

Acapulco Resort Hotel
Kyrenia Cyprus
07-10 May 2016

4th icCSBs

Abstract Book

ISSN: 2357-1292

The Annual International Conference on Cognitive-Social, and Behavioural Sciences

[http://dx.doi.org/10.15405/iccsbs2016.1\(2357-1292\)](http://dx.doi.org/10.15405/iccsbs2016.1(2357-1292))



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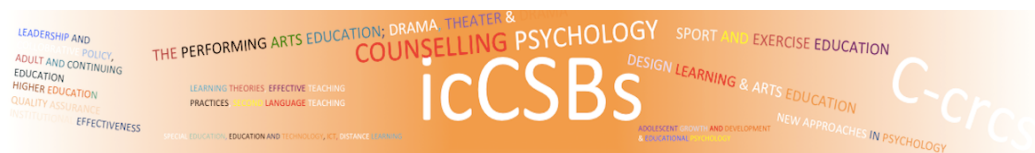
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Assistant Professor Dr Sanja Tatalović Vorkapić

Title of the Paper

Ten Item Personality Inventory: A validation study on Croatian adult sample

Problem Statement

Considering the fact that the use of short measurement instruments is much more practical and cheaper, it is of utmost importance to create and validate them.

Research Questions

What will be the psychometric properties, such as reliability and validity of Ten Item Personality Inventory applied on the Croatian adult sample?

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to examine the construct validity and reliability of Ten-Item Personality Inventory (TIPI) on Croatian adult sample.

Research Methods

After translation of original TIPI it was applied on the adult sample of 432 adults, who voluntarily participated in the research. The exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses with Principal Axis Factoring and Oblimin rotation were run, with reliability level analysis.

Findings

The exploratory FA demonstrated the four-factor solution, which has explained 66.54% of the total variance. The confirmatory FA showed that the five factor-solution explained 74.38% of the total variance. However, the determined factor structure was not clear and the proposed theoretical model of the Big Five was only partially confirmed. Cronbach alpha coefficient was .66.

Conclusions

Since the major loadings in the first factor were mainly situated on positively oriented items, this research confirmed prior findings about negatively oriented items as strong obstacles in the analyzed factor structures. Therefore, the main conclusion of this research is to adapt TIPI in the way to create all ten items as positively oriented.

Keywords

Ten Item Personality Inventory, adults, validation

PhD Graduated Katarína Vanková

Title of the Paper

Study of Civil Dispute Resolutions by Social Mediation Services in Civil Law

Problem Statement

The main objective of the study was to map incidence of the most frequently resolved civil legal disputes, and their categorization in mediation procedures from the perspective of mediators who are registered under a personal evidence number by the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic.

Research Questions

Search appearance most solution of civil disputes in the mediation procedure. Describe the advantages of mediation compared the judicial act.

Purpose of the Study

The paper draws attention to alternative resolutions of civil disputes by social mediation in civil law. The sample included 104 (n=104) purposefully selected mediators. Statistical analyses showed interesting facts such as advantages of mediation conferences versus court hearings, advantages of the process in the mediation conference related to the client, positive outcomes of mediation services related to time of conferences, agreements, and communication with reflex ion on the case, the importance and need of social mediation services in civil law in our society.

Research Methods

Quantitative methods of research - form questionnaire.

Findings

Statistical analyses showed interesting facts such as advantages of mediation conferences versus court hearings, advantages of the process in the mediation conference related to the client, positive outcomes of mediation services related to time of conferences, agreements, and communication with reflex ion on the case, the importance and need of social mediation services in civil law in our society.

Conclusions

Positive outcomes of mediation services and the importance and need of social mediation services in civil law in our society.

Keywords

Dispute. Civil law. Mediation conference. Social negotiation. Mediator. Civil legal disputes.

PhD Graduated Sandra Figueiredo
Professor Dr Margarida Alves Martins
Professor Dr Carlos Silva
Master Graduated Cristina Simões

Title of the Paper

How teachers' perceptions affect the academic and language assessment of immigrant children

Problem Statement

Recent research evidences inconsistencies in teachers' practice regarding skills assessment of L2 students. Scientific evidence supports that less experienced teachers have lower orientation toward multiple task-tests for non-native students.

Research Questions

Whether school teachers as having different teaching training, unequal teaching experience with non-native students, different age and from different scientific domains perceive differently a four-skills scale.

Purpose of the Study

This study intends to examine whether school teachers (K-12) as having different teaching training, unequal teaching experience with non-native students, different age and from different scientific domains perceive differently an adapted four-skills scale (1); analyze the importance degree between the four skills/tasks: reading, writing, speaking and listening (2).

Research Methods

Method: 77 teachers, aged 32-62, with (and without) experience in teaching and adapting materials for immigrant students, divided into six groups according to their scientific domain. Assessment tools included a scale for judgment of four academic tasks adapted from the original "Inventory of Undergraduate and Graduate Level: Reading, Writing, Speaking and Listening Tasks (Rosenfeld, Leung & Ottman, 2001).

Findings

1) different degrees of importance attributed by teachers on tasks that should be included in academic and language test for immigrant students; 2) perceptions of teachers are determined by predictors in this order: scientific domain, experience with multicultural classes and lower prediction from teaching service and age; 3) different results between American and Portuguese samples answering the same questionnaire.

Conclusions

Results suggest inconsistencies in teachers' representations on skills needed to be assessed in non-native. Variation among the teachers' groups explains the high probability of biased and incomplete school practices that might be affecting the academic and cognitive (mainly linguistic) development of students. This study suggests a revision on methods and knowledge concerning "which and how" immigrant' skills should be measured.

Keywords

Assessment, teachers' perceptions, immigrants, academic skills.

PhD Graduated Sandra Figueiredo
Professor Dr Margarida Alves Martin
Professor Dr Carlos Silva
Professor Dr Odete Nunes

Title of the Paper

The Big Four Skills: Teachers' Assumptions on Measurement of Non-Native Students Cognition

Problem Statement

Considering the non-native speakers there are sparse evidence to determine which tasks of reading, writing, speaking and listening are important to assess properly their cognitive and academic language proficiency.

Research Questions

It is supposed that teachers significantly differ on tasks perception depending on their scientific area, age, teaching experience and knowledge of measurement in non-native students.

Purpose of the Study

This study examines how factors such as scientific area, age, service teaching and experience with measurement of non-native students can be used in the teaching environment to predict the measurement practices and the skills development of SL students in Reading, Writing, Speaking and Listening tasks, in European Portuguese.

Research Methods

77 teachers of five areas scientific areas, differentiated by teaching service ($M= 32$ years), with a mean age of 47 ($SD=7.4$), 58 had experience with multicultural classes and 16 had no experience (neither with measurement). All teachers are from Portuguese schools (k-12) and answered a 40-item scale to determine how they estimate the importance of specific skills tasks.

Findings

ANOVA (Effect size and Post-hoc Tukey tests) and regression analysis (stepwise method) revealed statistically significant differences among teachers from different areas, mainly between language and science teachers. Language teachers perceived more accurately tasks in a multiple manner required to the measurement of broad skills in non-native students. Other predictors are verified such as the experience with multicultural classes.

Conclusions

If teachers perceive differently the importance of the big-four tasks, there would be incongruence on skills measurement for immigrant pupils. Non-balanced tasks and the teachers' perceptions on evaluation and toward competence of students would likely determine limitations for academic and cognitive development of non-native students. Reading skills are best considered compared to oral comprehension skills.

Keywords

Big-four skills, non-native students, teachers

Professor Dr Mariana Dias

Title of the Paper

The mass schooling process in Portugal: a unique pathway

Problem Statement

This paper analyses the implementation of mass schooling in Portugal, highlighting the uniqueness of this process and featuring the current situation in the field of equity in education

Research Questions

To analyze the specificity of mass schooling development in Portugal and to identify the current impact of social, cultural and regional differences in basic education.

Purpose of the Study

The study aims to highlight and explain the uniqueness of the mass schooling process in Portugal, marked by a very late start and a rapid expansion in the last three decades, and to identify the challenges that remain in the country in the field of equity in education.

Research Methods

This work is based on two main research strategies. In first place the documental analysis of legislation related to the implementation and democratization of basic education in Portugal. The impact of this legislative framework will be evaluated taking into account the results of Portuguese students in national and international tests, according with several socio-demographic variables (e.g family background, region

Findings

The study shows that the universalization of basic education only took place in Portugal at the end of the 20th century, but currently there is a growing convergence with reference standards set for European space (levels of pre-school attendance , literacy and early school leaving). In the area of equity, the progress also exist but is less consistent.

Conclusions

Mass schooling was a very slow process in Portugal .In spite of this, national and international statistics show nowadays a clear improvement in several domains: quality , equity (gender) , early school leaving , literacy .However , in the context of the strong economic crisis, this expansive movement may disappear if new educational and social policies are not taken

Keywords

Mass schooling , Equity

Assistant Professor Dr Chaiwichit Chianchana
Associate Professor Dr Sageemas Na Wichian

Title of the Paper

Validation of the Assessment of Performance Competency

Problem Statement

Competency which had complexity, therefore competency assessment has to be done elaborately and with in-depth. The importance of assessment is that it has to show the evidence of validity.

Research Questions

Assessment of performance competency by the methods of Rash Analysis, Inter-Subtest Correlation Analysis, and Confirmatory Factor Analysis is valid or not?

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of research is to examine the validity of assessment of performance competency by the methods of Rash Analysis, Inter-Subtest Correlation Analysis, and Confirmatory Factor Analysis.

Research Methods

The sample group consisted of directors and employees. The instruments included three volumes Assessment by Director (Volume I), Self-Assessment (Volume II), and Supervisor Assessment (Volume III). The data were analyzed by the Rash Analysis, Inter-Subtest Correlation Analysis, and Confirmatory Factor Analysis.

Findings

Results revealed that the examination by the Rash Analysis Volume I were fit almost all of the items, whereas Volume II and Volume III had all values in the range of statistical acceptance, the Inter-Subtest Correlation Analysis in all volumes had a high level of relationship, and the Confirmatory Factor Analysis for all volumes had concordant with the empirical data

Conclusions

The evidences of examination on three methods based on the measurement standard for Item Response Theory and Classical Test Theory, these can indicate the quality of assessment of performance competence very well.

Keywords

Validity, Performance competency

PhD Graduated Paula Paulino
Isabel Sá
Professor Dr Adelina Lopes da Silva

Title of the Paper

Self- regulation of motivation: Contributing to students' learning in middle school

Problem Statement

Students' lack of motivation and self-regulation to learn seem to be critical issues which need to be addressed, although less studied on learning research.

Research Questions

Which beliefs regarding motivation to learn (self-efficacy beliefs, achievement goals and task value) promote students' use of self-regulation of motivation strategies?

Purpose of the Study

In this article we aim to analyze and identify factors that may contribute to students' motivation to learn.

Research Methods

The Self-Regulation of Motivation for Learning Scales (SRMLS) is an inventory developed to assess the SRM process in two major dimensions: motivational beliefs and SRM strategies. In order to achieve our goals 550 students from 7th to 9th grades responded to SRMLS.

Findings

Self-efficacy expectations, task value and achievement goals are good predictors of self-regulation of motivation strategies.

Conclusions

Results suggest that self-efficacy expectations, task value and achievement goals may be important in promoting student's regulation of motivation for learning. Also, data analyses support the Self-Regulation of Motivation for Learning Scales' construct and concurrent validities for use with this population. Future implications for research and education are discussed.

Keywords

Regulation of motivation, beliefs, strategies, students

Assistant Professor Dr Müge Yurtsever Kiliçgün*Title of the Paper***Perception of Parental Love in 4-6 Year-Old Children***Problem Statement*

In the childhood, establishing a healthy bond of love between parents and children is the most important requirement. However, feeling and expressing shapes of love vary in this period.

Research Questions

Children's perception of parental love is the same?

Purpose of the Study

In this study, it was aimed to describe parents love perception types of 4-6 age group children. The sample of the study consisted of 240 children, including 120 girls and 120 boys.

Research Methods

The data were obtained from face to face meetings. It was asked from children to respond to question How do you know that your mother/father loves you?. Categories have been established on the children's perception types for parental love by content analysis. Differences in gender and age of the child were analyzed with chi-square analysis.

Findings

When the similarities and differences in children's expression were analyzed 6 different categories were found in the parental love perception types of children. According to the gender of the child and parent, there was significant differences among the types of parental love perception. According to age of the child and gender of parent, there was no significant difference in among the types of parental love perception.

Conclusions

This study draws attention to the perception types of children for of parental love. When it is thought that in the early years of childhood, healthy parent-child relationship is to be effective significantly for their relationship throughout the life of individual, data obtained from research provide important contributions to the field.

Keywords

Parental love, love expression, early childhood

Assistant Professor Dr Chaiwichit Chianchana*Title of the Paper***Developing of the Measurement Model of Self-Directed Learning Characteristics***Problem Statement*

Self-directed learning is a factor essential for learners. But, factors both differ and overlap. The structures of various factors are not consistent.

Research Questions

The model of self-directed learning characteristics of technical college students was developed valid or not?

Purpose of the Study

This research aims to develop a model of self-directed learning characteristics of technical college students by factor analysis and multidimensional item response analysis, and to validate the self-directed learning model.

Research Methods

Samples were two groups. The first sample was used to analysis the model factors (230 students) and the second sample, used to validate the model (1,563 students). The instruments were 44 items (four choices). Data were analyzed through the methods of means, standard deviation, confirmatory factor analysis, and multidimensional item response analysis.

Findings

First, results of analyzing item of the model are as follows. Factor analysis: items were suitable for the self-directed learning model (93.18%). Multidimensional item response analysis: all questions were suitable for the model (100.00%). The selected model had eight factors (32 items). Second, the model had validity.

Conclusions

The model developed from the Guglielmino's theory and the self-directed learning model was consistent with empirical data. The standard of the self-directed learning model was interpreted on four levels: awareness, interest, attempts at learning, and actual practice.

Keywords

Self-directed learning, validation

PhD Graduated Jamelaa Bibi Abdullah

Phd Graduated Gurcharan Singh Bishen Singh

Title of the Paper

The Effectiveness of NPQEL: A Study on School Middle Managers in Malaysia

Problem Statement

Each training program like NPQEL, which has been implemented for one year requires an assessment to determine strengths and weaknesses.

Research Questions

Did the NPQEL New mode programs attended by middle managers could have an impact on educational leadership and management?

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study is to explore the impact of NPQEL training on school leaders' practices in leadership and management in school.

Research Methods

This qualitative research involved interviews of 56 respondents 18 NPQEL graduates from the first intake of 2011, 19 superordinate (superiors) and 19 subordinates of the graduates. Findings from the NPQEL graduates were further triangulated by interview data from their superordinate and subordinates in ensuring the reliability of the study.

Findings

NPQEL has given a high direct impact on two components the impact on the practice and the impact on self-development of the graduates. The impact on the practice consists of management, leadership and school-community elements. Meanwhile, the impact on self-development comprises of eight aspects such as knowledge, skills, attitudes, staff and community cohesiveness, communication, innovation, ICT, and personal quality.

Conclusions

The NPQEL program has been able to turn participants into competent school managers who demonstrate the ability to manage schools effectively and systematically with a high level. Researchers also suggested an impact model of Education Management and Leadership Practices and Personal Development that combines the impact of organizational development and personal development which culminated from this study.

Keywords

NPQEL, middle managers, leadership, management, schools

Assistant Professor Dr Getrude C Ah Gang
Associate Professor Dr Bee Seok Bee Seok
Assistant Professor Dr Shazia Iqbal Hashmi

Title of the Paper

Life effectiveness and Attitude towards the Psy4life Program

Problem Statement

Past studies revealed contradictory effects of demographic factors on attitude towards youth program and its positive outcome (Shekari & Devi, 2012). Therefore, further study needs to be conducted.

Research Questions

Do participants' demographical factors such as gender, the level of education and past involvement in youth programs influence their life effectiveness and attitudes towards Psy4life Program?

Purpose of the Study

The objective of this study is to examine the difference between males and females in terms of life effectiveness and eight of its components. We also examined the rural youths' attitude towards Psy4life Program based on demographical factors (i.e., gender, educational level and involvement in youth programs).

Research Methods

There were 20 rural youths from the remote area in Sulit village that took part in this study. The youths come from socio-economically and educationally challenged background. Participants gave their responses after they have completed the program based on the instructions in the questionnaire which consist of three sections; Demographic profile, Life effectiveness, and Attitudes towards Psy4life Program scale.

Findings

The results of the Mann-Whitney U Test showed that there were significant differences between males and females in life effectiveness and its three components (i.e., achievement motivation, intellectual flexibility & leadership). However, there were no significant differences in terms of attitudes towards Psy4Life Program across participants' gender, the level of education and past involvement in youth programs.

Conclusions

Our findings are in line with past studies that revealed differences across gender in some components of life effectiveness (Shekari & Devi, 2012, Patel, 2013). Female participants showed more openness and motivation than males. No significant differences across demographic factors were found for attitude towards youth program. More studies need to be conducted to understand the phenomenon.

Keywords

Life effectiveness, attitude, demographic factors

Assistant Professor Dr Tiziana Ramaci
Assistant Professor Dr Monica Pellerone
Calogero Iacolino

Title of the Paper

Stress-related diseases: significant influence on the quality of life at workplaces

Problem Statement

The European Agency for Safety and Health at Work considers quality of life as emerging. One of the first issues they prioritize mainly as a psychosocial risk is the changing world of work.

Research Questions

We went to investigate if “job contract” increases the frequency of levels of stress and quality of life.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to identify and evaluate the possible relationships between individual and organizational aspects of work (self-efficacy, engagement, satisfaction) and levels of stress in two categories of individuals, typical and atypical workers, in order to emphasize probable differences possible and increase conditions of psycho-well-being.

Research Methods

Forty subjects, males (45%) females (55%), aged between 28 and 59 years. 22 subjects belonged to the typical contract, 18 were atypical. Workers were chosen through a random selection process. The instruments used was: Work engagement scale (UWES); Measure du stress psychologies (M.S.P.); Job satisfaction subscale (as referred to in the OSI); Work and Self efficacy.

Findings

The results obtained from the present study show significant differences of the variables considered, satisfaction, engagement, stress and work self efficacy, between the two groups. In fact, our findings obtained show different values: self-efficacy relates negatively to stress, which in turn relates negatively to engagement.

Conclusions

The study must be considered as a preliminary assessment for a study of broader intervention to increase quality of life. It is possible to suggest to repeat them periodically, in order to alleviate amount of stress and to be more efficient aims to re-balance, when necessary, a condition of psycho- physical well-being.

Keywords

Work, health, stress, quality of life

Calogero Iacolino
Assistant Professor Dr Monica Pellerone
Associate Professor Dr Ugo Pace
Assistant Professor Dr Tiziana Ramaci
Vittorio Castorina

Title of the Paper

Family functioning and disability: a study on Italian parents with disabled children

Problem Statement

The family of disabled persons often goes through periods of instability and mismatch; the birth of disabled children may affect communication, problem solving, satisfaction and general family functioning.

Research Questions

The present study aims to explore the perception that both parents of disabled children have of their family functioning.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to measure: the dynamics of the familiar functioning; the perception that the parental couple has about parenting and family functioning; the similarities between fathers and mothers in the perception of these dimensions.

Research Methods

The research involved 50 parent couples ($M=50.84$; $S.D=7.23$), who have 100 disabled children. They completed: Family Assessment Device (Epstein, Baldwin & Bishop, 1983) to assess specific aspects of family functioning (problem solving, communication, roles, affective response and involvement, behavioral control, general functioning); Family Adaptability and Cohesion Evaluation Scales (Olson, 2011), to measure family adaptability and cohesion.

Findings

The parents of disabled daughters showed significantly higher on following scales: cohesion, communication and satisfaction. In contrast, the parents who have male sons showed high scores in the scale of flexibility. Parents of children with autism reported higher scores than the parents of children with pervasive developmental disorders in the following scales: cohesion, communication and satisfaction.

Conclusions

The results suggest that family functioning when there is a disabled child might be affected by child's gender and disability. Among the research limits there are the lack of a representative sample and the absence of a longitudinal study. In future studies, it is expected an evaluation of triadic family functioning to examine intergenerational differences in perception of family.

Keywords

Parents, disability, family functioning, satisfaction

Associate Professor Dr Kemal Reha Kavas
Associate Professor Dr Hacer Mutlu Danaci

Title of the Paper

Cognitive Dimension Of Abstraction In Basic Design Education: Architectural Context Of Antalya

Problem Statement

Although abstraction is important for interpreting architectural design problems, it is difficult to acquaint the student with this process.

Research Questions

Can this problem be solved by adapting cognitive methods during the 1st year course of basic design?

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to propose a cognitive method during the basic design course in order to acquaint the students with the process of abstraction. In this way the students learn to express the underlying formal features of a context through platonic forms.

Research Methods

This research is undertaken through empiric research method. Firstly, a local context for implementing an abstraction process is assigned. Then the performance of the students and the assignment is interpreted for proposing a cognitive educational method. In this framework the students are expected to abstract a view of the city of Antalya by expressing it in platonic forms.

Findings

Before experiencing the process, the students should acquire theoretical knowledge. During the initial experience the students should realize their problems in realizing abstraction. The instructors should guide the student by giving critiques based on application. It is helpful to assign a tangible object or situation whose visual features can be abstracted.

Conclusions

When an architectural context in which the students live is chosen as a design issue, it is easier for the students to understand and apply their theoretical knowledge concerning abstraction. Since abstraction is vital for basic design and since basic design is the first and the most important stage of architectural education, this cognitive method can be successful.

Keywords

Abstraction, Basic Design, Education, Architecture, Antalya

Assistant Professor Dr Laurice El Rahi
Assistant Professor Dr Marie-Therese Saliba

Title of the Paper

Study on the Sociology Official Exams for the Lebanese Secondary Certificate

Problem Statement

The search in the Sociology Official exams and in their evolution which began in a pilot contest in 2001.

Research Questions

What are the malfunction locations in the questions of Sociology Official Exams for the Lebanese Secondary Certificate?

Purpose of the Study

Since the official exams tend to "measure" the extent to fulfill several goals, at least on the level of knowledge, the purpose of this study is to detect the problems in the official Sociology exams from 2001 to 2014.

Research Methods

Our research is related to a descriptive evaluation type, which, from a problematic situation of socio-demographic nature, develops questioning to frame the variables involved. We have proceeded by shedding the lights on representative samples of this situation to draw rigorous explanations.

Findings

The imbalance in the official certificate exams comes from the lack of the trainers and the supervisors training. Thus developed an accumulation of incongruences hence, the certificate exams could not reach the growth of expertise in its literal sense, despite the presence of several concerned official institutions. The major imbalance exists in the Bank of questions and their supervisors.

Conclusions

This research presented different suggestions on the short, medium and long run. This research has shown that the official exam, measured in its entirety, the lowest cognitive levels (memorizing and understanding), and did not reach the highest levels in the application, analysis and conclusion up to the evaluation.

Keywords

Official exams; Sociology; Secondary ; Problems

Associate Professor Dr Erazak Tileubergenov
Master Graduated Dana Baisymakova
Master Graduated Dinara Belkhozhayeva
Master Graduated ZhanarMoldakhmetova

Title of the Paper

Defining the regulations of war in the Hague Convention of 1907

Problem Statement

Study and analysis of the sources of international humanitarian law, which govern the rules of warfare.

Research Questions

Aspects of international conflicts requiring international legal regulation; significance of the Hague Conventions on the rules of war in the context of the development of the law of international conflicts

Purpose of the Study

Study of the history of the formation of an international legal regulation of the rules of war; text analysis of Brussels Declaration on the Laws and Customs of War, the Hague Conventions on “the Pacific settlement of International Disputes” and on “the Laws and Customs of War on Land”.

Research Methods

This article is theoretical, it explores the history of the formation of the Hague system of international legal regulation of the rules of war.

Findings

The Hague conventions defined the main rules of warfare and the legal status of their participants. These provisions are binding in armed conflicts in the countries-participants of conventions, and for states that did not signed them, the norms of international law will be applied.

Conclusions

International humanitarian law provided many institutional mechanisms aimed at preventing armed clashes. However, the world still suffers from military action, even the most peace-loving nation is not fully protected against aggressive actions. Therefore, international legal regulation of war rules is constantly improved and developed in order to weaken the horrific consequences of the fighting.

Keywords

Prisoners of war; humanitarian law.

Assistant Professor Dr Randa Saliba Chidiac
Assistant Professor Dr Marie-Therese Saliba

Title of the Paper

Influential Translation of Advertisements from English to Arabic for Arab Women Consumers

Problem Statement

Arab world is still importing its ideas. A problem is encountered when translating ads to Arabic. Organizations and government policies are striving but failing to reach satisfactory results.

Research Questions

What are the hurdles that face translation? What are the best methods to breach the gap between maintaining the integrity of the message and making it relatable to the Arabic audience?

Purpose of the Study

We undertook this research with the intention to give concrete information on the value of creating a suitable translation glossary for fashion. Our aim is to motivate translators to follow a contemporary translation for fashion.

Research Methods

Our research is related to descriptive evaluation type, which, from a problematic situation of socio-demographic nature, develops questioning to frame the variables involved in this study. We have proceeded by shedding the lights on representative samples of this situation to draw rigorous explanations.

Findings

Studies have identified that the main areas of linguistic problems in English-Arabic translation are the morphology and the syntax (such as conjunctions, prepositions, adjectives, adverbials, idioms, proverbs, logos, etc..).

Conclusions

The translator should be innovative and must have the ability to switch between different styles in order to echo the tone and style of the original work in order to produce an advertisement reflecting the spirit of the original one. Translation is complex, we have to take into consideration the difference in culture and tradition from one country to another.

Keywords

Translation, advertisements, Arab women, English.

Associate Professor Dr Juliya Tsertseil
Professor Dr Konstantin Ordov

Title of the Paper

Cluster's innovation development through the territory of the regions

Problem Statement

The role of Government of Russian Federation is great due to Development Programs based on the federal budget investments and are built the objects of infrastructure for increasing activity.

Research Questions

How the Government programs of support could influence to the innovation activity in cluster

Purpose of the Study

Functional relationship of different points: investments, cost of innovation, quantity of enterprises R&D, quantity of patents on the territory of innovation clusters

Research Methods

The given by author regression analysis was to evaluate functional relationship of the effective index conditional average (the share of investment on technological R&D) and the factorial index (the share of R&D organizations in the total volume of enterprises)

Findings

Table 1. The total quantity of participants (industry enterprises) on the territory of innovative clusters in Russian Federation and regression analysis (2014). The name of the Federal district quantity regression analysis functional relationship of the effective index conditional average (the share of sold innovation products in the total volume of revenue) and the factorial index (the share of R&D organizations in the total quantity of enterprises) on the territories of innovation clusters pointed out in Table 1: $f(x)=1,44x+0,062$ (4) $R^2=0.72$

Conclusions

The economies of regions of the Russian Federation is being under the influence of following outside factors, such as: globalization, integration, specialization, localization activity of the enterprises on the territory of regional clusters. The role of the Government of Russian Federation is great due to the Development Programs based on the federal budget investments.

Keywords

Regional cluster, government policy

PhD Student Andrius Šmitas
Associate Professor Dr Loreta Gustainienė

Title of the Paper

Is resilience related to depression, anxiety and energy? European Social Survey results

Problem Statement

Resilience is understood as capability to recover from adverse events. However, it is not clear how resilience relates with anxiety, depression and energy in socially diverse European countries.

Research Questions

How resilience relates with anxiety, depression, energy levels in European citizens?

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of study is to assess links between psychological resilience and anxiety, depression and energy in Western Europe, Scandinavia and Baltic States and look for possible differences between these countries.

Research Methods

Experts-generated single-item questions from European Social Survey round 6 were used to assess psychological resilience, anxiety, depression, and energy levels. Countries were grouped according to the United Nations classification. Linear regression analysis was used to assess relationship between the psychological constructs.

Findings

In Western Europe and Scandinavia higher levels of psychological resilience are predicted by lower levels of depression and anxiety, higher levels of energy, as well as male gender and younger age (in Western Europe) ($p < .042$). In Baltic States higher levels of psychological resilience are predicted by lower levels of depression and higher levels of energy ($p < .023$).

Conclusions

Psychological resilience in most European countries is predicted by lower levels of depression and anxiety and higher levels of energy. More detailed research is needed to discover country differences in psychological resilience and its correlates.

Keywords

Resilience; anxiety; depression; energy; European countries

Professor Dr Alena Hašková
PhD Student Silvia Dvorjaková

Title of the Paper

Analysis of Technology Education Development at Schools in Slovakia

Problem Statement

Technology education carried out at the lower level of secondary schools undergone great changes under a curricular reform introduced into the practice in 2008 and finished in 2012.

Research Questions

A question was how the relevant teachers evaluate impact of the curricular reform on teaching technology, whether the introduced changes supported quality assurance of the technology education.

Purpose of the Study

At a theoretical level the curricular reform in relation to technology education could be as much positive as negative. The purpose of the research was to find out what happened in practice, how schools applied the introduced changes in practice, how they utilized the space they were offered.

Research Methods

Presented research results were obtained from data collected by the means of the focus groups interviews, participants of which were technology teachers. This method was chosen to find out information leading to a deeper view on the solved issues and to reinforce the qualitative aspects of the carried out analysis.

Findings

The research results have indicated mainly a negative impact of the curricular reform on technology education carried out at the lower level of secondary schools in Slovakia as well as an inconvenient state of teaching technology at schools in general.

Conclusions

To promote positive changes in technical education changes mainly in two areas showed to be necessary. One of them is the area of time allocation, content and specific goals of the general technology education and the second one is the area of premises and technical and material conditions for ensuring technology teaching.

Keywords

Technology education, ISCED 2, teaching evaluation

PhD Graduated Assel Issakhanova*Title of the Paper****The Universal equality in a multi-ethnic society of Kazakhstan****Problem Statement*

Compare the perception of universal moral values of equality among representatives of the Kazakh and Russian ethnic groups in Kazakhstan.

Research Questions

In a multinational Kazakhstan, moral issues become obstacles to living peacefully for different ethnic groups of society.

Purpose of the Study

The aim of this work is to analyse the transformation of the idea of ethno-psychological features of social equality of ethnic groups in the moral values of Conduct in relations between the representatives of the Kazakh and Russian ethnic groups in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Research Methods

Survey, modeling of virtual groups, observation, structured interviews, a modified technique of M. Kuhn, T. McPartland "Who am I in Kazakhstan?" Technique "value orientations" M. Rokeach.

Findings

Indicators of representatives of the Russian ethnos to the moral value of equality in the country are positive – 93%, while 7% of respondents believed that universal equality as a moral value is not developed and cannot be the basis of moral values of society.

Conclusions

Differences in the system of moral values of representatives of various ethnic groups are often the causes of disputes and conflicts in a multi-ethnic society. In this connection, the problem of perception and recognition of the idea of universal social equality by people and its representation in the value-semantic sphere of the individual become particularly relevant.

Keywords

Moral values, universal social equality

Associate Professor Dr Natalia Moskvicheva
Professor Dr Svetlana Kostromina

Title of the Paper

The role of students' personality characteristics in the implementation of scientific research

Problem Statement

The contribution of students' cognitive and motivational characteristics to their research achievements is essential, but students' personality traits and attitudes are important in the implementation of research activity.

Research Questions

Are there distinctions between students' attitudes toward different stages of a research work; What personality traits and values lead to preferences or underestimation of certain stages of a research?

Purpose of the Study

The objective of the study was to explore students' representations and attitudes toward different stages of a research work at the University; and to define linkages between students' representations of a research work and their personal traits and values.

Research Methods

There were used methods: questionnaire for students with seven 10-point scales for the assessment of different stages of research, The Big Five Personality Test (5PFQ), Rokeach Value Survey (RVS). Descriptive analysis, Kendall correlation coefficient, and Mann–Whitney U test were conducted. The sample consisted of 75 4th year students of the Philosophy Faculty of St. Petersburg State University.

Findings

Students gave the higher assessment to the stages of reflection, data analysis, data collection, definition of the scientific field, and the lower assessment to the stages of planning, and determination of methods. The study revealed multiple correlations between students' personality traits (persistence, curiosity, emotional stability, and sensitivity), students' values (knowledge, creativity, tolerance, productivity) and their attitudes toward research activity.

Conclusions

Identified in this study students' attitudes toward different research stages and its relationship with personal traits and values represent the new data allowing us to understand the typical problems in students' research works. Data can be applied in developing the recommendations for higher school students in their scientific works, and for individual consultations of students by their scientific advisors.

Keywords

Student; student's research; personality; values

Associate Professor Dr Aigerim Mynbayeva
Master Graduated Anastasiya Vishnevskaya

Title of the Paper

Creativity Particularities of Students Specializing in Humanities, Science, Technics in Kazakhstani Universities

Problem Statement

Future specialist's creativity development is an important professional education task. A new generation of specialists shall be capable of creating new technologies, products. Creativity is opportunity for a person self-expression

Research Questions

(1) Are there any differences in the levels of creativity of students specializing in science and humanities? (2) What are the differences and what are they connected with?

Purpose of the Study

Diagnostics of creativity of students specializing in humanities and science, their comparison to further develop innovative techniques for enhancing creativity components of a person . Creation of maps as trajectories of diagnostics of students' creativity by way of step-by-step application of tests. Creation of group and individual portraits of students' creativity

Research Methods

Synthesizing diagnostic techniques into maps of trajectory of student creativity diagnostics. Tunnik's test of student creativity levels, Mayers and Briggs test (MBTI). 60 students specializing in humanities and science took part in the research

Findings

The method of creating maps as trajectories of diagnostic techniques for creativity assessment is offered. According to Tunnik's test high creativity level is diagnosed in 42,8% of students specializing in humanities and in 13% of respondents specializing in science and technics; average creativity level in 46,4% and 74% of respondents and low one in 11% and 13% of respondents respectively

Conclusions

The study has shown that according to MBTI test, psychological types characterized by organizational skills, communication skills, enthusiasm, inspiration, creative activity are widespread among representatives of the field of humanities. Psychological types characterized by administrative activity, logic, inspiration and delivery of information by means of language and examples are widespread among representatives of the field of science and technics

Keywords

University students, diagnostics of creativity

Associate Professor Dr Aigerim Mynbayeva

Associate Professor Dr Nazgul Anarbek

Title of the Paper

Education and Spirituality in Kazakhstan: "Self-cognition" Met-discipline Features and Methods of Teaching

Problem Statement

In this century harmonious combination of individuals intellectual and moral development is important. How to implement this to the educational process? The new subject "Self-knowledge" is introduced into Kazakhstani school

Research Questions

(1)Teaching experience compilation on the new subject, introduction of the course's idea and characteristics into the world's pedagogical community; (2)development of new learning strategies that implement the humanistic pedagogy experience

Purpose of the Study

Generalization of teaching experience in the new school subject "Self-knowledge" and building of didactic bases for teaching strategies "Self-knowledge" as the realization of the new century pedagogics

Research Methods

Observation and generalization of innovative teachers experience in the course "Self-knowledge", comparison of the combined structures of the lesson and the lesson of "Self-knowledge", systematization and analysis of new learning strategies, interviewing students on the understanding of the new bases of pedagogical science, planning structure of a subject "Self-knowledge", differences from other disciplines of the school

Findings

The content of the subject is based on the Program spiritually-moral education "Self-knowledge", on holistic approach to human perception and identification of universal values in it – Truth, Love, Righteous conduct, Inner Peace and Non-violence. The basic principles of secular teachings about spirituality of "Self-knowledge" are humanistic orientation, human values, social interaction, national heritage, and nature-conformity

Conclusions

Significant differences in the strategies of teaching "Self-knowledge" and other school lessons are revealed. The strategies of value-based education, the personal-sense development, storytelling, etc. are emphasized. The methodical recommendations for the improvement of education on the subject "Self-knowledge" are suggested that include the active use of cognitive approach and social constructivism, and the extension of art technologies usage

Keywords

Universal values, humanistic pedagogy, personal spirituality

PhD Graduated Wichian Lattipongpun

Title of the Paper

The Impact of Mental Thinking Systems on Idea Generation: Athens Olympic Ceremony

Problem Statement

International organizations especially the host of Olympic Games today are facing social, political, and economic challenges, which are factors to limit themselves to breakout from their usual management routine.

Research Questions

This study aims at highlighting how unconventional thinking could effect to Olympic ceremony creativity and development.

Purpose of the Study

To illustrate how unconventional thinking could effect to Olympic ceremony creativity and development.

Research Methods

An in-depth interview was conducted with Dimitris Papaioannue, the Ceremony Director of the Athens 2004 Olympic Games.

Findings

The mental thinking systems are crucial to the production of ideas in Olympic Ceremony production from Invention to Innovation. Creative thinking assists thinkers to be able to achieve a more original idea likely called invention. An idea that has similar elements to the existing ideas or products is likely facilitated through critical thinking.

Conclusions

The advantages of Papaioannue's visionary idea can be understood through the model of idea prediction through different mental thinking systems from invention to innovation. This study would generally allow policy makers and practitioners to see which of mental thinking systems is best used for their organizations and society as a whole.

Keywords

Creativity, Invention, Innovation, Olympic Ceremonies

Associate Professor Dr Gabriella Aleandri
Master Graduated Vincenza Russo

Title of the Paper

Autobiographical methods in pedagogical research for lifelong learning

Problem Statement

Educational policies need widespread lifelong and lifewide learning in sustainable ways. Autobiographical methods in pedagogical research are gradually spreading, as they can be used in different contexts of life.

Research Questions

Specifically, main question concerns usefulness of autobiographical methods in many contexts of formal, non-formal and informal education, and also in different and difficult environments, such as the prison.

Purpose of the Study

The multi-year research project and sub-projects used different samples. They were asked to fill an autobiographical writing format, which stimulates personal reflection and recovery of experiences through cognitive, affective, emotional, perceptive solicitations to achieve better identity awareness and orienteering to improve and plan own future in LLL way.

Research Methods

Data analyses were carried out using both quantitative, through main statistical methods, and qualitative methodologies, through an original method inspired by Grounded Theory by Glaser and Strauss, reading and analyzing writings, encoding and decoding, labelling and identifying explicit, implicit, specific and comprehensive meanings. After, a cognitive and satisfaction questionnaire was administrated using the same data analysis methodologies.

Findings

Main survey's data show that most people of samples have a great desire to take time to reflect on themselves and on their own experiences, to communicate and share them, because first of all they said autobiographical writing experience was very involving, challenging, agreeable, useful and educational/self-educational, as it allows increasing their awareness and desire to improve themselves.

Conclusions

As results showed, thanks to activating an intimate dialogue with one's own and with the others, communicating one's own experiences can also mark the beginning of a spiritual and educational rebirth in a lifelong and lifewide perspective. Usefulness of autobiographical methods in pedagogical research has confirmed by results: they allow achieving multiple goals, primarily confirming the questions made above.

Keywords

Autobiographical methods, pedagogical research, LLL

Associate Professor Dr Zhannat Yermekova
Professor Dr Maral Nurtazina

Title of the Paper

Synesthesia in the minds of bilingual

Problem Statement

The article deals one of varieties of metaphor is examined is a synesthesia, in-use of images of bilingual writer. The most frequency types of synesthesia associations are selected.

Research Questions

What is the difference of figurative means of writers' synesthesia of different cultures?

Purpose of the Study

Determine the value of synesthetic metaphors of different cultures' writers.

Findings

The images created by synthetic means are the result of cognitive processing of socially significant information and the author's intention, as well as the phenomenon, fixing the dynamics of change and consciousness of society imposes special imprint on the linguistic picture of the world of the people in accordance with the changing features of his world view and outlook.

Conclusions

Synesthesia of Kazakh bilingual - artistic means to create a holistic psychological portrait of the hero, for an understanding of the depth of the content of the novel.

Keywords

Metaphor, synesthesia, perceptible transfer, haptic, durative

Assistant Professor Dr Alicia Fernández-Oliveras

Associate Professor Dr María Luisa Oliveras

Title of the Paper

Broadening teacher training: playful learning in non-formal contexts for science and mathematics education

Problem Statement

Teachers must be prepared to face today's reality and engage with education in non-formal contexts. Work opportunities may arise if teachers in training begin to see themselves as entrepreneurial professionals

Research Questions

In this changing world, would an approach to teacher training concerning non-formal contexts, based on playful learning and specially focused on science and mathematics education be worthwhile and useful?

Purpose of the Study

We aim to broaden teacher training during higher education at the university, concerning non-formal contexts and focusing special attention on science and mathematics education. To know their perceptions after their training, we surveyed the participants regarding the usefulness of our approach for their future professional development

Research Methods

We used a survey with two parts: one concerning the reasons to choose the subject, and other concerning the usefulness of the approach for the professional future. It included an open-ended query, giving the participants the opportunity to express their reflections. We used the technique of content analysis of the speech for qualitative analysis and added a quantitative analysis

Findings

The analysis revealed the emergence of units of meaning we call emerging subcategories, grouped into categories. The most frequent category was that related to non-formal education, although it brings together the fewest number of subcategories. It bears mentioning the emergence of some especially meaningful subcategories: relations between science and mathematics, self-confidence as science and mathematics educators, children's creativity, and entrepreneurship

Conclusions

The results of the analysis provided 19 units of meaning (subcategories). The study of the interrelationships between these units revealed the existence of 3 joined cores (categories) interrelated. Those cores are: 1- Science and Mathematics Education 2- Playful learning 3- Non-formal education and around them the discourse of the educators in training was articulated

Keywords

Scientific education; mathematical education; playful learning

Associate Professor Dr Ivana Tureková
Professor Dr Alena Hašková

Title of the Paper

Performance and reliability of human factor: case of a plasma welding workplace

Problem Statement

Human factor is an important factor in industrial systems, which 60–90 % of errors refers to. To assess the human factor reliability is necessary to avoid fatal system failures.

Research Questions

Is it possible to assess effectively and accurately the human factor failure in plasma welding workplace; can such assessment results be used to decrease occurrence of accidents at work?

Purpose of the Study

The aim of the study was to analyze causes of human factor failures of all employees operating at the plasma welding workplace. Further aims were to assess the identified causes in the context of their influence on employees' activities and prepare a draft of measures to eliminate these causes.

Research Methods

Method of Identification of Failure Causes (MIPS) was created on the basis of system model Work Process Analysis Model. Quantitative analysis of MIPS methodology is based on a controlled interview with a selected worker of appropriate profession. Questions are formulated in such a way that each of them would allow to reveal subsequently the possible cause of worker's failure.

Findings

Despite the overall risk of human factor failure was very low for most of the evaluated areas, the analysis revealed some weaknesses in the management of work, working procedures and responsibility determination. Software evaluation of MIPS methodology allowed to propose measures for lowering influence of human factor errors on occurrence of unwanted events when plasma cutting equipment is used.

Conclusions

Because of its simplicity MIPS method is a suitable method also for unexperienced evaluators. Its software application facilitates calculations and generates the report of investigation automatically. The designers of the method state correctness of its results at the level of 80 – 90 %. MIPS analysis can significantly contribute to elimination of unexpected events caused by human factor error.

Keywords

OSH, human factor, plasma welding

Professor Dr Valeria Pestean

Title of the Paper

Consensus and tendencies in learning approach management

Problem Statement

Foreshadowing and handling the teacher - trainees interaction are challenging problems, seeking their response at the end of each learning situation in the teaching approach proposed for the student.

Research Questions

What is the ratio between solutions adopted within the teaching approach in order to ensure that students experience values supporting successful learning, and training management provisions, specific rules?

Purpose of the Study

The aim of the research is to identify the elements that are understood as common procedures in management of the learning act performed by students at school.

Research Methods

The survey questionnaire is the fundamental method used in the research. The questions are open and allow the teacher to provide answers involving their professional experience, as well as the result of personalized reflection they performed in relation to the specific provisions of the training management, each teacher receiving at least one initial training session in this field.

Findings

The meaning teachers assign to the concept of "student's safety" is varied and predetermines multiple ways to take action. We ascertain that, in order to ensure emotional, social and existential comfort for students they work with, teachers are conditioned to engage diverse sources which, to a great extent, they do not directly coordinate or are not in their power.

Conclusions

There is a tension that can be easily identified in school environment, between pupil's autonomy that teachers allow in the learning act and managing a learning program that allows pupil self-management exclusively within predetermined frames. Satisfying the students' need to succeed is combined in an interesting manner with procedures applied by teachers to allow their students to be active.

Keywords

Learners' safety, psychological security, emotional comfort

PhD Student Carlos Sergio Gutiérrez-Perera
Assistant Professor Dr Alicia Fernández-Oliveras
Associate Professor Dr María Luisa Oliveras

Title of the Paper

Play in Scientific and Mathematical Non-Formal Education. Bagh Chal, a Tigers-and-Goats Game

Problem Statement

Contribution to scientific and mathematical literacy in citizenship education from an interdisciplinary holistic perspective based on playful learning.

Research Questions

How can we best contribute to scientific and mathematical education of students covering contextualized scientific topics of interest while fostering STEM and other cross-curricular skills through motivating approaches?

Purpose of the Study

The aim is to stimulate scientific and mathematical literacy in non-formal educational contexts, also fostering cross-curricular skill development through work based on traditional world board games. This is meant to encourage inter-culturally, inclusion, and dialogue as fundamental bases for personal relationships and scientific learning in multicultural contexts.

Research Methods

The ethno mathematical micro project methodology has been adapted to what we call Playful Projects, focusing on games as relevant sociocultural objects with high potential from a STEM perspective. These are open interdisciplinary plans which encompass sequences of learning, communication, and reflective action activities constructed around a specific traditional game. Playful Projects are based on participant observation and discussion-group dynamics.

Findings

World board games, here considered ethno mathematical sociocultural objects, have great interest and potential from a non-formal STEM educational perspective, enabling rich and motivating activities to be designed around them. Through these activities, participants can develop multiple skills such as spatial thinking, deductive reasoning, scientific speech and communication, while sharing in playful and dialogic learning.

Conclusions

The Playful Projects methodology is presented as a holistic approach to playful teaching with the aim of contributing to scientific and mathematical education in non-formal contexts. Also, a specific activity sequence designed around the Nepali traditional game bagh chal is presented, accompanied by STEM-related aspects of interest.

Keywords

STEM education; playful learning; non-formal education

Dr. Monika Ulrichová

Title of Paper

The Importance of Ethical Treatment in Therapeutic Practice with an Accent on Confidentiality

Problem Statement

The issue of confidentiality in therapeutic practice is crucial and should be controlled by ethical rules. The therapist-client sessions should be private and should be set in a safe/secure venue.

Research Questions

1. Is the information provided by a client always under all circumstances?
2. What circumstances may justify therapist's disclosure?

Purpose of the Study

The content of therapist's notes may frequently present an ethical problem. What can be recorded/entered in the therapist's report about the client? There is no absolute right for privacy and confidentiality. Professionals may bear liability for being too lax or, vice versa, for defending the right for confidentiality too rigidly.

Research Methods

The work is based on quality research and on clients' cases method

Findings

Sometimes it is difficult to reach consensus on what information may be disclosed and what information may not. The legal framework of confidentiality is set so that it must respect the circumstances and professional judgement when dealing with any requirements.

Conclusion

Decisions regarding confidentiality or disclosure respectively require thorough judgment of all available information. The justice does not assume all professionals to make the same decisions in the similar situations.

Keywords

Confidentiality, ethics, right, client, privacy

Associate Professor Dr Eva Stranovská
PhD Graduated Silvia Hvozdíková
Professor Dr Zdenka Gadušová
Associate Professor Dr Dáša Munková

Title of the Paper

Foreign Language Education and Language Competence in the Linguistic Intervention Program

Problem Statement

The study was a discourse on searching successful methodology in teaching as well as examination of a specific element of foreign language learning the dynamics of language competence.

Research Questions

What is the relation between foreign language competence and the selected German or English languages in relation to LIP program?

Purpose of the Study

To acquire new perspectives in foreign language communication and competence in foreign language education.

Research Methods

A multivariable variance analysis was used (MANOVA) as the method of research. The data were verified by tools of variance analysis.

Findings

Statistically significant differences ($p=0,000$) between pre- and post-measurements of foreign language comprehension. Statistically significant difference of the variable foreign language competence in the factor pre- and post-scores (Pre_RC_Score, Post_RC_Score).

Conclusions

The hypothesis, supposing positive effect of the program LIP in the process of acquiring foreign language competence, was confirmed. After the period when the program LIP was applied, foreign language competence significantly increased in both experimental groups.

Keywords

Foreign language education, Language competence, Linguistics

Professor Dr Norasmah Othman
PhD Graduated Hariyaty Ab Wahid
PhD Graduated Sarmila Mad Sum
Associate Professor Dr Rosilah Hassan
PhD Graduated Hanim Kamarudin
PhD Graduated Wan Mimi Diyana Wan Zaki

Title of the Paper

Empowering the Universities' Students Competitiveness and Resilience Through Entrepreneurship Program

Problem Statement

Issues that are constantly discussed each year involves problems of unemployment among Malaysian graduates. Graduates' knowledge, attitude, and skills were found not equipped to fulfill the industrial needs.

Research Questions

To determine and to compare the Malaysian university students' competitiveness and resilience between those who are active in entrepreneurship program and those who are not participating in entrepreneurship program.

Purpose of the Study

Empowering the Universities' Students Competitiveness and Resilience Through Entrepreneurship Program

Research Methods

A survey method using a quantitative approach is adopted. The sample size of the study is 834 university students. This research used questionnaires that were divided into three parts: background, competitiveness that covered stress, hardship, risk and the third part tested student resilience which covered communication skills, plan and administrative, strategic planning, culture diversify and self-managing.

Findings

The resilience of Malaysian HEI students was at a moderately high level. Meanwhile, the level for competitiveness among Malaysian HEI students was at moderately high. 2. The total mean level of competitiveness for Enactus and non-Enactus students were still in moderately high level but the competitiveness of Enactus students was above the non-Enactus.

Conclusions

The resilience of Enactus students are higher compared to non-Enactus students. Meanwhile, for competitiveness, there was no apparent difference between both groups. Entrepreneurship programmes proved to be able to improve the students' resilience and competitiveness aspects.

Keywords

Competitiveness, resilience, entrepreneurship program, entrepreneurship, university

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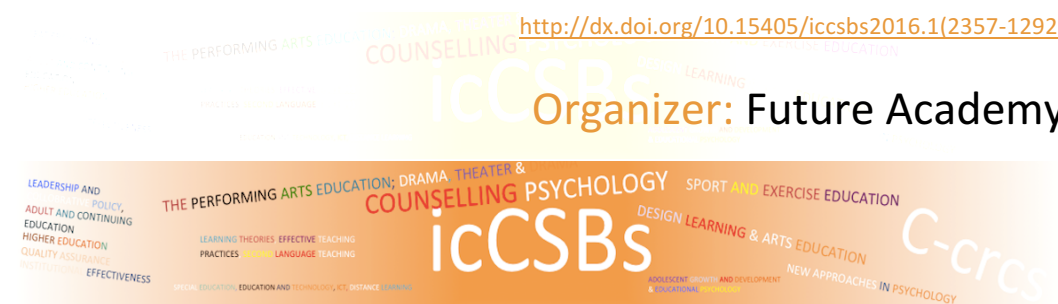
Abstract Book

ISSN: 2357-1292

The Annual International Conference on Cognitive-Social, and Behavioural Sciences

[http://dx.doi.org/10.15405/iccsbs2016.1\(2357-1292\)](http://dx.doi.org/10.15405/iccsbs2016.1(2357-1292))

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