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ABSTRACTS BOOK

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PREPARE STUDENTS TO BE ACTIVE CITIZENSHIPS: A CLASSROOM COLLABORATIVE WORK BETWEEN SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS TEACHERS

Benedetto Di Paola,

Abstract

To actively participate in a democratic society, and to succeed in the world of work, students need to be equipped both with well-founded disciplinary skills (particularly in the fields of Mathematics and Science) and transversal key competencies (particularly learning to learn). To teach these competences and to define effective instruction strategies in Mathematics and Science, teachers are required to be able to define methods allowing a holistic approach into students' learning, to be able to use a wide variety of materials and methods, aimed to prepare learners participation to the world of work and to be active citizenships. On the other side, the publication of the OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2009 results, and the data of the Rocard report on science education showed weaknesses in many countries' students' mathematics and science achievements these results strength the feeling of a need for better teacher preparation in these subjects.

Keywords: Assessment (PISA) 2009 results, and the data

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EARLY LITERACY CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORKS: DIVERSE CULTURAL AND TEXTUAL MEDIATION

Lisa Crayton,

Abstract

Early childhood literacy learning encompasses three distinct entities which combine to form a conceptual framework to guide instruction: text, reader, and context. The textual mediation involved in a successful literacy experience involves print material with content, format, readability, concepts, organization, and purpose that is within the realm of background knowledge of the reader with a teacher guiding through questioning and support. The reader involves developmental stages encompassing background experience, purpose, knowledge of subject, motivation, and vocabulary sufficient to comprehend the textual mediation being offered. Finally, the context of the early literacy environment involves the setting, task, outcome, and situation that occurs in a supportive and stimulating milieu. When these factors work together and support each other, a successful literacy learning experience can occur in the early childhood classroom.

Keywords: encompassing background experience, purpose, knowledge

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THE IMPACT OF TRAINING MILD MENTALLY RETARDED STUDENTS IN COMPUTER LANGUAGE -RELATED CONCEPT AND VERBAL INSTRUCTION ON SELF -REGULATION STRATEGIES

BADRIE Mohammad Nour ELDAOU

Abstract

The study aimed at investigating the effect of language -related concepts training and verbal instruction on mild mentally retarded students. Thirty subjects in three treatments were trained in solving two patterns of the Thurstone letter series task. Group 1 students received training in sections of the Distar Language, group 2 students were instructed to talk out-loud the trained strategy while solving pattern completion problems and computer language program. Group 3 students received strategy instruction alone. pretraining measures pertaining to subjects' chronological age, Verbal Analogies Test, and training trials were collected. Training measures pertaining to acquisition, maintenance and generalization of pattern completion tasks were collected. Mean scores and standard deviations were obtained for each dependent measure. The treatment effect was studied by a series of One way ANOVAS and t-tests. Recommendations and further research were discussed.

Keywords: pretraining measures pertaining

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STUDENTS' SELF -ESTEEM, SOCIAL AND ACADEMIC SKILLS IN INCLUSIVE SCHOOLS

BADRIE Mohammad Nour ELDAOU

Abstract

This study aimed at analyzing the impact of inclusion teachers' training program on a sample (N =142, ages: 7-14) of elementary and intermediate regular and special needs students on their self-esteem, academic and social skills in an inclusive environment. The sample was selected from two Lebanese public (situated in the south region) where teachers' inclusion training program took place in the year 2012. Scores were collected from participants on Cooper Smith Self- esteem Scale (CSES), Conner's Social skills subscale CTRS-F, and academic performance. Results revealed a relationship between students' academic performance and general self- esteem on these scales. T-test showed a great progress on the academic score after the training ($t = 8,065$; $a < 0,05$). Also, ANOVA analysis revealed that students' self -esteem has an impact on the their academic performance after the inclusion training ($F=1,942$; $a<0,05$), and the social skill has an impact on their academic performance($F=2,996$; $a<0,01$).Moreover, findings showed that the integration of the students with special needs with regular students had helped in increasing in the scholar achievement. Future recommendations and researches were discussed.

Keywords: Social skills subscale CTRS-F, and academic performance

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MEASURING HEALTHCARE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TO INTERPROFESSIONAL EDUCATION IN SAUDI ARABIA

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Sara Hean, University of Stavanger, Norway

Abstract

Introduction: Interprofessional education encourages learners from various health and social care professions to understand each other's roles and prepares them to work together to foster collaboration and improve quality of care (Pollard et al. 2004). Although Saudi Arabia has witnessed the introduction of problem based learning (PBL) in medical curricula, which is thought to pave the way for successful interprofessional education (IPE) (Dahlgren 2009), the introduction of IPE has been slow in many Middle Eastern countries, and in particular in Saudi Arabia (El-Zubeir et al. 2006). Research suggests that Saudi students' attitudes towards PBL are positive (Al-Damegh and Baig 2005; Gowda et al. 2013). It is important now to assess how receptive students are to IPE in this national context, as attitudes are likely to affect their future learning and collaborative behaviour (Forgas 2010). The study is currently underway that explores Saudi undergraduate students' attitudes towards interprofessional education. It gives particular consideration to cultural sensitivities, notably those relating to gender differences and the type of professional discipline which may impact on the likelihood of successful implementation of these programmes. **Methods:** A mixed methods design is adopted in the broader study, which includes the University of West England's Interprofessional Questionnaire (UWE IPQ; Pollard et al. 2004; Pollard et al. 2005), exploring students attitudes' to IPE and collaborative practice (CP). However, this questionnaire does not currently exist in the Arabic language. Therefore, this presentation focuses on data collected for the validation process of the Arabic version of the UWE IPQ. The validation took place firstly with a team of 8 bilingual post graduate students. Participants carried out a forward-backward translation process. Subsequently, a convenience sample of 20 bilingual students from the University of Southampton engaged in a second validation phase that involved the participants completing the English version and, after a 48 hour break, completing the Arabic version. This session associated with cognitive debriefing asking participants for their suggestions and opinion about the clarity and understandability of each item wording and order. The researcher then assessed the level of agreement between the responses from the two versions using the percentage level of agreement calculation and Cohen's Kappa. **Results & Conclusions:** The results from the questionnaire validation study demonstrated high levels of agreement in 32/35 of the items and the Kappa values ranged from moderate to excellent agreement on all items. Moreover, only a few recommended changes were suggested by participants, which will inform the next phase of the study. This suggests that the participants understood both versions of the UWE IPQ to an acceptable extent and suggests that the Arabic version of UWE IPQ demonstrates good inter-language (interrater) reliability. Additionally, acceptable levels of internal consistency were established for each subscale using Cronbach's alpha: the Arabic Communication and Teamwork Scale shows ($\alpha = 0.639$), the Arabic Interprofessional Learning scale ($\alpha = 0.885$), the Arabic Professional Interaction scale ($\alpha = 0.8$) and the Arabic Interprofessional Relationship scale ($\alpha = 0.659$) with no need to remove any item in order to significantly increase internal consistency. Therefore, these findings suggest that the Arabic version of the UWE IPQ can be used with confidence in the present and any future studies that wish to measure these attitudes towards IPE in an Arabic speaking environment in the future

Keywords: explores Saudi undergraduate students'

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COMPARATIVE EFFECT OF ORAL CONFERENCING AND COLLABORATIVE WRITING ON EFL LEARNERS' WRITING

Niousha Nikpanjeh,

Abstract

Writing, as one of the most important communicative skills is assumed to be a significant requirement for foreign language learners; however, they find it painstaking and encounter difficulties in their written works. The present study was an attempt to compare the effect of oral conferencing alongside collaborative writing on writing ability of English as a Foreign Language (EFL) learners. For this purpose, 90 intermediate female learners, between 20 and 32 years old, attending Hermes Institute in Tehran were conveniently selected and took a piloted sample of Preliminary English Test (PET). 60 students, whose scores fell between one standard deviation below and above the mean, were selected as homogenous learners. They were randomly assigned into two experimental groups of 30 named "oral conferencing group" and "collaborative writing group". To ensure the homogeneity among the participants of the two groups in terms of their writing ability before the treatment, their scores on the writing section of the PET were analyzed in isolation. Oral conferencing included the discussions and negotiations among the participants and the teacher before and after writing activities followed by live teacher-student as well as student-student feedbacks. To do this, the "Anderson Model" and "Oral Conferencing Checklist" were used. In the collaborative writing group, the participants wrote compositions in groups based on the same topics introduced in the oral conferencing group. They went through the process of writing collaboratively based on the proposed steps of Mulligan and Garofalo Model. At the end of study, both experimental groups were given another piloted writing section of the PET as posttest. The analysis of the test scores using an independent samples *t*-test and analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) revealed that there is a significant difference between the effect of oral conferencing and collaborative writing on the EFL learners' writing ability. It was concluded that the ability of EFL learners' writing was more affected by applying oral conferencing rather than collaborative writing.

Keywords: Oral Conferencing, Collaborative Writing, Writing

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THE CULTURE INDUSTRY: IMPLICATIONS FOR ADULT EDUCATION

Sang-O Lee,

Abstract

The culture industry has emerged as the best strategy in commercialism. Under this strategy, we need to educate and train practitioners who can be engaged as specialists and technicians in this industry. However, education as a social science has always stood in opposition to the culture industry, as with other social sciences to date. Education is at a crossroads, where it needs to decide between one of two paths. Should it continue to stand in opposition to the culture industry, or should it, find a way to actively commit to individuals and society by bringing up the elites and well-qualified technocrats for the culture industry? If education should continue to stand in opposition to the culture industry, it means abandoning its own right to foster and educate the elites. However, the culture industry plays a decisive role in the mass manipulation of our society. How can or should education deal with this dilemma, especially for adult education?

Keywords: the culture industry, crossroad, well-qualified technocrats, mass manipulation

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IDENTITY CRISIS OR SYSTEM FAILURE? ACADEMIC IDENTITY ON THE EVE OF EDUCATION REFORM IN CHILE

Maite Jiménez

Abstract

All eyes are on Chile. After the 1980 reform, the Universities, rationalized their resources, generated new forms of contractual relationships, expanded the recruitment of teachers in temporary positions. Soon, President Michelle Bachelet will implement the first changes in a new and long-awaited educational reform. The promise is an education that is “free and free-of-profits”. However, the universities are in a highly privatized system and in all this years, new agents appeared demanding academic performance, disempowering them. Thus, two premises emerge; (1) every academic has a position in the hierarchy; and (2) the fulfillment of the institutions’ purposes is the professor’s primary role. These two ideas intersect with the age group of academics in Chile’s higher education system. Because there are a generation beginning an academic career, which of course means pressure to secure favorable hierarchical positions.

Keywords: every academic has a position in the hierarchy;

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONALITY TRAITS (BIG FIVE) AND JOB BURNOUT IN TEACHERS IN BUSHEHR PROVINCE .IRANS ASPECTS

Mohamad Behroozi

Abstract

In discussing the character is emphasis how personality differences affect job performance and behavior. The aim is to study the relationship between personality traits (Big Five) and job burnout in teachers in Bushehr Province. The method was used survey study. The population include 700 of teachers with B.C degree that based on Cochran formula the sample estimated 250 which selected by simple random. Then Maslash job burnout and NEO questionnaire were distributed between them. To analysis the data was used K.S test, the correlation coefficient Person and structural equation modeling. The finding showed that teachers who get high score in neuroticism are more suffering from job burnout.

Keywords: analysis the data was used K.S test, the correlation

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GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION ACADEMIA IN PAKISTAN: AN OVERVIEW

Muhammad Azam Khan

Abstract

This paper is an attempt to analyze the male dominance in higher education academia in Pakistan and also to find out the ways for restructuring the universities in terms of gender equality. Gender equality is not just about structures and procedures but also about the content of academic teaching and research, and the deconstruction of non-gendered mainstream. The changing work practice of higher education provides both constraints and potential for women. Higher education has become a context in which they experienced an enhanced sense of conflict between personal ambitions; professional identity and institutional authority. Universities remain incredibly hierarchical gendered institutions. This applies both between the universities and within the universities. The higher the status of the university, the more male academics are likely to work there. The primary academic labor market among the full time academic staff is also profoundly gendered

Keywords: remain incredibly hierarchical gendered institutions.

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SURVEYING THE EFFECTIVE FACTORS FOR KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT(KM) IMPLEMENTATION AMONG MANAGERS AND EXPERTS OF BUSHEHR PROVINCE EDUCATION SYSTEM .IRANS ASPECT

**Mohamad Behroozi,
Bahram Fadaian,
Shahpour Khodadadi,
Sedighe Behroozi,**

Abstract

Knowledge is a critical organizational resource in educational institutions that is recognized as a key intangible resource. Nowadays the success of organizations depends on knowledge management initiatives. The aim of this descriptive research is to investigate the critical success factors for designing and implementing a knowledge management system among managers and experts working in Bushehr Province education System This is a descriptive-surveying research whose statistical population was 500 staffs among which 150 people were randomly selected according to stratification method. Data were gathered via one standard questionnaires of (KM) ($\alpha=0.85$).The data were analyzed according to the research hypotheses through using methods of descriptive and inferential statistics. Based on the literature review, a model for implementation of knowledge management at an educational system was developed. The model identified six critical success factors for implementation of knowledge management: top management support, organizational shared vision, strategic alignment, information systems to support KM, knowledge transfer capability, and Collaboration and communication.

Keywords: Top Management Support, Organizational Shared Vision, Knowledge Management, Capability, Collaboration & Communication.

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SURVEYING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PSYCHO-PROFESSIONAL EMPOWERMENT ON THE PROMOTION OF SELF-CONFIDENCE AND SELF-THINKING OF WIDOWED OR DIVORCED WOMEN SUPERVISING FAMILY COVERED BY BUSHEHR PROVINCE RED CRESCENT

Mohamad Behroozi

Abstract

This paper is to survey the effectiveness of psycho-professional empowerment on the promotion of self-confidence and self-thinking of widowed or divorced women supervising family covered by Bushehr Province Red Crescent. To examine the proposed hypotheses, 100 women were randomly selected as two groups known as control and evidence. Pretest and posttest was done for the evidence group after taking part into five sessions of educational course to make their self-confidence increase and then psycho-professional empowerment was performed. All of the four groups of the testees passed psycho-professional empowerment educations about 90 hours. One week after the last session of psycho-professional empowerment, posttest was done for all of the four groups. Data was gathered via two standard questionnaires designed by Rogers (identity) and Rosenberg (self-confidence). T-test was used to analyze the gathered data. Findings showed that training of psycho-professional empowerment could affect on the promotion of self-confidence and self-thinking for widowed and divorced women supervising family covered by Bushehr Province Red Crescent. Also, there would be a positively significant relationship between the training and professional empowerment of women supervising family and women having bad supervisors. Finally, empowerment of women supervising family was increased significantly after the test meaning that empowerment of women supervising family (bad supervisor, self supervising, having no supervisor) was significantly increased after performing the informing instruction.

Keywords: women supervising family, self-confidence, psycho-professional empowerment

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STRENGTHENING OF EXTENSION LEARNING AND EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Vijayan Gurumurthy Iyer

Abstract

Sustainable entrepreneurship (SE) is a kind of entrepreneurship that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability, efficiency and values of future generations to meet their own needs. SE leads to sustainable development. Sustainable entrepreneurs should be developed through well-conceived and well directed extension learning and education programmes around thrust areas, thus advancing the frontiers of theories and practice sustainable entrepreneurship. The objectives of the study are : (i) To implement the concept of SE based on entrepreneurial research conducted in South India , (ii) To formulate and appraise forty three number of detailed project reports of Diploma in Entrepreneurship and Business Management (DEBM) extension learners in eleven batches attached with the present author , counselor and co-ordinator of Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India -Ahmedabad during the research year (RY) 2007-2014 , (iii) To promote policy recommendation so as to strengthen scientific and technical services focusing on extension education, training and research The design of the study was cross sectional.

Keywords: Development Institute of India -Ahmedabad during

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ETHICS OF NATURAL FAMILY PLANNING (NFP) VS ETHICS OF CONTRACEPTION

Andrius Narbekovas,
Birute Obeleniene,

Abstract

One of the most frequent questions is: if contraception and NFP both have the same objective of avoiding pregnancy, how can there be any ethical difference between them? *Research question.* What is the ethical/moral difference between contraception and NFP if they both have the same objective of avoiding pregnancy? *Purpose of the study.* To disclose the ethical/moral difference between contraception and NFP

Key words. contraception, conjugal act, NFP

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FOCUS ON STEM: CREATIVE TEACHING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS TO IMPROVE THEIR CONTENT KNOWLEDGE AND MARKETABILITY

Gloria Edwards,
Lindiwe Magaya,

Abstract

Meeting the U.S. mandate to prepare highly qualified K-6 teachers who are also strong in STEM content is a mission where failure is not an option; especially in light of PARCC testing which proposes to assess the college and career readiness of elementary, middle, and high school students. One of the many challenges facing Teacher Education programs is how to help strengthen and expand the content knowledge of their pre-service teachers concurrent with delivering grade-appropriate content, teaching for inclusiveness, and also addressing the diverse and special needs of their students.

Keywords: pre-service teachers concurrent

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SURVEYING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE AND CONSCIENTIOUSNESS AMONG BUSHEHR SCHOOLS PRINCIPALS

Mohamad Behroozi

This paper is to survey the surveying the relationship between organizational culture and conscientiousness of principals with some indices such as creativity, risk-taking, leadership, management support, control, identity, reward system, agreeableness along with conflicts and communicative patterns in Bushehr City. This is an attributive-surveying research in which some correlation is to be reviewed. According to the official statement claimed by Bushehr Education, the statistical population consisted of 86 principals working in Bushehr schools all of which were chosen as the sample because of the limitation of the population. Data were gathered via Robbins's organizational culture questionnaire (R'sOCQ) and conscientiousness questionnaire whose reliabilities were approved about 0.88 and 0.82 respectively based on Chronbach's Alpha. Findings showed that there would be a relationship between organizational culture and principals' conscientiousness. Also, reviewing the OC's indices showed that some items such as integration, management support, and agreeableness with conflict phenomenon, communicative patterns, and leadership had a significant relationship with conscientiousness and there would be no significant relationship between creativity, identity, reward system, and conscientiousness. Finally, it was seen that among grounded and independent variables, the experience of service could positively affect conscientiousness while the academic degrees of the principals had no significant relationship with conscientiousness.

Keywords: organizational culture, conscientiousness, management support, integration, leadership

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WHAT ROLE DOES THE WISCONSIN TEACHER'S UNION HAVE ON STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT IN MATH AND READING?

Tracie Happel

Abstract

I am writing you in application of submission of my abstract entitled "Wisconsin Teacher's Union Affect on Public School Student Achievement." This proposed study will look at the possible effects of teacher unionism on student achievement in Wisconsin's public schools. It specifically addresses the 8th grade reading scores as defined by the state skills standardized exam, or the Wisconsin Knowledge and Concepts As Wisconsin has been in the national spotlight since approximately 2010 with the changes the state has made to it's legalized teacher's union status and Right to Work, this issue may pertain to other states as those states consider or begin discussion in the area of teacher's unions and looking at the impact an organized union does or doesn't make on the students within the public school system. As the abstract suggests, the proposed study uses a quantitative approach through a time series analysis. Collecting and analyzing assessment and legislative data throughout a time period within the state may assist state and policy leaders to determine the effects of legislation and how they align with best practices for educating our public school students.

Keywords: issue may pertain to other states as those states consider

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TO A QUESTION OF POSSIBILITY OF INCLUSION OF NUMISMATICAL PLOTS IN A SCHOOL COURSE OF HISTORY OF RUSSIA

Mikhail M. Choref

Abstract

One of the main objectives of modern education is formation of the creative person capable to self-knowledge and self-realization. It can be solved only if the pupil has an informative motivation which is expressed in conscious aspiration to knowledge. For its emergence pupils should represent systematically possibility of independent work with a source. And from pupils it isn't necessary to wait for faultless results. It is enough to achieve of that they could build, analyze, develop or refute the hypotheses and theories, that is to approach them to understanding of logic of scientific research.

Keywords: achieve of that they could build, analyze,

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CULTURALLY SENSITIVE AND APPROPRIATE WAYS IN IDENTIFYING, SUPPORTING, AND ASSESSING CULTURALLY AND LINGUISTICALLY DIVERSE STUDENTS SUSPECTED OF LEARNING DISABILITY

Jolanta Jonak

Abstract

Diversity (cultural, ethnic, and linguistic) has been on the increase in the United States and other countries. Substantial research demonstrates uneven representation of minority students in various programs based on their cultural and linguistic background. Minority students, in general, are overrepresented in special education programs and underrepresented in gifted programs. Education must assist all children in learning, regardless of race, gender, cultural background, or other distinguishing factors. Failure of the educational system can prevent children from having the needed knowledge to become productive and successful members of society. Difficulties in meeting students' needs may be related to cultural differences that school personnel are not able to assess or even address. When students are identified as underachieving, frequently they are recommended for special education services evaluation. Unfortunately, at times these evaluations are conducted by personnel not appropriately skilled in evaluating culturally and linguistically diverse students.

Keywords: research demonstrates uneven representation of minority students

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A SUGGESTED SKILL GUIDE TO NEW CITIZENSHIP AND SOCIAL STUDIES TEACHERS, AND THE IMPACT OF TRAINING ON GIVING THEM THE PROPOSED SKILLS.

İbrahim AL HUMAIDAN

Abstract

This study aims to build a guide that includes basic teaching skills for new teachers who aim to teach social and citizenship studies, along with designing a program that aims to train them on the skills included in the suggested guide. It also included three main questions. The researcher adopted Delphi method to tackle the issue related the suggested program, and the quasi-experimental approach to measure the impact of the training program. The research community included (12%) of 200 social and citizenship studies new teachers. The study resulted in a set of results including: designing a guide for teaching skills (general and practical), fifteen contained a general skill, twenty practical skill. Furthermore, the researcher built a training program to train social and citizenship studies new teachers to those skills. The results showed that the "T, test" value is significant (00.1); which shows that there is a difference in favor of the post test for the pre-test the performance on achievement test phrases; the average in the post test reached (18.4348), while the averag the trainees in the pre-test was (8.3913), and this confirms the positive impact of the training program

Keywords: phrases; the average in the post test reached

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MODELS OF THE EDUCATION IN THE AREA OF THE TECHNICAL SAFETY

Jerzy Tadeusz Pisarek

Abstract

Almost all statistics of events and disasters show the prevailing part of human factor. However the error of the man is greatly conditioned by factors which are independent from person who has proceeded irregularly. The education is the example of these factors. Four basic models of the education of persons instructed to the work in danger will be presented:

Keywords: from person who has proceeded irregularly

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TRANSFORMATIONAL ASSESSMENT CULTURE FOR DATA-INFORMED PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT

Stephen U Egarievwe

Abstract

Accreditation of academic programs by professional and regional accrediting bodies is essential to ensuring the delivery of quality education to students, production of skilled and qualified graduates, and continuous improvements and updates to the curriculum to meet current knowledge and skillset needs in program-related professional areas and industries. The processes involved in program accreditation also serve to provide oversight on the quality, knowledge delivery, and skills training. A major part of the accreditation process involves consistent and well documented periodic assessment and continuous improvement process. This paper presents a *transformational assessment culture* that ensures data-informed program improvement and quality assurance.

Keywords: periodic assessment and continuous improvement process

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AN EXAMINATION OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' ACADEMIC MOTIVATION AND THEIR ATTITUDE TOWARDS CHEMISTRY LESSONS

Fatma Alkan
Canan Koçak Altundağ

Abstract

Whether affective characteristics play a role in students' interests, preferences, social activities, their success or failure has been subject to many studies. There are scientifically-proven effects of course-related affective characteristics on learning at school. Students' attitudes are an important dependent variable especially in evaluating science courses. Academic motivation is a subject that should not be ignored especially in relation to science courses in which students have a hard time comprehending the subject. As such, this study aims to examine the effect of academic motivation of high school students on their attitude towards chemistry lessons. Study group of this study consists of 900 high school students from various high schools in Turkey. As data collection tool, Attitude towards Chemistry Lessons Scale was used, this scale was designed by Cheung (2009) and adapted to Turkish by Şenocak (2011). Moreover, in order to get information about students' motivation, Academic Motivation Scale, which was developed by Bozanoğlu (2004), was used. According to the data obtained from the study, high school students' attitude towards chemistry lessons varies according to their class levels. Also, whether students' academic motivations differ according to their class levels was also examined. According to findings, it was seen that students have different motivations according to their class levels. It was determined that there is a meaningful relationship between students' attitude towards chemistry lessons and their academic motivation.

Keywords: according to their class levels. It was determined

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THE GRADUATE STUDENT LEARNING EXPERIENCE IN ONLINE, HYBRID, AND ONSITE COURSES

Susan Marie Kryczka

Abstract

The growth in online student enrollments in higher education in the United States is transforming post-secondary education by making academic courses and degree programs accessible to more students. Those taking courses online are becoming a larger segment of the overall student population. Large segments of the faculty still do not accept the value and legitimacy of online education, viewing it as inferior to traditional on-campus instruction. A divide exists between the negative perceptions of faculty and students who continue to enroll in online courses in record numbers. This qualitative interpretive phenomenological study explored the experiences of four doctoral students taking online, hybrid and onsite courses in a specific program. Participants were interviewed face-to-face and then by follow-up call as to their communication, content mastery, and course workload in each of the delivery methods and their overall sense of the program. The theoretical frameworks used were constructivism and connectivism. Participants found the online and hybrid environments provided more occasions for group learning and collaboration and felt these methods were more effective than the faculty-led, traditional onsite course; the online and hybrid formats were found to be better even by those who preferred face-to-face instruction; the most effective role the faculty member could play in the success of each course was that of facilitator of learning rather than teacher; and course satisfaction was more dependent on the faculty member and how they designed or ran the course, than the way in which it was delivered.

Keywords: online education, online courses, hybrid courses, onsite courses, connectivism, constructivism, interpretative phenomenological analysis, student centeredness, online faculty

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THE IMPORTANCE OF TEACHER COMMUNICATION SKILLS FROM TEACHER EDUCATORS' PERSPECTIVES

Tang Keow Ngang

Abstract

This paper is part of a bigger research project and focuses on issues related to soft skills and teaching professional training. Communication skill is one of the vital soft skills that enable teachers to transmit knowledge, skills and values. Communication skills are crucial for teachers because teachers have to communicate with students, parents, colleagues and administrators every day. This study aimed to identify critical issues of teacher communication skills development from teacher educators' perspectives. Qualitative data was collected through in depth interviews with the three experienced teacher educators in a Malaysian public university. In a multilingual society like Malaysia, teachers have to struggle with decisions about the variety of language to use, the standard quality of their language proficiency and the effectiveness of their communication skills. Results of this study indicated that teacher trainees are not aware of the importance of communication skills and they taught that they have acquired sufficient communication skills for them to utilize in the workplace later. In addition, most of the teacher trainees do not understand that communication is not just an exchange of information but also related to the emotion and intentions behind the information. In conclusion, teacher trainees should aware of the importance of communication skills in teaching and hopes to give some ideas of how teacher trainees can improve their own teaching practice through effective communication skills. Effective communication skills are found to be really important to teachers in their delivery of pedagogy, classroom management and interaction with the class.

Keywords: effective communication skills. Effective communication skills

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TEAMWORK MANAGEMENT OF SUBJECT CHAIRMAN AND TEACHER COMMITMENT

Tang Keow Ngang

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between teamwork management of subject chairman and teacher commitment. This study employed a descriptive quantitative survey design. A total of 311 teachers from 25 primary schools in north east district of Penang, Malaysia were randomly selected as research samples. A set of questionnaire consisted of 36 items with the reliability index as 0.95 was used as an instrument to collect data. Data was analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics like mean score, standard deviation, independent t-test, one-way ANOVA, Pearson correlation and simple linear regression. Results of the study indicated the subject chairmen are highly implemented team work management and teachers are also highly committed. In addition, finding showed that there is a significant difference of teachers' commitment level according to types of school, teachers' age and length of their service. Furthermore, finding also revealed that there is a moderate, positive and significant relationship between the teamwork management of the subject chairman and teachers' commitment ($r = 0.525$) at significant level of 0.01. Finally, result from simple linear regression analysis indicated that teamwork management of subject chairman has been successfully contributed 30 per cent of variance to teachers' commitment ($\beta = 0.549$). In conclusion, subject chairmen are encouraged to implement frequently teamwork management in order to promote higher level of teachers' commitment.

Keywords: level according to types of school, teachers' age and length

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DESIGNING THE PROGRAM OF EMOTION MANAGEMENT IN SOCCER PLAYERS

Mohamad rahimi

Abstract

The method of this study was quasi-experimental pretest-posttest with control group. Study population was all Players of Premier League soccer team in 1393. 40 Soccer Players in the Premier League selected with sampling method and after screening, 24 subject were selected as sample And randomly assigned in the experimental group and control group. To assess mental health and anger control subjects, respectively, were used revised version of the SCL-90 questionnaire and the anger control skills questionnaire. For Emotional control training was used combines of three packages of training, in particular emotional anger management training package Abrams (2010). Package of Education for 10 sessions (90-minute per session and one session per week) was administered to the experimental group and the control group were not exposed to any training. To study the effect of independent variables on the dependent variables, the one-way analysis of covariance was used.

Keywords: independent variables on the dependent variables,

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CAN FACEBOOK BE USED TO ENHANCE COOPERATIVE LEARNING: A CASE STUDY OF PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS

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Pramote Weranukul,
Warin Sootkaneung

Abstract

This research is to study the cooperative learning on Facebook that is a popular social community in Thailand. Several studies have found that participants are willing to share personal information and to learn how to do things on Facebook. There is integrated to learning approach so that to enhance students' learning in the development of computer multimedia instruction concept that is the part of special topic subject. The 31 students are a pre-service teachers of the university in Thailand that learned with cooperative learning via social network site, while the 28 students in the experimental group learned with traditional learning in the classroom. The results of this research illustrated that students in the experimental group increased achievement significantly better than students in a control group. In addition, these findings indicate that the students in experimental group not only have positive attitude, but also have satisfaction at high level.

Keywords: results of this research illustrated that students in the experimental

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PROJECT PRACTICES in ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

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Abstract

We live in an era that knowledge has been changing an increasing rapidly. These developments effect education as well as all the other areas and they force education for change. Characteristics of the information age and new paradigms in education have emerged new methods and techniques for teaching. Determination of validity of methods is based on the characteristics of the era and educational opportunities. Today the aim of the education is not to transfer knowledge but to help development of mental functioning of individuals. For this reason, curriculums of the schools should be designed to teach individuals learning how to learn.

Keywords: should be designed to teach individuals learning

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCE COMPETENCY MODEL IN PUBLIC SECTOR ORGANIZATIONS IN MALAYSIA

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Abstract

Competency is a set of behavior patterns including knowledge, skill, and attitude in order to perform its tasks and functions in the delivery of desired results or outcomes. Competency helps align the human resource with the organization's strategic objectives, or other human resource functions, to ensure harmony and consistency across the many aspects of human resource activities that impact human and organization performance. This paper reviews and discuss on the development of human resource competency model required by human resource practitioners in organizations. The argument is based on the human resource competency framework. The aim was to assess the literature of human resource practitioners especially in Malaysia in the organization of the importance of competencies for human resource development in the context of the organization. The paper concludes by citing the majority of research in human resource to develop a competency model to improve the organizational performance.

Keywords: competency model to improve the organizational

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A DEVELOPMENT OF INFUSED NON-FORMAL WITH INFORMAL EDUCATION MODEL IN TRANSFORMATIVE LEARNING PROCESS FOR CHRONIC DISEASE MANAGEMENT: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

Prasak Santiparp

Abstract

Chronic disease management researches were mostly in the view of post-positivism, but there were varieties of individual's experiences in social life events. Thus, this research aimed to understand and develop transforming process and model in social life event to change attitude for chronic disease management. The transformative learning and social interaction were used as theoretical framework. A qualitative study was used as methodological framework. Data were triangulated by systematic reviewing, field visiting observation and interviewing. The result showed that transformative learning process in social life event consisted of disoriented dilemma for awareness, reflective dialog for exploration, premise determining for new symbol interpretation and attitude diversification by symbolic stimuli repetitively in social life event. The suitable learning activities were non-formal education infused with informal education activities. The integrated learning model was conducted that consisted of 12 steps as needs prioritization, designing, testing, assessment, community surveying, symbolic resources choosing, implementation, evaluation, examining and reporting. In conclusion the transformative learning process (4D: dilemma, dialog, determine premise, diversify attitude) is appropriate for chronic disease management to prevent risk factors.

Keywords: appropriate for chronic disease management to prevent risk factors.

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MATHEMATICAL MODELING PROCESS OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP WORK: A CASE STUDY

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Abstract

One of the primary purposes of mathematics education is to train students who see mathematics as a part of their life and solve their problems by using mathematics. However students may have difficulties to combine the mathematical concepts they learned at school and real life problems because of distinctive characteristics of these problems. Therefore mathematical concepts must be supported by different educational activities in order to become meaningful for students at school. Mathematical modeling can be seen in educational programs more frequently as a process in which reflection of mathematical concepts on to real life and as a teaching method. The aim of this study is to examine high school students' individual and group work in the process of mathematical modeling and find out the power of mathematical modeling to support the success of the group work activities. The participants of the study consisted of six 11th grade high school students with different levels of success according to their GPA. At the end of the study it is found that modeling activities could be used to develop students' higher-order thinking skills especially in group work. Additionally, during the group work on an activity, the rate of using mathematical knowledge in high level increases and the rate of algebraic error decreases. Also algebraic errors and wrong model configuration which is seen in individual work has been eliminated in group work.

Keywords: algebraic errors and wrong model

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EMERGING STUDENT SUPPORT TRENDS ON SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS IN OPEN EDUCATION SYSTEM

Muhammet Recep OKUR,
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Sinan AYDIN,

Abstract

Diversity of interactive environments has increased with use of developing technology in open education systems. In this sense social media platforms allows to coming together of learners. Distance education institutions can make important decisions by following students' interaction in these environments. Especially students established themselves non-formal social media platforms are subject of investigation. There are different support needs of students throughout student learning life in distance education institutions. These issues are called student affair in distance education literature. These issues may vary by countries, region or program.

Keywords: themselves non-formal social media platforms are subject

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CIVIL SERVANTS TRAINING IN KAZAKHSTAN: THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW APPROACHES

Gulimzhan Suleimenova

Abstract

Nowadays civil service training is an important part of the civil service system. After more than 20 years, Kazakhstani civil service training system has already become a system of its own style, capable of meeting demands of the government agencies in general. The 100 steps government agenda that was approved in 2015 has a big priority “The Formation of a Professional Government”. It requires improving civil servants training approaches. Purpose of the article is a study of the evolution of the system of training of civil servants in Kazakhstan and recent innovations in training

Keywords: Purpose of the article is a study of the evolution of the system

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FACEBOOK USAGE TENDENCIES OF LEARNERS IN OPEN EDUCATION SYSTEM : CASE STUDY OF ANADOLU UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATE DEGREE PROGRAM OF SOCIOLOGY DEPARTMENT

Salih GÜMÜŞ
Sinan AYDIN
M. Recep OKUR

Abstract

Social network usage is becoming increasingly common in developing educational technologies. The usage of social networks in open education system has become widespread. Educational institutions have begun to use social networks both in and out of class. The instructors can reach their students and give quick feedback via official institution accounts. At the same time the use of social networks integrated with a learning management system takes place within a course. The use of unofficial social network accounts created by the students is considerably much. The intensity of learner-learner interaction on unofficial accounts vary compared to the institution accounts. By performing social network analysis, the usage trends of social networks created by learners can be determined in detail. The results will help the development of open education system. Through social network analysis a better understanding of the structure and operation of the system is possible by relational analysis. In this study, both facebook group pages and fan pages created by the learners of Associate Degree Program of Sociology Department of Open Education Faculty of Anadolu University having approximately 2 million students within distance education system were examined. Twelve different facebook pages in which has the most participants were all examined. Social network analysis of facebook groups and sharing and liking in these groups was performed using the Nodexl, gephi Quintly softwares. As a result of this study, the Open Education System learners' usage habits and trends of facebook which is one of the social networks will be revealed. It is considered that the results of this research will help to develop social network structure of institutions with distance education system.

Keywords: network structure of institutions

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PEDAGOGICAL CONDITIONS OF REALIZATION OF A TECHNIQUE OF THE PREVENTION OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR FOR TEENAGERS ON A BASIS OF “CAUSAL ATTRIBUTION”

Ainur yergazievna yesbolova

Abstract

An important aspect of educational work of educational institutions is design of the content of social and pedagogical rehabilitation of teenagers of deviant behavior. In this connection, search of ways of improvement of pedagogical work helping to children of teenage age in positive arrangement of own life in a choice of own trajectories of self - development is actual. All this sets essentially new tasks for pedagogical science in design of the content of social and pedagogical rehabilitation of teenagers of deviant behavior in educational and rehabilitation space and development of criteria of their diagnostics formation. Approbation of introduction reflexive method, personal and oriented technology of social and pedagogical rehabilitation of teenagers of deviant behavior provide possibility of improvement of the contents, forms, methods and methods of social and pedagogical rehabilitation of teenagers of deviant behavior. The results are received by means of a technique of “Causal attribution” open features of behavior of deviant teenagers in various spheres of activity (family, street, school, public institutions), their relation to last, real and future tense, cognitive, emotional and behavioral components in social perception of deviant which necessary to consider in a context of the prevention and prevention of deviant behavior of teenagers.

Keywords: deviant behavior, “casual attribution”, social and pedagogical rehabilitation

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USE OF SOCIAL NETWORKS IN OPEN AND DISTANCE EDUCATION: WHAT STUDENTS SHARE FROM SOCIOLOGY PROGRAM?

**Tevfik Volkan YUZER,
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Gokhan Deniz DINCER**

Abstract

Twitter, forums, blogs, and Wikis are the leading in social web application. Social Web medium is the most active electronic learning system. Therefore, learners are interact with other learners and under influence these interaction in the medium of social web has came out. InMap, Wolfram Alpha and Facebook Insight will be the examples. 12 different Facebook groups and fan page oriented by Anadolu University Faculty of Distance Education, Sociology program, were investigated. Sharing, thought and answers on the fan pages and the groups are subjected for content analyses. Inductive, which is a content analyses, was used.

Keywords: appropriate groups, codifying applied for related

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COMMUNICATIVE APPROACH TO LEARNING ENGLISH

Diana Kasynets

Abstract

The main idea of the communicative approach to teaching and learning English as a foreign language is that students should not only gain knowledge but also develop skills using language forms in order to communicate. It has to be like natural communication in their social environment. To make the lessons really interesting, you should use various kinds of educational activities. Using of the role-play games gives the opportunities to enhance the learning process. The dialogic speaking is essential for learning communication after the communicative methodology. A work in groups develops a sense of team work, and the ability to argue, to defend their opinion, to analyze the statements of others, to evaluate them. In modern conditions a required component of the objectives and the content of foreign language teaching is intercultural communication, which involves the exploring with the features of material and spiritual culture of native speakers, knowledge of national psychology, traditions, customs, and norms of behaviour. Therefore, it is necessary to apply the modern informative technologies in study, called hypermedia technologies, providing unlimited access to knowledge through electronic reference books, encyclopedias, art and movies. The using of video technologies helps a teacher to solve urgent tasks, including the enhancing of a level of foreign language learners to the current requirements of international standards. Thus, the main goal of learning English is to promote to mastering by students of their knowledge and communicative skills orally and in writing in accordance with the motives, objectives and social norms of verbal behaviour in different areas and situations.

Keywords: their knowledge and communicative skills orally

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IMPORTANCE OF TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT (TQM) IN AN EDUCATION SECTOR AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Vijayan Gurumurthy Iyer

Abstract

Sustainable development is a kind of development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability, efficiency and values of future generations to meet their own needs. The definition of quality in an education sector is "The totality of features and characteristics of a product or services that bear on its ability, efficiency and value to satisfy a given or implied need. Thus this standard definition of quality is applicable commonly to both products and services that is stated and unstated. TQM in an educational sector is based on quality management from the beneficiary's point of view. International Organization for Standardization (ISO)'s 9000 standards focus on quality management (TQM) of all sorts of organizations. It defines the features on quality management system (QMS) that need to be in place to ensure that institutions identify and focus on improving areas where they have significant deficiencies. The objectives of the study are (i) to introduce the concept of TQM in an educational sector based on an educational research conducted in South India (i) to conduct educational trials on TQM in fifteen number of educational institutions during the research year (RY) 1999-2014 and present ideas and (iii) to promote sustainable policy recommendation so as to strengthen quality of education. Education coupled with entrepreneurial process is an intricate process which is a targeted area of research in order to eradicate poverty from the emerging enterprise spirit. Output of this process is an international and national educational service to the beneficiaries and thus there must be concerned to integrated educational management (IEM). IEM approach has been discussed. TQM processes are divided into four sequential categories such as plan, do, check, and act (PDCA cycle) for continuous process improvement. In the *planning* phase, educationalists define the problem to be addressed, collect relevant data, and ascertain the root cause of the academic problem; in the *doing* phase, educationalists develop and implement a comprehensive solution, and decide upon a measurement to gauge its effectiveness and efficiency; in the *checking* phase, educationalists confirm the result through before-and-after data comparison; in the *acting* phase, educationalists document their results, inform others about process changes, and make recommendations for the problem to be addressed in the next PDCA cycle. It is concluded that TQM is a management approach of an educational institution centered on quality, based on the participation of all its members and aiming at long term success through beneficiary satisfaction and benefits to all members of the institution and society. As per the action-based and field research conducted on TQM, quality compliance requirements (QCRs) have been complied adherence to established ISO standards on quality circles (QCs) duly launched in fifteen educational institutions located in south India. QCs facilitate educational institutions to identify and solve the academic and research related problems. Quality management system (QMS) for the institutions to achieve academic and research excellence through TQM is presented. This action-based and field research on TQM promotes sustainable policy recommendation to strengthen quality in an educational sector which leads to sustainable national development

Keywords: education, management, policy, process, quality, sustainable national development

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USING CONCEPT MAPPING FOR ASSESSING STUDENTS' MISCONCEPTIONS IN BIOLOGY

Priit Reiska Reiska,
Aet Möllits

Abstract

In learning sciences the correct use and understanding of concepts is crucial. According to National Research Council there are number of reasons why misconceptions occur: students` have an understanding of science processes that are occurred by everyday life experiences, their beliefs are based on non-scientific base, they use wrong linguistic use of concepts etc. The aim of the study is to determine how concept mapping techniques can be used for assessing students' ability to use concepts in Biology. In science education widely used concept mapping method was developed by Joseph Novak and his research team.

Keywords: be used for assessing students' ability to use concepts

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AHCR: ARABIC HANDWRITING CHARACTER RECOGNITION SYSTEM USING MULTI-SCALE FEATURES, SVM AND KNN CLASSIFIERS

Mustafa Salam Kadhm

Abstract

This paper proposed a new architecture for Arabic Handwriting Character Recognition System Using Multi-Scale Features, SVM and KNN Classifiers (AHCR). An Arabic handwriting dataset proposed as well for training and testing the proposed system. Although half of the dataset used for training the SVM and the second half used for testing, the system achieved high performance with less training data. Besides, the system achieved best recognition accuracy 99.64% based on several feature extraction methods and SVM classifier. Besides that the system has been tested with K-Nearest Neighbor classifier and the accuracy was 97%. Experimental results show that the linear kernel of SVM is convergent and more accurate for recognition than other SVM kernels.

Keywords: tested with K-Nearest Neighbor classifier

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CAN WE TEACHERS LEARN FROM “OUTSIDE”? THE “TWO BASICS” AS A TYPICAL CHINESE APPROACH TO MATHEMATICS TEACHING

Benedetto Di Paola

Abstract

Since many years Confucian heritage students (Chinese ones in particular), acquire leading positions in numerous international scientific programmes and display excellent performance in international assessments as PISA or TIMSS (OECD, 2013). To understand the “reasons” of this excellence we tried to explore some aspects of the cultural background of teaching practices and classroom life in those countries. With this aim a Chinese teacher was interviewed; we asked him about principles, values and beliefs and their impact on teaching/learning Math in classroom. The paper discusses what emerged from this dialogue and in particular from the idea of the “Two Basics” mathematics teaching approach, typical for the Chinese educational context. Furthermore, this work tries to underline (in a implicit or explicit way) similarities and differences between East and West didactical approaches and to define a sort of integration of these in order to improve a better mathematics education for all students.

Keywords: values and beliefs and their impact

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STUDENTS' VIEWS FOR TEACHING ENGLISH THROUGH DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE

Seyda sanli

Abstract

Learning foreign language is a long and complicated process for many EF learners and in this content English teachers employ many techniques in the classroom. Role playing and dramatic activity are useful techniques in English language classroom enabling teachers to create realistic situations in which students learn how to function in a different culture as well as how to use English in context. In this study presenting students' views for teaching English through drama was aimed. The research method is the case study, one of the qualitative research methodologies. The data was collected through semi structured interviews and the content analysis was performed.

Keywords: function in a different culture as well as how to use English in context

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SOCIAL JUSTICE, EQUALITY AND CHANGING DIRECTIONS IN EDUCATION POLICY: THE CASE OF INCLUSIVE EDUCATION IN INDIA

Anayika Chopra

Abstract

Equality in education has always been a major concern especially with regard to the disabled in India. To address this concern of equality a series of Acts and Legislations were implemented. An outcome of this venture was the idea of 'inclusion' or in other words 'inclusive education'. This idea of 'inclusion' has been contested on different grounds, class being one of them. Disability is related in definite ways to social class. But yet scholars have ignored this significant dimension. The State while formulating its policies for the education of the disabled children hardly looks at the larger context in which the children are located. Elie Clare (1999) writes that gender reaches into disability, disability wraps around class, class strains against abuse ; abuse snarls into sexuality; sexuality folds on top of race; everything falls piling onto a single human body. The present paper focuses on how class plays a significant role in determining the life experiences of those who have a disability.

Keywords: strains against abuse ; abuse snarls into sexuality; sexuality

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SOCIAL JUSTICE, EQUALITY AND CHANGING DIRECTIONS IN EDUCATION POLICY: THE CASE OF INCLUSIVE EDUCATION IN INDIA

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Abstract

Equality in education has always been a major concern especially with regard to the disabled in India. To address this concern of equality a series of Acts and Legislations were implemented. An outcome of this venture was the idea of 'inclusion' or in other words 'inclusive education'. This idea of 'inclusion' has been contested on different grounds, class being one of them. Disability is related in definite ways to social class. But yet scholars have ignored this significant dimension. The State while formulating its policies for the education of the disabled children hardly looks at the larger context in which the children are located. Elie Clare (1999) writes that gender reaches into disability, disability wraps around class, class strains against abuse ; abuse snarls into sexuality; sexuality folds on top of race; everything falls piling onto a single human body. The present paper focuses on how class plays a significant role in determining the life experiences of those who have a disability. In addition it will also critically analyse the ways in which this simultaneously affects education of the disabled. The findings of the paper are based on a research conducted in India on disability, class and education. An attempt will also be made to critically analyse whether the notion of 'social inclusion' is synonymous with the word 'social justice'.

Keywords: simultaneously affects education of the disabled

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WORK LIFE BALANCE SCALE: DEVELOPMENT AND PSYCHOMETRIC EVALUATION

Arzu Taşdelen-Karçkay

Abstract

The Work Life Balance Scale (WLBS), consisting of 8 items designed to measure work life balance of men and women employee and initial validity and the reliability evidence is presented. Using two samples of employee, exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses supported the scale's unidimensionality. Convergent validity of WLBS yielded negative and significant correlations between "work-family conflict" and "family-work conflict". Both evaluations showed the internal consistency reliability ($\alpha = .91$) and the composite reliability (.92) in strong values. The corrected item-total correlations ranged from .58 to .83. All studies of the analysis indicated that work life balance scale was a valid and reliable for employee sample.

Keywords: work life balance, work life balance scale, psychometric, reliability, validity.

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MEDIATING EFFECT OF WORK-TO-FAMILY CONFLICT SELF-EFFICACY MANAGEMENT ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WORK-FAMILY CONFLICT AND LIFE SATISFACTION OF TURKISH WORKING WOMEN

Orkide Bakalim

Abstract

This study examined the mediating effect of self efficacy for managing work-family conflict on the relationship between work-family conflict and life satisfaction of Turkish working women. 206 Turkish working women participants whose age ranged 19 to 63 years ($M_{age} = 36,56$) were asked to complete three self report questionnaires, including Self-Efficacy to Manage Work-Family Conflict Scale (SE-WFC), the Work-Family Conflict Scale and the Life Satisfaction Scale. In order to test for the expected correlations and the mediation effects, bivariate analyses were conducted. Additionally, structural equation modeling techniques (SEM) were used to test the mediation model. Bivariate analyses results show that life satisfaction was negatively correlated to work-family conflict, and SE-WFC was positively correlated to life satisfaction. Work-family conflict was negatively correlated to SE-WFC. Results indicated that work-to- family conflict self efficacy management fully mediated the relationship between work-family conflict and life satisfaction. In addition this model indicated a good fit to the data. Limitations of the study are considered and implications of the results for enhancing working women' life satisfaction and managing work-family interface.

Keywords: negatively correlated to work-family conflict

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PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS AND MEANING OF LIFE AMONG STUDENTS WITH AND WITHOUT LEARNING DISABILITIES

Eytan Cohen
Efrat Vignansky

Abstract

This study aimed at examining the connection between personality characteristics: extraversion, neuroticism and psychoticism (Eysenck, 1970; 1975) and life meaning, among students with and without learning disabilities. In this study, we examined the following assumptions: 1) Connections between personality characteristics and life meaning exist. 2) There are differences in personality characteristics and life meaning between student with and without learning disabilities. 3) There are differences in personality characteristics and life meaning between first and third-year students. A total of 284 Israeli college students participated in the study and filled out the EPQ- Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (Eysenck and Eysenck, 1975) and the PIL- Purpose in life test (Crumbaugh and Maholick, 1969).

Keywords: total of 284 Israeli college students participated

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HUMANIZATION OF EDUCATION- AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO EDUCATION, TEACHING AND LEARNING

Laj Utreja

Abstract

The prevailing education all over the world focuses on corporate mind-set on competition in every walk of life which has infiltrated even in family life. There is a growing concern among many thinkers that the present system prepares the student for individual prosperity compromising human responsibility at home, in the society and the environment

Keywords: among many thinkers that the present system

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UPGRADING MOTIVATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS OF SIMPLE EXPERIMENTS IN SCIENCE EDUCATION

Josef Trna

Eva Trnova

Abstract

Motivation of students plays an important role in science education. Theories of motivation within education offer social, achievement and cognitive motivation teaching techniques. Several kinds of cognitive motivational teaching techniques are based on observation and experiments. Combinations of motivational teaching techniques result in upgrading students' motivation for science education. Additional increases of motivational effectiveness can be realised also by interdisciplinary connections. From the pedagogical constructivist point of view it is important to develop appropriate school experiments. Simple experiments have a crucial motivational effect. Cognitive motivational teaching techniques are based on special kinds of simple experiments such as: experiments of everyday life and safety, entertainment-edutainment experiments, experiments supported by ICT etc. All the types of presented simple experiments are based on our design-based research. Simple motivational experiments can be applied in science education namely in primary and lower secondary school levels. We implement the results of our research in science pre-service and in-service teacher education.

Keywords: develop appropriate school experiments

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INQUIRY BASED SCIENCE EDUCATION - EDUCATION FOR ALL

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Abstract

Recently science and technology have developed rapidly and have affected all parts of our lives. Therefore it is necessary to consider what science and technology education should children and adults receive. There is an expert consensus that science education should be a compulsory element in education of all children. It is important to develop educational methods which are appropriate for teaching/learning of all students. Based on the results of our research, we suppose that inquiry based science education is a suitable method for science education of different groups of students (gifted, ungifted students and students with other special educational needs). We aimed to find arguments why inquiry based science education represented appropriate instructional methods for all students. The basic research method was a Delphi study, accompanied by questionnaires and interviews. We present discovered arguments why inquiry based science education represents appropriate teaching methods for science education of all kinds of students. We also present good examples of the use of inquiry based science education in practice developed by our design-based research. Teachers require consistent support and access to the best methods and practice. Therefore we implement inquiry based science education in pre-service and in-service teacher education, as well as in the European project PROFILES.

Keywords: support and access to the best methods and practice

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INQUIRY-BASED LEARNING ACTIVITIES IN PROJECT-BASED SCIENCE LEARNING

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Abstract

The paper presents the inquiry-based learning activities in the project titled Temperature Measurement and the early experience with the inclusion of the project into science education at the primary level. We have designed the project for guided inquiry (one of the research activities in the hierarchy of pedagogical practices of inquiry processes based on C. Wenning's writings). This research method was adapted by the participants of the 7th programme of the international ESTABLISH (European Science and Technology in Action: Building Links with Industry, Schools and Home – 2010-13, <http://establish-fp7.eu/>) project, which focuses on inquiry-based science education (IBSE). The guided inquiry lab is characterised by identifying a problem and solving it with the help of multiple leading questions. The whole process is managed by the teacher. From the pupils' perspective, the guided inquiry lab is characterised by acquiring new knowledge while following step-by-step instructions and testing their assumptions as they go. We also support the pupils' research by means of the latest information and communication technologies (ICT) as declared by the Integrated e-Learning (INTe-L) education strategy. INTe-L is the interactive strategy of teaching and learning, based on the observation of real world phenomena by means of real e-experiments and e-simulations, which are based on the principal features of the laws of physics. INTe-L includes e-teaching tools such as interactive e-textbooks, manuals and instructions, which provide the information and theoretical background necessary

Keywords: based on the principal features

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CREATE AND SHARE OR REPURPOSE AND SHARE? AN EXAMINATION OF THE USE OF OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Ann marcus-quinn marcus-quinn
Ian B Clancy

Abstract

Much research has been carried out to try to discover the benefits of Open Educational Resources at third level (Marcus-Quinn, & McGarr, 2013, Boyle, 2003, Finlay et al, 2008, Taylor, 2002, Hiddink, 2001, Cook, 2006). However, much of the research focuses on the technical aspects and the feasibility of the funding to provide classrooms with the necessary equipment. Internationally, there has been a slow but steady momentum gathering behind the use of OERs (UNESCO, 2012, Brown and Abbas, 2010, Margaryan and Littlejohn, 2008). This paper illustrates the growing role that OERs can play in the third level classroom and the potential for their use at post-primary level. If teachers are to embrace the OER movement it is far more likely to happen if they are provided with evidence that such resources improve the student learning experience.

Keywords: play in the third level

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IMPAIRMENTS OF APPROXIMATE NUMBER SYSTEM IN CHILDREN WITH SEVERE MATHEMATICAL LEARNING DISABILITIES

Fotinica Gliga
Andrei Ivanescu
Teodora Gliga

Abstract

Certain studies have found that approximately 6% of children struggle with math and are diagnosed with Mathematical Learning Disabilities (MLD). As with any disability, if we are to combat the negative effects on the wellbeing of those affected, we have to develop better tools that help us in this endeavor. According to the triple code theory developed by Dehaene (1992), three codes are used for number representation: verbal, visual and semantic. The semantic code belongs to the preverbal system in which the Approximate Number System (ANS) plays an important role. The current pilot study investigates the connection between a risk of severe MLD (a score under five as catalogued by the Romanian Screening Test (RST)), and the ANS.

Keywords: representation: verbal, visual and semantic

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THE INTERPLAY OF RETENTION, TRANSFER, AND PERCEIVED MENTAL EFFORT WITH ATTENTION DEFICIT SYMPTOMS ON MULTIMEDIA LEARNING

Ronald Lewis,
Victoria S Brown,
Mario J Toussaint,
Megan C Murtaugh

Abstract

Section 508 of The Rehabilitation Act (1998) has mandated that subtitles be provided in multimedia presentation as an accommodation for individuals with disabilities (Section 508, 2014). However, learners with ADHD are unable to narrow their attention to a specific spatial region, nor locate targeted stimuli within displays (Shalev & Tsal, 2003). Designers need to understand how individuals with ADHD differ from the general population and how their disability impacts retention, transfer, and perceived mental effort in multimedia.

Keywords: Designers need to understand how individuals

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THE INTERPLAY OF RETENTION, TRANSFER, AND PERCEIVED MENTAL EFFORT WITH ATTENTION DEFICIT SYMPTOMS ON MULTIMEDIA LEARNING

Ronald Lewis,
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Keywords: attention to a specific spatial region, nor locate

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WORK LIFE BALANCE SCALE: DEVELOPMENT AND PSYCHOMETRIC EVALUATION

Arzu Taşdelen-Karçkay
Orkide Bakalım

Abstract

The Work Life Balance Scale (WLBS), consisting of 8 items designed to measure work life balance of men and women employee and initial validity and the reliability evidence is presented. Using two samples of employee, exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses supported the scale's unidimensionality. Convergent validity of WLBS yielded negative and significant correlations between "work-family conflict" and "family-work conflict". Both evaluations showed the internal consistency reliability ($\alpha = .91$) and the composite reliability (.92) in strong values. The corrected item-total correlations ranged from .58 to .83. All studies of the analysis indicated that work life balance scale was a valid and reliable for employee sample.

Key words: work life balance, work life balance scale, psychometric, reliability, validity

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A PSYCHOLINGUISTIC VIEW OF THE LINGUISTIC INPUT AND THE LEARNER'S ABILITY TO DECODE SPEECH: A PROPOSED MODEL FOR THE STUDENTS OF BUSINESS ENGLISH AS A CASE STUDY

Nihal Mustafa Umairah

Abstract

This paper deals with a psycholinguistic view of comprehension processes; it surveys models of the psychological processes leading to the perception of speech. The paper also draws attention to the complexity of the perceptual task. It further focuses on the specific type of learning available to the foreign/second (F/S) adult language learners in terms of the limitations imposed upon their brain structure. From this perspective, formal conscious learning strategies are contrasted with informal acquisition strategies and their respective importance for the adult learner. It is, however, suggested that the two modes of learning are equally familiar to children and adults. Thus, the notion of input of first and second language learners is assessed, especially Baby Talk for first language (L1) acquisition and Foreigner Talk (FT) for second/foreign learners. It compares the latter register (FT) to the two kinds of language normally found in F/S language classroom: the communicative language used to effect the teaching process (Teacher Talk) and the language items to be learned by the student (the textbook language). The paper, therefore, argues that communicative listening activities employing natural simplification of language in the direction of interactional modifications and elaborations are shown to provide for authenticity of learner response; thus, providing learners with input in some measure tantamount to that provided to L1 acquirers. The paper finally draws pedagogical implications for formal and informal learning, proposing an integrated model of listening methodology addressed to English for Special Purposes (ESP) students in Business English classes, which takes account of both modes of learning and forms the basis for a sample listening activity that requires students to practise the skill of listening, rather than the manipulation of a discrete item, described in detail.

Key Words: Linguistic input, speech perception, conscious/formal learning, acquisition/informal learning, Baby Talk, Foreign Talk, Business English (ESP).

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INTEGRATION OF THE RURAL RESOURCE CENTERS AND INDEPENDENT SMALL RURAL SCHOOLS INTO SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY PARK

Bibigul Kelesovna Almurzayeva

Abstract

According to the decision of National scientific council "Intellectual potential of the country" on grant financing (the protocol No. 2 of January 24, 2015), we started the scientific project on the subject "Integration of the Rural Resource Centers and Independent Small Rural Schools into Educational and Information Science and Technology Park (Basic School on the basis of Higher Education Institution)". This project is directed on studying of a question of quality education in rural small schools by their integration into Technology Park, on the basis of the K. Zhubanov Aktobe Regional State University.

Keywords: Small Rural Schools into Educational and Information

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APPLICATION OF METHODS OF NON-JUDGMENTAL TRAINING IN FIRST GRADE

Bibigul Kelesovna Almurzayeva

Abstract

In Kazakhstan the question of use of system of methods of non-judgmental training is the most actual task for the elementary school teacher. It is connected with a crisis state of the first grader as in the first half of the year. The process of adaptation first year pupils to new environment is main pedagogical aim for teacher.

Keywords: first grader as in the first half of the year

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OVERVIEW OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM IN ROMANIA

Florica Georgeta Rotaru
Ani MATEI

Abstract

A challenge at the moment is the addressing new needs in terms of quality higher education in the context of achieving the European space for higher education and pre-university education system alignment Romanian quality standards imposed by the European Commission through the implementation of the Bologna Process. So education and training can be found in the process of transformation. For the European Union member states will have to adopt, within the competence of the state, to identify coherent strategies and practical measures to facilitate the development of learning throughout working life of individuals, both at individual and institutional levels and the public and private spheres of life. It aims to harmonize higher education systems to achieve, by 2010, a European Space of Higher Education. The paper presents prognosis for the educational system for period 2015/2020.

Keywords: education, development, training

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CREATIVE COLLABORATIVE LEARNING FOR MACROECONOMICS: C-SPAN VIDEO CLIPS IN MBA CLASSROOM

Frank Lorne
Pavla Hlozkova

Abstract

Creative collaborative learning (CCL) is attempted in a classroom environment for studying macroeconomics for a global economy where the frontier models and theories are often shaped by decision makers in various global and national institutions. The methodology is suitable for student-centered learning MBA students who must put themselves in realistic situations, asking right questions, and making decisions. Traditional top-down methodology of emphasizing model building and mathematical proofs in studying macroeconomics are not suitable at the MBA level. The proposed CCL model in this study entails the joint efforts of three groups of players--the professionals, the students, and the instructor. Constructive knowledge is acquired not by drill and memorization of definitions, but by learning from the contexts in which terminologies are pragmatically applied, utilizing critical thinking. Students in an MBA class were asked to form country-focus teams, identifying country macroeconomic indicators as well as specific issues affecting infrastructure and performance of a country.

Keywords: building and mathematical proofs in studying macroeconomics

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MEDIATION EFFECT OF PSYCHO-SOCIAL CLIMATE ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS AND RESEARCH ENGAGEMENT COMPONENTS IN ACADEMIA

Kolawole Olanrawaju Ayodele

Abstract

Research is an essential part of any viable University. It is one of the tripod in which a viable university all over the world must use in sustaining her existence and meeting the needs of her immediate environment. Through research, the educational industry can contribute to an ever-growing body of knowledge by solving/reducing real-world problems or/and improves people's lives. However, higher education in Nigeria today is facing new challenges due to global changes affecting countries economically, cultural and socially. This wave of changes is creating new demands from schools in which the schools must look for ways to meet. Psycho-social climate and research engagement are among the significant factors for university's performance rating. It is also believed that these two factors can be influenced by staff and students' personality characteristics. The aim of the present study is to investigate the mediating effect of psycho-social climate on the relationship between personality characteristics and research engagement components.

Keyword: psycho-social climate, personality characteristics, research engagement, mediating effect.

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AN EXPLORATION OF VALIDITY OF INFERENCES MADE FROM THE INTERPERSONAL AND SOCIAL EMPATHY INDEX (ISEI)

Kateeka J Harris
Celia McCall Wilson

Abstract

Social empathy is the ability to understand other people by perceiving or experiencing their life situations, thus providing an opportunity to gain insight into social inequalities. Institutions of higher education have unique opportunities to engage students in socially just educational conversations that challenge negative social biases of others who are not like them. The current study investigated the validity of the inferences made from the Interpersonal and Social Empathy Index (ISEI), a common tool used to explore levels of empathy among college students. A comparison was made between the original constructs described by the instrument developers and the constructs present in the data collected for this study. Factor analysis results indicated a structure different from that proposed by the instrument developers. While the number of latent factors in the data for the current study is the same as those proposed by the original instrument developers (4), items composing the factors were different. Consequently, subscale scores calculated using developer suggested items may not be the best representation of latent constructs related to empathy.

Keywords: study is the same as those proposed by the original

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VISUAL LITERACY IN TEACHING WRITING

L. J. Frazie

Abstract

This research integrates visual literacy pedagogies into the teaching of writing and assess their effectiveness. The research explores pedagogies that move beyond the use of visual techniques in the initial developmental stage of the writing process (where it is commonly used) to other points, especially in teaching revision, the refinement of the relationship between argument and evidence, and the more elegant integration of sources into the flow of the text.

Keywords: techniques in the initial developmental stage

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AN INTERACTIVE MODEL OF LISTENING PERCEPTION BREAKING THE TRADITIONAL BOUNDARY BETWEEN INFORMAL LINGUISTIC ENVIRONMENTS IN LANGUAGE ACQUISITION AND FORMAL LANGUAGE LEARNING TYPICAL OF EFL TEXTBOOKS: LEARNERS OF BUSINESS ENGLISH AS A CASE STUDY

Nihal Mustafa Umairah

Abstract

This paper deals with the psychology of listening and the complexity of the perceptual task. It also draws attention to the limitation imposed on the adult foreign/second (F/S) language learner by brain structure, and consequently to the specific type of learning available to the F/S adult language learners. In this respect, the paper presents a problem in EFL textbooks and pedagogy. It appears to be an imbalance between a non-communicative presentational language and the language used in skills based activities. However, research suggests that the two modes of learning are equally familiar to children and adults. However, it is assumed that second language acquisition (SLA) in classroom setting can take place only when learners have access to F/S linguistic input which could be in the form of exposure in normal settings or formal instruction

Keywords: learners have access to F/S linguistic input which

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RETENTION OF KNOWLEDGE FOLLOWING CONTINUING EDUCATION FOR HEALTH & EDUCATION PROFESSIONALS

Theresa A Vallone
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Abstract

New practice-related information is difficult for health and education professionals to access, thereby limiting translation of new research into practice. Immediate and long term retention of knowledge, and use of information from continuing education seminars is largely unexamined. This mixed qualitative and quantitative study measured immediate and long term retention of knowledge about Pediatric Acute-Onset Neuropsychiatric Syndrome (PANS) and use of information in practice by health and education professionals.

Keywords: quantitative study measured immediate and long term

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LEARNING LANGUAGES AND ITS IMPACT ON MENTALLY RETARDED STUDENTS' INTERACTION

Zahra Hallaji

Abstract

A significant goal of education for all students is that they become productive citizens who support and contribute to the well-being of their communities. Students with severe disabilities can leave the school system and assume meaningful roles in their communities provided that they are given needed support and encouraged to partially participate in activities (Wehman 2006).

Keywords: roles in their communities provided that

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SELF-REGULATED LEARNING: A COMPATIBLE ASSUMPTION

Husain Abdulhay

Abstract

Issue of self versus other is also diligently stressed and applied in education so as to put person at the helm of situation, not a pawn at the mercy of circumstances. In the same vein, this study aims to draw attention to a newly developed concept of learning which overemphasizes the role of individual learner in attunement of his thought, emotions and strategies to accelerate and escalate the extent of his acquisition. To do so, an overview of this new phenomenon known as self-regulated learning is given at first and evidence attesting to the fruitfulness and utility of such strategy is dispensed in the following.

Keywords: do so, an overview of this new phenomenon

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LIFELONG LEARNING: CONCLUSIONS FROM A LITERATURE REVIEW

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Hüseyin Uzunboylu, Near East University, Dean of Ataturk Faculty of Education, North Cyprus

Abstract

Lifelong learning is one of the most frequently used learning approaches and is based on all of an individual's life processes from birth to death. This research is a literature review which aims to examine the historical development process, application areas, place in educational programmes, competencies and the importance in terms of human life of the lifelong learning approach. In order to answer these general questions, scientific studies retrieved from different databases and the results of these scientific studies were examined in detail.

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The Relationship between Competent Workers and Organizational Competitive Advantage in Malaysia

Kahiroi Mohd Salleh,

Abstract

Human resource is one of the major factors in the mastery of the competencies for industrial workers in Malaysia. Given this situation, demanding workers in the industry to develop and increase their competence, skills, and abilities to work systematically are crucial. The purpose of this paper is to identify the importance of competent industrial workers of an organization. This paper will to assess organization's competitive advantage through teams of competent workers. Human resources in an organization requires to be considered, organizations that want to move forward and evolve will think of its competent workers and competent workers will inspire an organization to gain competitive advantage. This paper is organized around three topic: (a) workers who are competent, (b) the organization's competitive advantage, and (c) discussion and recommendations.

Keywords: Human Resource Development, Competency, competent Workers, Organizational Competitive

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A Qualitative Analysis of STEM Education Utilizing Project Based Learning: STEM/PBL-CBA

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Abstract

The proposed presentation and paper will address the sabbatical leave project by Dr. William Moylan, which has been approved by Eastern Michigan University for the 2015-2016 academic year. The sabbatical study will have a dual focus - research and community service. The research portion will address the viability of STEM education using Project Based Learning [PBL], a constructivist pedagogy approach, as a means to improve student performance and teacher satisfaction. The research will be conducted in conjunction with project management training and support for educators - the community service component. The middle and high school educators attending the project management training will be engaged in focus group discussions, both pre-test and post-review, which will provide the data for the qualitative analysis. The year-long study will result in a scholarly report on the research topic, and, initiate project management training as a regular in-service professional development opportunity for teachers. Currently, Eastern Michigan University is heavily engaged in the STEM education arena; the sabbatical project will expand EMU's presence in related initiatives sponsored by the Engineering Society of Detroit [ESD] and the Project Management Institute-Educational Foundation [PMI-EF]. Dr. Moylan's sabbatical activities, both research and community service, will be done in partnership with both professional societies. The ESD will provide the logistical support for the project management training and focus group discussions; the PMI-EF will provide the PM training materials. The sabbatical project intends to benefit the University and the global community of educators and project management professionals in partnership to improve STEM education and Project Based Learning worldwide.

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The Effect of ICT Training on the Science Teachers' Self-Efficacy, Attitudes, And Students' Academic performance in Inclusive Schools

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Sara Kazan, Lebanese University -Faculty of Education-Deanery, Beirut, Lebanon

Abstract

The current study explores the effect of ICT training in Activeinspire program in four inclusive schools on the perceived Teacher's Self-efficacy, ICT usefulness and attitudes, and on the students' science education performance results. To collect data on Self-evaluation, this study used qualitative and quantitative methods which help eleven science teachers to rate their Self-efficacy, knowledge and attitudes. Consequently, measurements of teachers' attitudes with using computer technology, using open and closed ended questionnaires and The Computer Technology Integration Survey (CTIS) took place in 2014-2015 academic year. Also, special needs students' performance results were collected pre-and post ICT training. This study identified possible influences on self-efficacy beliefs, perceived usefulness of computer technology, and ratings of self-efficacy beliefs toward technology integration. Findings of this study revealed that teachers' self-efficacy in the level of technology, technology use, and attitude, have significant effect on the grades and interaction of students with special needs. Also, results indicated that participants of group 1, who were trained, were able to better define and apply technology in the science classroom than group 2. Also, findings suggest that knowledge and beliefs can influence teachers' intent to use technology in the classroom, especially as evidenced by their lesson plans. Recommendations, implications and future research were discussed.

Keywords: Activeinspire training; Perceived self -efficacy; Computer technology integration, Academic performance, Inclusion.

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Intercultural Competence of the Students in the Communication Space

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Abstract

The processes of globalization and integration are social phenomena that was developed in the second half of the twentieth century, have highlighted the issues of interaction in the multicultural environment. As practice of cross-cultural communication shows us effectively to support various cross-cultural contacts and forms of communication, it is necessary for partners not only knowledge of the corresponding language, but also knowledge of norms, rules, traditions and customs of other culture. Communicative competence of the student is not only the requirement of the day, but also a prerequisite for successful professional activity. Moreover, this means of self-development of the identity of the student, future expert, it's "the way of initiation to professional and human cultures, the component of social relations and one of the indicators of intelligence" The presence of an appropriate level of communicative competence helps the person to communicate effectively with people and cooperate with them in all spheres of life. When the purpose of learning a foreign language is formation of communicative competence, foreign language is not only educational discipline, but also as a means of increasing cooperation, mutual understanding, and enrichment of cultural identity.

Keywords: Communicative competence, cultural understanding, cultural environment, indicator of intelligence

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