aim of this study was to examine the relationship between general self-efficacy beliefs, emotional intelligence levels and emotional self-efficacy levels of students in school of physical education and sport. 256 students in School of Physical Education and Sport at Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University participated in the study. Collected data was analyzed in SPSS. One-way ANOVA was used to examine the differences between classes and departments. Independent t-test was used to examine differences between genders. Pearson Product Correlation was used to examine the relations between dimensions. A model consisted of examined factors was hypothesized and model fit indices were examined in AMOS. Significant differences were found between physical education and sports teacher department and coach education department in terms of positive regulation ( $p < 0.05$ ). Positive correlations were found between emotional self-efficacy, emotional intelligence and general self-efficacy. Consequently, it can be said that students having high level of self-efficacy beliefs have high level of emotional intelligence and emotional self-efficacy.

Keywords: emotional self-efficacy, emotional intelligence, physical education and sport

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